

DELIVERABLE

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Annexes to Deliverable 3.1 Report on available collections and metadata

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The CEDRAM metadata schema

This document describes the most important elements in the metadata used by CEDRAM. The dtd used describes a full journal volume, but we describe here only article level metadata. Administrative metadata used by the production process are not described.

A note on content models

We use the following vocabulary to describe element contents

- character: the element's contents is a character string
- subelements: the element contains only subelements
- rich text: element with mixed contents that may include formatting elements. The latter are not described in this document (they are mostly borrowed from the TEI lite dtd).
- rich text with mathml: rich text with formulas encoded in mathml
- rich text with TeX: rich text with formulas encoded in TeX

adresse

The address (affiliation) of an author. Optional, repeatable.

Attributes:

None

Contents:

rich text with mathml

Examples:

```
<adresse>University of Bergen Department  
of Mathematics Johs. Brunsgt. 12 5008 Bergen (Norvge)  
</adresse>
```

annexe

Back matter (textual) with math formulas encoded in MathML. Optional, repeatable.

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with mathml

TeXannexe

Back matter (textual) with math formulas encoded in TeX. Optional, repeatable.

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with TeX

article

top level element for article metadata. Mandatory, not repeatable

Attributes:

type (normal |preface |postface |corrigendum |addendum |pv) "normal"

Contents:

([idart](#), [ordreat?](#), [pagedeb](#), [pagefin](#), ([auteur](#) |[contributeur](#))*, [nombre_auteurs](#), [nombre_contributeurs](#), ([titre](#) |[TeXtitre](#))+, [relations?](#), [langue](#), ([avertissement](#) |[TeXavertissement](#))*, ([resume](#) |[TeXresume](#))*, ([annexe](#) |[TeXannexe](#))* ,(a href="#">motcle |[TeXmotcle](#))*, [msc?](#), ([biblio](#))*)

auteur

Author of article , repeatable

Contents:

([nomcomplet](#), ([prenom](#) |[nom](#) |[middlename](#) |[particule](#) |[initiale](#) |[junior](#))*, [adresse](#)*, ([mel](#) |[url](#))*)

Examples:

```
<auteur><nomcomplet>Jean-Philippe Monnier</nomcomplet>
<prenom>Jean-Philippe</prenom>
<nom>Monnier</nom>
<adresse>Universit d&\#x2019;Angers Departement de
```

```
Mathmatiques 2, boulevard Lavoisier
49045 Angers Cedex 01 (France)</adresse>
<mel>
<xref url="monnier@tonton.univ-angers.fr">
monnier@tonton.univ-angers.fr
</xref>
</mel>
</auteur>
```

avertissement

Front matter (textual) with math formulas encoded in MathML

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with mathml

TeXavertissement

Front matter (textual) with math formulas encoded in TeX

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with TeX

biblio

Holds the reference list. Each reference is captured in the subelement `bib_entry`

Attributes:

type: bibtex, flat

Contents:

subelements: [bib_entry](#)

Notes:

the type attribute indicates whether subelements (`bib_entry`) are structured (type="bibtex") or have mixed contents (type="flat").

bib_entry

holds a bibliographic reference

Attributes:

user-id, id, doctype

Examples:

1. Mixed contents

```
<biblio type="flat">
  <bib_entry user-id="CK1" id="bid0" doctype="none">
<reference>1</reference>
<bibitemdata><hi rend="sc">C. N. Cooper</hi>, <hi rend="sc">R. E. Kennedy</hi>,
  <hi rend="it">On the natural density of the Niven numbers</hi>.
  College Math. J. <hi rend="bold">15</hi> (1984),
  309&\#x2013;312.
</bibitemdata>
<texdata><hi rend="sc">C. N. Cooper</hi>, <hi rend="sc">R. E. Kennedy</hi>,
  <hi rend="it">On the natural density of the Niven numbers</hi>.
  College Math. J. <hi rend="bold">15</hi> (1984), 309&\#x2013;312.
</texdata>
</bib_entry>
</biblio>
```

The MathML (T_EX) version of the reference is captured in the subelement `bibitemdata` (`texdata`)

2. Structured contents

```
<biblio>
<bib_entry user-id="arnold" id="bid17" doctype="book">
<reference>1</reference>
<bauteur>
<nom>Arnold</nom>
<prenom>V. I.</prenom>
<initiale>V. I.</initiale>
</bauteur>
<bauteur>
<nom>Gusein-Zade</nom>
<prenom>S. M.</prenom>
<initiale>S. M.</initiale>
</bauteur>
<bauteur>
```

```

<nom>Varchenko</nom>
<prenom>A. N.</prenom>
<initiale>A. N.</initiale>
</bauteur>
<title>Singularities of Differentiable Maps</title>
<TeXtitle>Singularities of Differentiable Maps</TeXtitle>
<series>Monographs in Mathematics</series>
<volume>1, 2</volume>
<publisher>Birkhuser</publisher>
<year>1988</year>
</bib_entry>
</biblio>

```

The subelements of a structured `bib_entry` generally correspond to Bib \TeX fields. Both a MathML and TeX encoded version may exist for a given field (e.g title and TeXtitle).

contributeur

A contributor to the article, other than its main authors. Optional, repeatable

Attributes:

role: translator | redactor | appendixwriter | traducteur | redacteur | redacteur-appendice

formula

Container for a mathematical formula encode in mathml.

Attributes:

type (inline | display) "inline"

Examples:

```

<formula type="inline">
<math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
<msup><mi>C</mi> <mo>*</mo> </msup></math>
</formula>-algebras

```

idart

Internal identifier for this article, mandatory, not repeatable

Attributes:

None

Contents:

character (#PCDATA)

Examples:

```
<idart>ASENS_1970_4_3_1_1_0</idart>
```

initiale

Initials of an author name, subelement of auteur.

Contents:

character

Examples:

See below

junior

Subelement of auteur

Attributes:

None

Examples:

```
<auteur>
  <nom>Richardson</nom>
  <prenom>R. W.</prenom>
  <initiale>R. W.</initiale>
  <junior>Jr.</junior>
</auteur>
```

```
<auteur>
  <nom>Wampler</nom>
  <prenom>Charles W.</prenom>
  <initiale>C. W.</initiale>
  <junior>II</junior>
</auteur>
```

langue

Language of the article, mandatory, not repeatable

Examples:

<langue>fr</langue>

Contents:

character, use 2-character codes from iso 639-1

math

Mathematical formula encoded in MathML. Since this element belongs to the MathML dtd, we do not describe it further.

mel (email)

Electronic mail of an author, repeatable

Attributes:

None

Contents:

subelement xref

Examples:

```
<mel>
<xref url="runar.ile@math.uib.no">runar.ile@math.uib.no</xref>
</mel>
```

middlename

Subelement of author, used to capture american style middle names.

Examples:

```
<auteur><nomcomplet>Mark D. Hamilton</nomcomplet>
<prenom>Mark</prenom>
<middlename>D.</middlename>
<nom>Hamilton</nom>
<adresse>Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences
University of Tokyo 3-8-1
Komaba Meguro-Ku Tokyo 153-8914 (Japan)</adresse>
<mel>
<xref url="umbra@math.toronto.edu">umbra@math.toronto.edu</xref>
</mel>
</auteur>
```

motcle (keyword)

List of keywords (comma separated) with math formulas encoded in MathML, repeatable

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with mathml

Examples:

```
<motcle xml:lang="fr">feuilletage complexe,
  <formula type="inline">
<math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
<mi>F</mi>
</math>
</formula>-holomorphie, cohomologie de Dolbeault feuilleté</motcle>
```

```
<motcle xml:lang="en">Complex foliation,
  <formula type="inline">
<math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
<mi>F</mi></math>
</formula>-holomorphy, Leafwise Dolbeault cohomology</motcle>
```

TeXmotcle

Keywords with math formulas encoded in TeX

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with TeX

Examples:

```
<TeXmotcle xml:lang="en">
Hook length, hook formula,*
partition,
<texmath type="inline" texttype="inline">t</texmath>-core,
Euler product,
Macdonald identities
</TeXmotcle>
```

msc

Mathematical subject classification, list of codes, not repeatable

Attributes:

None

Examples:

```
<msc>32G05, 32Q58, 58A30</msc>
```

nom (surname)

Used to capture the name of an author.

Attributes:

None

Contents:

character

Examples:

```
<auteur>  
<prenom>Guo-Niu</prenom>  
<nom>Han</nom>  
</auteur>
```

nomcomplet (full name)

Subelement of auteur. May be used when the parts of an author's name (such as surname, given-names) are not identified individually.

Attributes:

None

Contents:

character

Examples:

```
<auteur>  
<nomcomplet>Guo-Niu Han</nomcomplet>  
</auteur>
```

ordreart

Some volumes do not use continuous pagination, articles are instead numbered. This element is used to capture the ordinal number of an article within a volume,

Contents:

character

Examples:

```
<ordreart>5</ordreart>
```

pagedeb

first page number mandatory, repeatable

Attributes:

sysnum: maybe “arabe” or “romain” (arabic, roman)

Contents:

character

Examples:

a page number of “ix” might be encoded in the following way:

```
<pagedeb sysnum="romain">9</pagedeb>
```

pagefin

last page number mandatory, repeatable

Attributes:

See pagedeb

Contents:

character

particule (particle)

Attributes:

None

Contents:

character

Examples:

```
<auteur>
  <nomcomplet>Ehud de Shalit</nomcomplet>
  <nom>Shalit</nom>
  <prenom>Ehud</prenom>
  <particule>de</particule>
</auteur>
```

prenom (first name)

First name of an author or contributor.

Attributes:

None

Contents:

character

Examples:

See above

relations

Identifier of a related article, i.e. erratum, next part. repeatable

Attributes:

type (corrige |estcorrige |complete |estcomplete |remplace)

Contents:

character

Examples:

The current article is an erratum to AIF_2005__55_4_1055_0

```
<relations type="corrige">AIF_2005__55_4_1055_0</relations>
```

resume

Abstract with math formulas encoded in MathML. Repeatable (with a different `xml:lang` attribute).

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with mathml

TeXresume

Abstract with math formulas encoded in TeX

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with TeX

texmath

Mathematical formula encode in TeX

Attributes:

type (inline |display)

Examples:

```
<texmath type="inline"
  texttype="inline">Cyd=F(x,z)</texmath>
```

titre

Article title with math formulas encoded in MathML, repeatable

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with mathml

Examples:

```
<titre xml:lang="en">Building some kernel of functoriality?
  The case of unramified automorphic induction
  from GL<formula type="inline">
<math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
<msub><mrow /> <mn>1</mn> </msub>
</math></formula>
  to GL<formula type="inline">
<math xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
<msub><mrow /> <mn>2</mn> </msub>
</math>
</formula>
</titre>
```

TeXtitre

Article title with math formulas encoded in TeX

Attributes:

xml:lang, required

Contents:

rich text with TeX

```
<TeXtitre xml:lang="en">A class group obstruction  
  for the equation <texmath type="inline"  
    texttype="inline">C $y^d=F(x,z)$ </texmath>  
</TeXtitre>
```

url

An url related to the author, e.g. personal page,...

Attributes:

Contents:

subelement xref

Examples:

```
<url>  
<xref url="www.math.ntnu.no/~raynaud/">www.math.ntnu.no/~raynaud/</xref>  
</url>
```

DML-E: Spanish Digital Mathematics Library

Metadata format

a) Article-level metadata

Internal DML-E format inspired by Dublin Core. Used for:

- journal article
- proceedings article
- monograph chapter.

UTF-8 encoding used for values of all metadata elements.

a1) Element list

ID
autor
titulo_espaniol
titulo_otro_idioma
titulo_ingles
organizacion
anio_publicacion
publicacion
id_issn
tipo_documento
idioma
id_clasificacion
localizacion
descriptores_espaniol
descriptores_ingles
resumen_ingles
resumen_espaniol
ficha
bidireccional
codigo_Math_Reviews
codigo_Zentralblatt
archivo
fecha_introduccion

a2) Element descriptions

Term ID

Description *DataBase ID Number*

Attributes

Conditionality **mandatory** , non-repeatable

Term autor

Description *Name(s) of Author(s)*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term titulo_espaniol

Description *Title in Spanish language*

Attributes

Conditionality **mandatory**, repeatable

Term titulo_otro_idioma

Description *Title in Other language*

Attributes

Conditionality **mandatory**, repeatable

Term titulo_ingles

Description *Title in English language*

Attributes

Conditionality **mandatory**, repeatable

Term organizacion

Description *Editor*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term anio_publicacion

Description *Year of publication*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term publicacion

Description *Year, Volume, Number and Pages of the Journal*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term id_issn

Description *Journal ISSN*

Attributes

Conditionality **mandatory**, non-repeatable

Term tipo_documento

Description *Document type*

Attributes

Conditionality **mandatory**, non-repeatable

Term idioma

Description *Article Language*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term id_clasificacion

Description *Class ID Number*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term localizacion

Description *Place*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term descriptores_espaniol

Description *Keywords in Spanish language*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term descriptores_ingles

Description *Keywords in English language*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term resumen_ingles

Description *Abstract in Spanish Language*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term resumen_espaniol

Description *Abstract in English Language*

Attributes

Conditionality repeatable

Term ficha

Description -
Attributes
Conditionality repeatable

Term bidireccional

Description -
Attributes
Conditionality repeatable

Term codigo_Math_Reviews

Description *Math Reviews Code*
Attributes
Conditionality non-repeatable

Term codigo_Zentralblatt

Description *ZentralBlatt Code*
Attributes
Conditionality non-repeatable

Term archivo

Description *Article file in PDF format.*
Attributes
Conditionality **mandatory**, non-repeatable

Term fecha_introduccion

Description *Date*
Attributes
Conditionality **mandatory**, non-repeatable

Production of **EDP Publishing DTD 3.0 XML files** Technical specifications for EDP XML composition and files packaging

21 January 2010
EDP Sciences Development

XML File must be valid through the **DTD "EDP Publishing"**. This DTD is a customized version of the **NLM DTD "Journal Publishing"** mainly:

- to allow the tagging of **conference proceedings not published in a journal** (see section "Conference proceeding")
- to be able to **mix presentation and semantic element in the bibliography** (see section "References")
- to add **-id-type="bibcode" in article-id tag** (see section "Article-id")

Files created or modified are:

- **edppublishing3.dtd**, based on **journalpublishing3.dtd**
- **edppubcustom-modules3.ent**, based on **journalpubcustom-modules3.ent** : call modules necessary to the DTD.
- **edppubcustom-models3.ent**, based on **journalpubcustom-models3.ent** : definition of models in particular for volume, issue and conf-name
- *conference-meta* element for the checker
- **v3.edps.xml**

journal or from the same proceedings.

It contains all the file concerning the article (xml, pdf, figures, ...).

For each article, there should be:

- A XML file.
- The original high-resolution digital image files for all figures of the article.
- PDF files of the article.
- Supplementary files of any kind if they are available with the article.



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I. XML FILES

Naming conventions of the files and figures are described in the NAMING CONVENTION paragraph. Requirements on some tags are detailed here:

1. GENERAL INFORMATIONS

- _____

To use EDP Publishing DTD change the DOCTYPE attribute into:

```
<!DOCTYPE article PUBLIC "-//EDP//DTD EDP Publishing DTD v3.0 20100120//EN"
"edppublishing3.dtd">
```

- **UTF-8**

Add the attribute `encoding="UTF-8"?` in the 'xml version' tag

Example: `<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?">`

- **Article-type**

You **must** indicate what kind of article this is with an article-type attribute.

The different article-type are available here: <http://dtd.nlm.nih.gov/publishing/tag-library/>

- ➔ **Remark:** Article-categories / Subject below

- ➔ **Remark:** We create a special article-type for documents which has `article-type="magazine"`. For these

- **<xref> tags**

Used to link to objects in the text.

The prefixes of the Ids of the references should follow the Journal Publishing recommendation:

Value	Meaning	Prefix	Target Element
			<app>
aff	affiliation to author	AFF	<aff>
author-notes	footnote to author	FN	<fn>
bibr	bibliographic reference	R	<ref>
boxed-text	textbox or sidebar	BX	<boxed-text>
def-list	defined list	DL	<def-list>
disp-formula	formula display	FD	<disp-formula>
fig	figure	F	<fig>
fn	footnote	FN	<fn>
glossary	glossary	G	<glossary>
----- See the end of this table on next page -----			

list	list or list item	L	<list> or <list-item>
table	table	T	<table-wrap>
term	term of a def-list	TERM	<term>
sec	section	S	<sec>
supplementary-material	supplementary content	SD	<supplementary-material>
table-fn	table footnote	TFN	<fn>
media	Media Object	M	<media>
related-article	related article	RA	<related-article>

Example 1: <xref ref-type="fig" rid="F1">Figure 1</xref>

Example 2: <xref ref-type="table" rid="T2">Table 2</xref>

➡ **When the text contains a list of <xref>s, tag each individually with the corresponding @rid value. When there is a range, tag the first <xref> with the @rid of the beginning of the range and the last <xref> with the @rid with the end of the range. Separate the two with the Unicode en-dash (–). Do not tag multiple values in @rid.**

```
<xref ref-type="bibr" rid="R1">1</xref>, <xref ref-type="bibr"
rid="R17">17</xref>&#x2013;<xref ref-type="bibr" rid="R19">19</xref>
...
<ref-list>
<ref id="R1"><label>1</label>
<mixed-citation citation-type="journal">
<string-name><surname>Arricau-Bouvery</surname> <given-names>N.</given-
names></string-name>,
<string-name><surname>Rodolakis</surname> <given-names>A.</given-names></string-
name>, <article-title>Is Q fever an emerging or re-emerging
zoonosis&#x003F;</article-title> <source>Vet. Res.</source> (<year>2005</year>)
<volume>36</volume>:<fpage>327</fpage>&#x2013; <lpage>349</lpage>.</mixed-
citation></ref>
<ref id="R2"><label>2</label>
<mixed-citation citation-type="journal"><string-name><surname>Arricau-Bouv.....
```

2. SPECIAL INFORMATIONS

- _____

Some articles are in Free Access and need special tags to specify this in XML files.

- Add the PI **<?release-delay 0|0 ?>** on top of XML file

Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?release-delay 0|0 ?>
<!DOCTYPE article PUBLIC "-//NLM//DTD Journal Publishing DTD v2.3 20070202//EN"
"journalpublishing.dtd">
<article article-type="review-article" dtd-version="2.3" xml:lang="en"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink">
```


- Add a license tag contained in <permissions> tag.

Example for Veterinary Research:

```
<permissions>
...
<copyright-holder>INRA, EDP Sciences</copyright-holder>
<license license-type="open-access" >
  <license-p>This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons
  Attribution-Noncommercial License (<ext-link ext-link-type="uri"
  xlink:href=http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/> http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-
  nc/3.0/</ext-link>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any
  noncommercial medium, provided the original work is properly cited.</ license-p>
</license>
</permissions>
```

- _____

Add a _____ tag at the end of <article-meta> tag to specify the status of an article. If there is no information concerning volume issue page or elocation-id please suppress these tags. For articles published in a volume and/or an issue suppress this article status tag.

Example:

```
<article-meta>
...
<custom-meta-group>
  <custom-meta>
    <meta-name> _____ </meta-name>
    <meta-value> _____ </meta-value>
  </custom-meta>
</custom-meta-group>
</article-meta>
```

3. JOURNAL INFORMATIONS

Information given to you by your contact at EDP Sciences.

Example 1 - Veterinary Research:

```
<journal-meta>
<journal-id journal-id-type="publisher-id">vetres</journal-id>
  abbreviation used by EDP Sciences for this journal ←
  <journal-title-group>
    <journal-title>Veterinary Research</journal-title>
    <journal-subtitle>A Journal on Animal Infection and Epidemiology</journal-
    subtitle>
    <abbrev-journal-title abbrev-type="publisher">Vet. Res.</abbrev-journal-
    title>
  </journal-title-group>
<issn pub-type="ppub">0928-4249</issn>
<issn pub-type="epub">1297-9716</issn>
<publisher>
  <publisher-name>EDP Sciences</publisher-name>
</publisher>
</journal-meta>
```

Example 2 - European journal of water quality:

```

<journal-meta>
  <journal-id journal-id-type="publisher-id">limn</journal-id>
  abbreviation used by EDP Sciences for this journal ←
  <journal-title-group>
    <journal-title>European journal of water quality</journal-title>
    <trans-title-group xml:lang="fr">
      <trans-title>Journal europ&#xE9;en d'hydrologie</trans-title>
    </trans-title-group>
    <abbrev-journal-title abbrev-type="publisher">Eur. j. water qual.</abbrev-
journal-title>
  </journal-title-group>
  <issn pub-type="ppub">1818-8710</issn>
  <issn pub-type="epub">2100-0646</issn>
  <publisher>
    <publisher-name>EDP Sciences</publisher-name>
  </publisher>
</journal-meta>

```

4. CONFERENCES INFORMATIONS

There are 2 types of proceedings:

- Proceedings published in a journal: **Journal proceedings**
- Proceedings published outside of a regular journal, for an independent conference: **Conference proceedings**

Information gives to you by your contact at EDP Sciences

- **Journal proceeding**

For proceedings published in a journal, add in XML files:

- The <journal-meta> element
- <contrib contrib-type="editor"> tags if there is special editors for this conference
- The with the and with the attribute .
- The <isbn> tag.
- The <conference> element with :
 - <conf-date> the date(s) on which the conference was held,
 - <conf-name content-type="series"> if this conference is part of a series of conferences add the full name of this series,
 - <conf-name> the full name of the conference,
 - <conf-acronym content-type="series">, the short name, popular name for a series,
 - <conf-acronym> the short name, popular name of the conference,
 - <conf-loc> the physical location(s) of the conference.

Example:

Special Edition:

Radioprotection, Volume 44 n°5, Supplément 2009

ERCA 2008 - Radioecology and Environmental Radioactivity

Bergen, Norway, June 15-20, 2008

Barescut J. (Ed.)

```

<journal-meta>
  <journal-id journal-id-type="publisher-id">radiopro</journal-id>
  abbreviation used by EDP Sciences for this journal ↵
  <journal-title-group>
    <journal-title>Radioprotection</journal-title>
    <journal-subtitle>Revue de la Socié;té; Française de
    Radioprotection</journal-subtitle>
    <abbrev-journal-title abbrev-type="publisher">Radioprotection</abbrev-
    journal-title>
  </journal-title-group>
  <issn pub-type="ppub">0033-8451</issn>
  <issn pub-type="epub">1769-700X</issn>
  <publisher><publisher-name>EDP Sciences</publisher-name></publisher>
</journal-meta>
<article-meta>
  ...
  <contrib-group>
    <contrib contrib-type="editor">
      <name><surname>Barescut</surname><given-names>J.</given-names></name>
    </contrib>
    <role>Ed.</role>
  </contrib-group>
  <contrib-group>
    <contrib contrib-type="author" corresp="yes">
      <name><surname>Gartzia-Bengoetxea</surname><given-names>Nahia</given-names>
      </name>
      <xref ref-type="aff" rid="AFF1">1</xref>
      <xref ref-type="corresp" rid="FN1">*</xref>
    </contrib>
    ...
  </contrib-group>
  ...
  <volume>44</volume>
  <issue>5</issue>
  <issue-title content-type="special_edition" xml:lang="en">ECORAD 2008 -
  Radioecology and Environmental Radioactivity</issue-title>
  <isbn>978-2-7598-0447-4</isbn>
  <supplement>Supplément 2009</supplement>
  <fpage>301</fpage>
  <lpage>316</lpage>
  ...
  <kwd-group>...</kwd-group>
  <conference>
    <conf-date>June 15-20, 2008</conf-date>
    <conf-name content-type="series">Radioecology and Environmental
    Radioactivity</conf-name>
    <conf-name>ECORAD 2008 - Radioecology and Environmental Radioactivity</conf-
    name>
    <conf-acronym content-type="series">ECORAD</conf-acronym>
    <conf-acronym>ECORAD 2008</conf-acronym>
    <conf-loc>Bergen, Norway</conf-loc>
  </conference>
  <counts>...</counts>
</article-meta>

```

- **Conference proceeding**

For an independent conference (Proceedings published outside of a regular journal), EDP Sciences replaced `<journal-meta>` by a new tag: `<conference-meta>`

→ see the *edppublishing3.dtd*

In this you will find all tags that already exist in the original Journal Publishing `<conference>` tag, plus:

- a `<conf-id>` tag containing the abbreviation used by EDP Sciences for this conference;
- a `<publisher>` tag with the `<publisher-name>`;
- a `<isbn>` tag.

Expanded Content Model

(conf-id+, conf-date, (conf-name | conf-acronym)+, publisher*, isbn*, conf-num?, conf-loc?, conf-sponsor*, conf-theme?)

Clotilde Boulanger, Patrice Bourson, Lev Filippov, Alain Maiffert (Seminar Organizers)

```
<conference-meta>
  <conf-id conf-id-type="publisher-id">names</conf-id>
  <conf-date>7-9 November, 2007</conf-date>
  <conf-name content-type="series">New Achievements in Materials and Environmental
  Sciences</conf-name>
  <conf-name>3rd France-Russia Seminar</conf-name>
  <conf-acronym content-type="series">NAMES</conf-acronym>
  <conf-acronym>NAMES 2007</conf-acronym>
  <publisher>
    <publisher-name>EDP Sciences</publisher-name>
  </publisher>
  <!-- <isbn></isbn> -->
  <conf-loc>Metz, France</conf-loc>
</conference-meta>
<article-meta>
...
<title-group>...</title-group>
  <contrib-group>
    <contrib contrib-type="editor">
      <name><surname>Boulanger</surname><given-names>Clotilde</given-
      names></name>
    </contrib>
    <contrib contrib-type="editor">
      <name><surname>Bourson</surname><given-names>Patrice</given-names></name>
    </contrib>
    <contrib contrib-type="editor">
      <name><surname>Filippov</surname><given-names>Lev</given-names></name>
    </contrib>
    <contrib contrib-type="editor">
      <name><surname>Maiffert</surname><given-names>Alain</given-names></name>
    </contrib>
    <role>Seminar Organizers</role>
  </contrib-group>
```

----- See the end of this example on next page -----

```

<contrib-group>
  <contrib contrib-type="author" corresp="yes">
    <name><surname>Gartzia-Bengoetxea</surname><given-names>Nahia</given-names>
    </name>
    <xref ref-type="aff" rid="AFF1">1</xref>
    <xref ref-type="corresp" rid="FN1">*</xref>
  </contrib>
  <contrib contrib-type="author">...</contrib>
  ...
</contrib-group>
...
</article-meta>

```

➡ **Remark:** with two different ISBN number.
In this case add the correct volume tag for each article with the corresponding ISBN number.

5. ARTICLE INFORMATIONS

- Article-id

```

<article-meta>
<article-id pub-id-type="doi">10.1051/vetres/2009024</article-id>
<article-id pub-id-type="publisher-id">v09154</article-id>
...
</article-meta>

```

➡ **Remark:** For A&A journal, we changed the DTD Journal Publishing to add a new <article-id> element *with pub-id-type="bibcode"*
→ See *edppubcustom-models3.ent*

Example: <article-id pub-id-type="bibcode">2009A&A...498L..41L</article-id>

- Article-categories / Subject

- a) Heading

Generally the category of each article is displayed at the top of the first page of PDF file.

This category should be placed in a <article-categories> tag in the <subj-group subj-group-type="heading"> tag.

Please put in the subj-group-type="heading" exactly the same notation/text that the one from the PDF file.

If an article does not have any heading in PDF file, please delete the <subj-group subj-group-type="heading">

➡ **Remark:** These headings are often related to the article-type (see section Article-type above).

Example of different headings:

```
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Original article</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
```

Or

```
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Regular article</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
```

Or

```
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Note</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
```

(these 3 categories correspond to article-type="research-article")**Or**

```
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Editorial</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
```

(this "editorial" category correspond to article-type="editorial")**Or**

```
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Foreword</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
```

(this "editorial" category correspond to article-type="introduction")**Or**

```
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Review</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
```

Or

```
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Review article</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
```

(these 2 categories correspond to article-type="review-article")

```

Or
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Erratum</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
(this "erratum" category correspond to article-type="correction")

```

```

Or
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Addendum</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
(this "addendum" category correspond to article-type="addendum")

```

```

Or
<article-categories>
<subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
  <subject>Comment on</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>
(this "addendum" category correspond to article-type="article-commentary")

```

If you don't know the article-type, do not hesitate to contact us.

b) General Section

In some journals, articles are gathered according to a type or a theme (= general section).

This “general section” must be tagged in an `<article-categories>` into a `<subj-group subj-group-type=" " >` tag.

Sometimes the “general section” is translated in another language, so please add the `xml:lang` attribute.

Example 1:

```

<article-categories>
...
<subj-group subj-group-type="section" xml:lang='fr'>
  <subject>Mat&#xE9;riaux min&#xE9;raux</subject>
</subj-group>
<subj-group subj-group-type="section" xml:lang='en'>
  <subject>Inorganic materials</subject>
</subj-group>
...
</article-categories>

```

➡ Remark:

In this case, add this number in a content-type attribute in the `<subject>` tag.

Example 2:

```

<article-categories>
...
  <subj-group subj-group-type="section" xml:lang='en'>
    <subject content-type="7">Stellar structure and evolution</subject>
  </subj-group>
...
</article-categories>

```

- _____

Commonly the article is referred by Volume, Issue, Page Numbers.

In some journals (as in Veterinary Research), the Page Numbers are replaced by an Article Number (Electronic Location Identifier).

Example 1

Example 2 (with article number instead of page number):

Example 3 (multiple issues):

➡ **Remark:** add the tag `<lpage>` with the same page number that there is in `<fpage>` tag.

- _____

Some issues have a title. In this case, add a `<issue-title>` tag after the `<issue>` tag.

EDP Sciences modified Journal Publishing DTD to add the attribut **xml:lang** in this tag.

➡ **Remark:** To keep the style and the punctuation of this issue title, EDP Sciences slightly modified the Journal Publishing DTD.

In the expanded content model of each “emphasis class” tag, we added some elements in particular issue-title, and the emphasis class element may be included in issue-title tags too.

For more precision please see References section.

- _____

We established three different types of Special publications:

Special publications types	Meaning	Value to add in the <code><issue-title></code> element for all articles published in the issue
Special Issue	Corresponding to special issue, topical issue etc.	<code>content-type="special_issue"</code>
Semi Special Issue	Corresponding to an issue with a mix of special articles and regular articles	<code>content-type="semi_special_issue"</code>
Special Edition	Corresponding to a “supplement” or a “hors série”	<code>content-type="special_edition"</code>

Example:

```
<volume>39</volume>
<issue>4</issue>
<issue-title content-type="special_issue" xml:lang="en">Prion diseases in
animals</issue-title>
<elocation-id>36</elocation-id>
```

➡ **Remark:** Sometimes there is special issue without title. In this case please put an empty issue-title tag with the appropriate content-type.

Example :

```
<issue-title content-type="special_edition"/>
```

Usually, Special Editions do not have a regular volume and/or issue number. In this case you should add a **<supplement>** tag with the expression use for this issue on the front cover.

Example 1:

```
<supplement>Supplement 1</supplement>
```

Example 2:

```
<volume>95</volume>
<supplement>Hors s&#xE9;rie</supplement>
```

Example 3:

```
<volume>45</volume>
<issue>6</issue>
<issue-title content-type="special_edition">ECORAD 2008 - Radioecology and
Environmental Radioactivity</issue-title>
<isbn>978-2-7598-0447-4</isbn>
<supplement>Suppl&#xE9;ment 2009</supplement>
```

➡ **Remark:** If there is no month on front cover of the special publication do not add the **cover_date** tag (see section cover-date below)

➡ Remark for Topic of A&A journal:

In the XML file of an article that belongs to a Topic of A&A, please add a `<subj-group subj-group-type="topic">` tag (from the `<article-categories>` element), and put inside this tag the title of this special issue or semi special issue.

Example:

```
<article-categories>
  <subj-group subj-group-type="topic">
    <subject>AMBER: Instrument description and first astrophysical
results</subject>
  </subj-group>
  ....
</article-categories>
```

- **Idline**

We need to keep a record of the header used to cite each article that appears on top of the first page of PDF file. So please add a custom-meta tag with a <meta-name> “**idline**” and with <meta-value> including typographic specifications (italic, bold, etc.). Add it all XML files (in articles published in a volume and/or an issue and in online first / E-first articles).

Example:

```
<custom-meta-group>
  <custom-meta>
    <meta-name>idline</meta-name>
    <meta-value>Mat&#xE9;riaux &#x26; Techniques <bold>95</bold>, 405-410
    (2007)</meta-value>
  </custom-meta>
</custom-meta-group>
```

- **Pub-date / Cover-date**

The information concerning the official publication date should be placed into two different tags and should be coded on two different formats.

You will find explanation on these two tags in the following sections a) and b).

a) ppub

There should be a <pub-date> tag with attribute pub-type="**ppub**" for **articles published in a volume and/or an issue. (Do not add this tag for online first / E-first articles)**

Month should be digital

(June 2009)

Put

```
<pub-date pub-type="ppub">
  <month>6</month>
  <year>2009</year>
</pub-date>
```

Example 2:

(November-December 2009)

Put:

```
<pub-date pub-type="ppub">
  <month>11</month>
  <year>2009</year>
</pub-date>
```

```
<pub-date pub-type="ppub">
  <year>2008</year>
</pub-date>
```

Quarter, Second Quarter, Third Quarter, Fourth Quarter

Only these 8 terms are accepted in the season tag.

However these seasons appear in another language on the front cover of the issue, please put in pub-date tag only the English version.

Example 4 :
For Clefs CEA Numéro 57 (Hiver 2008-2009)

Put

```
<pub-date pub-type="ppub">
  <season>Winter</season>
  <year>2008</year>
</pub-date>
```

➡ **Remark: French translation of these terms:**

Quatrième trimestre corresponds to

b) Custom publication date

On the <custom-meta-group> element add a <custom-meta> tag with <meta-name> **cover_date** and put the **textual cover publication date** in a <meta-value> tag.

(Do not add this tag for online first / E-first articles)

be decomposed. For

<custom-meta> tags:

	Publication date	<custom-meta> tags
Publication date with month	First month	<pre><custom-meta> <meta-name>first_month</meta-name> <meta-value>one or two digits</meta-value> </custom-meta></pre>
	Last month	<pre><custom-meta> <meta-name>last_month</meta-name> <meta-value>one or two digits</meta-value> </custom-meta></pre>
	First year (compulsory tag)	<pre><custom-meta> <meta-name>first_year</meta-name> <meta-value>four digits</meta-value> </custom-meta></pre>
	Last year (compulsory tag)	<pre><custom-meta> <meta-name>last_year</meta-name> <meta-value>four digits</meta-value> </custom-meta></pre>
----- See the end of this table on next page -----		

Publication date with seasons	First season	<pre><custom-meta> <meta-name>first_season</meta-name> <meta-value>the corresponding text</meta-value> </custom-meta></pre>
	Last season	<pre><custom-meta> <meta-name>last_season</meta-name> <meta-value>the corresponding text</meta-value> </custom-meta></pre>
	First year (compulsory tag)	<pre><custom-meta> <meta-name>first_year</meta-name> <meta-value>four digits </meta-value> </custom-meta></pre>
	Last year (compulsory tag)	<pre><custom-meta> <meta-name>last_year</meta-name> <meta-value>four digits </meta-value> </custom-meta></pre>

➡ **Remark:** *If there is only one month for an issue put the digit number of this month in tag `first_month` and `last_month` too. Please follow the same rule for a unique season.*

La Revue des Sciences de Gestion, Direction et Gestion - No. 236 (mars-avril 2009)

```
<custom-meta-group>
...
<custom-meta>
  <meta-name>cover_date</meta-name>
  <meta-value>mars-avril 2009</meta-value>
</custom-meta>
<custom-meta>
  <meta-name>first_month</meta-name>
  <meta-value>3</meta-value>
</custom-meta>
<custom-meta>
  <meta-name>last_month</meta-name>
  <meta-value>4</meta-value>
</custom-meta>
<custom-meta>
  <meta-name>first_year</meta-name>
  <meta-value>2009</meta-value>
</custom-meta>
<custom-meta>
  <meta-name>last_year</meta-name>
  <meta-value>2009</meta-value>
</custom-meta>
...
<custom-meta-group>
```

Example 2:
Clefs CEA - No. 57 (Hiver 2008-2009)

```
<custom-meta-group>
  ...
  <custom-meta>
    <meta-name>cover_date</meta-name>
    <meta-value>Hiver 2008-2009</meta-value>
  </custom-meta>
  <custom-meta>
    <meta-name>first_season</meta-name>
    <meta-value>Winter</meta-value>
  </custom-meta>
  <custom-meta>
    <meta-name>last_season</meta-name>
    <meta-value>Winter</meta-value>
  </custom-meta>
  <custom-meta>
    <meta-name>first_year</meta-name>
    <meta-value>2008</meta-value>
  </custom-meta>
  <custom-meta>
    <meta-name>last_year</meta-name>
    <meta-value>2009</meta-value>
  </custom-meta>
  ...
</custom-meta-group>
```

c) epub

Sometimes the “online publication date” appears on the PDF file. In this case, please add a <pub-date> tag with attribute pub-type="epub" with this online publication date.

Example:

```
<pub-date pub-type="epub">
  <day>25</day>
  <month>07</month>
  <year>2009</year>
</pub-date>
```

- **History**

Value	Meaning
received	The date a manuscript was submitted.
rev-recd	The date a revised version of the manuscript was received.
accepted	The date a manuscript was accepted.

If you don't know the date-type, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sometimes, there is date that does not correspond to these 4 date types.

In this case, put in date-type the term “other history 1”, if there is a second “strange” date put “other history 2” etc. and add a <custom meta> tag to put the text date that appears on the PDF file.

Example:

```
<date date-type="other history 1">
  <day>7</day>
  <month>6</month>
  <year>2002</year>
</date>
...
<custom-meta-group>
  <custom-meta>
    <meta-name>other history 1</meta-name>
    <meta-value>Cas notifié le 7 Juin 2002 au CRPV de Grenoble</meta-value>
  </custom-meta>
</custom-meta-group>
```

- **Copyright**

```
<copyright-statement>&#x00A9; INRA, EDP Sciences, 2009</copyright-statement>
<copyright-year>2009</copyright-year>
<copyright-holder>INRA, EDP Sciences</copyright-holder>
```

➡ **Remark:** *©* is the hex numerical code for symbol ©

- **Count**

Count `<inline-formula>` and `<disp-formula>` in `equation-count`.

Count only `<table-wrap>` tag and not `<table-wrap-foot>` tag in `table-count`.

```
</kwd-group>
<counts>
<fig-count count="1"/>
<table-count count="2"/>
<equation-count count="0"/>
<ref-count count="27"/>
<page-count count="9"/>
</counts>
```

6. AUTHOR

- **Name**

surname

<given-name

```
<contrib-group>
  <contrib contrib-type="author">
    <name>
      <surname>Naor</surname>
      <given-names>David</given-names>
    </name>
    <xref ref-type="aff" rid="AFF2">2</xref>
  </contrib>
```

----- See the end of this example on next page -----

```

<contrib contrib-type="author" corresp="yes">
  <name>
    <surname>Shpige</surname>
    <given-names>Nahum Y.</given-names>
  </name>
  <xref ref-type="aff" rid="AFF1">1</xref>
</contrib>
</contrib-group>

```

- **Corresponding author**

The corresponding author is tagged with the attribute “**corresp**” following the example below (**text in bold face**)

```

<contrib-group>
  <contrib contrib-type="author" corresp="yes">
    <name>
      <surname>Gutiérrez</surname>
      <given-names>Juan Pablo</given-names>
    </name>
    <xref ref-type="aff" rid="AFF1">1</xref>
    <xref ref-type="corresp" rid="FN1">*</xref>
  </contrib>
  <contrib contrib-type="author">
    ...
  </contrib>
</contrib-group>
...
<author-notes>
  <corresp id="FN1"><label>*</label> Corresponding author:
  <email>gutgar@vet.ucm.es</email>
</corresp>
</author-notes>

```

- **Remark:** If the corresponding author is not explicitly linked to an author put only the **corresp** tag in the author-notes element.
Please see the document [AFF_example.doc](#) for more examples on address/affiliations tags.

7. AFFILIATION

- **<aff> tag**

```

<contrib contrib-type="author"><name><surname>Windig</surname><given-names>Jack
J.</given-names></name>
<xref ref-type="aff" rid="AFF3">3</xref>
<xref ref-type="aff" rid="AFF4">4</xref>
</contrib>

```

- _____

```

<named-content content-type="street">
<named-content content-type="postcode">
<named-content content-type="postbox">
<named-content content-type="city">
<named-content content-type="state">

```

```

<aff id="AFF2">
<label>2</label>
<addr-line>
  <institution>INRA, UR337 Station de G&#xE9;n&#xE9;tique Quantitative et
  Appliqu&#xE9;e</institution>, <named-content content-type="city">Jouy en
  Josas</named-content> <named-content content-type="postcode">F-78350</named-
  content>, <country>France</country>
</addr-line>
</aff>

```

➡ **Remarks:**

Please see the document [AFF_example.doc](#) for more examples on address/affiliations tags.

- ➡ **Remark:** Sometimes terms like “Present address” or “Current address” might be placed before the address. In this case please add a content-type="present-address" in <aff> tag.

```

<aff id="AFF3" content-type="present-address">
  <label>3</label>
  <addr-line>
    Present address:
    <institution>Department of Anesthesiology, Duke University Medical
    Center</institution>, <named-content content-type="city">Durham</named-
    content> <named-content content-type="state">NC</named-content> <named-
    content content-type="postcode">27710</named-content>
    <country>USA</country>
  </addr-line>
</aff>

```

Generally this supplementary address is placed in an author-note. In this case please add the fn-type = "present-address" in <fn > tag.

```

<author-notes>
  <fn id="FN1" fn-type = "present-address">
    <label>*</label>
    <p>Present affiliation: Department of Medicine, University of Alabama
    at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, USA </p>
  </fn>
</author-notes>

```


8. ARTICLE

- _____

If title is translated into other languages, please put each title into a `<trans-title-group>` element in a `<trans-title>` tag. Add the attribute `language` in each `trans-title-group` element.

```
<title-group>
  <article-title xml:lang="en">Influence of cryogenic cooling of cheese curd on
  yield and quality of semi-hard cheeses</article-title>
  <trans-title-group xml:lang="zh">
    <trans-title>&#x4F4E;&#x6E29;&#x51B7;&#x5374;&#x5E72;&#x916A;&#x51DD;&#x5757;
    &#x5BF9;&#x534A;&#x786C;&#x8D28;&#x5E72;&#x916A;&#x4EA7;&#x91CF;&#x548C;&#x8D28;&#x91
    CF;&#x7684;&#x5F71;&#x54CD;</trans-title>
  </trans-title-group>
  <trans-title-group xml:lang="fr">
    <trans-title>Influence d'un refroidissement cryogénique du
    caillé sur les rendements et la qualité de fromages pressés non cuits</trans-title>
  </trans-title-group>
</title-group>
```

Remark:

- _____

the tag `<abstract xml:lang="en">`, there should not be `<title>Abstract</title>` except for the case of the abstract having another name.

Example:

```
<abstract xml:lang="en">
  <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate a range of statistical and
  geostatistical methods for ...</p>
</abstract>
```

Like for title, if abstract is translated into other languages, please put these abstracts into `<trans-abstract>` tags.

Example:

```
<abstract xml:lang="en">
  <p>Seven RAPD markers were used to assess the genetic diversity and structure of
  ten Tunisian natural Ceratonia siliqua L. populations ...</p>
</abstract>
<trans-abstract xml:lang="fr">
  <p>Sept marqueurs RAPD ont été utilisés pour analyser la
  diversité et la structure génétique de dix populations tunisiennes
  de caroubier (Ceratonia siliqua L.) ...</p>
</trans-abstract>
```

- **Keywords**

The <kwd-group> element should have an attribute xml:lang.

Example:

```
<kwd-group xml:lang="en">
  <kwd>avian influenza H5N1</kwd>
  <kwd>poultry</kwd>
  <kwd>epidemic</kwd>
  <kwd>geostatistical</kwd>
  <kwd>Romania</kwd>
</kwd-group>
```

- **PACS**

‘PACS’[®] or ‘Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme’[®] should be placed in a kwd-group element. These special keywords associate a code with words. To merge these two information, please use the <compound-kwd> tag.

Example:

```
<kwd-group kwd-group-type="PACS">
  <compound-kwd>
    <compound-kwd-part content-type="code">.....</compound-kwd-part>
    <compound-kwd-part content-type="keyword">.....</compound-kwd-part>
  </compound-kwd>
  <compound-kwd>
    <compound-kwd-part content-type="code">.....</compound-kwd-part>
    <compound-kwd-part content-type="keyword">.....</compound-kwd-part>
  </compound-kwd>
</kwd-group>
```

- **AMS code**

‘AMS code’ (or ‘Mathematical Subject Classification’) should be placed in a kwd-group tag. These special keywords correspond to a mathematical code.

Example:

```
<kwd-group kwd-group-type="AMS Code">
  <compound-kwd>
    <compound-kwd-part content-type="code">.....</compound-kwd-part>
  </compound-kwd>
  <compound-kwd>
    <compound-kwd-part content-type="code">.....</compound-kwd-part>
  </compound-kwd>
</kwd-group>
```

- _____

Add an attribute when it is possible for main sections and add an id for each section and sub-section. Please find below the seven sec-type attributes authorized:

```
<sec sec-type="intro" id="S1">
<sec sec-type="materials|methods" id="S2">
<sec sec-type="results" id="S4">
<sec sec-type="discussion" id="S8">
<sec sec-type="conclusion" id="S10">
<sec sec-type="supplementary-material" id="S11">
<sec sec-type="subjects" id="S12">
```

Example:

```
<sec sec-type="materials|methods" id="S2">
  <label>2.</label>
  <title>MATERIALS AND METHODS</title>
  <sec id="S3">
    <label>2.1.</label>
    <title>Herd description</title>
    .....
  </sec>
</sec>
```



- _____

In some articles you might find a list with a dash attribute. In this case please put the tag:

```
<list list-type="dash">
```

Example in PDF:

- Host specificity of the arthropod vectors, because ...
- Mammalian host specificity of Bartonella species, as there ...

In XML:

```
<list list-type="dash">
  <list-item>
    <p>Host specificity of the arthropod vectors, because ...</p>
  </list-item>
  <list-item>
    <p>Mammalian host specificity of Bartonella species, as there ...</p>
  </list-item>
</list>
```

If attributes of a list are numbers please use `<list list-type="order">`

Example in PDF:

1. Host specificity of the arthropod vectors, because ...
2. Mammalian host specificity of Bartonella species, as there ...

In XML:

```
<list list-type="order">
  <list-item>
    <p>Host specificity of the arthropod vectors, because ...</p>
  </list-item>
  <list-item>
    <p>Mammalian host specificity of Bartonella species, as there ...</p>
  </list-item>
</list>
```

For the [table](#) please refer to the Journal Publishing recommendation:

Value	Meaning
bullet	Bulleted list. Prefix character is a bullet, or other symbol (except dash)
alpha-lower	Ordered list. Prefix character is a lowercase alphabetical character.
alpha-upper	Ordered list. Prefix character is an uppercase alphabetical character.
roman-lower	Ordered list. Prefix character is a lowercase roman numeral.
roman-upper	Ordered list. Prefix character is an uppercase roman numeral.
simple	Simple or plain list (No prefix character before each item)

If attributes of a list are different of that list type please use `<list list-type="label">` with `<label>` tags

Example in PDF:

- (i) Host specificity of the arthropod vectors, because ...
- (ii) Mammalian host specificity of Bartonella species, as there ...

In XML:

```
<list list-type="label">
  <list-item>
    <label>(i)</label>
    <p>Host specificity of the arthropod vectors, because ...</p>
  </list-item>
  <list-item>
    <label>(ii)</label>
    <p>Mammalian host specificity of Bartonella species, as there ...</p>
  </list-item>
</list>
```

- _____

It is a list in which each item consists of two parts: a word, phrase, term, graphic, chemical structure, or equation paired with one of more descriptions, discussions, explanations, or definitions of it.

A `<def-list>` may have a `<title>` naming the entire list, followed by individual `<term>`s and their `<def>`s are paired in `<def-item>`s.

Example 1:

```
<glossary id="G1">
<def-list id="DL1">
<title>BOX I: GLOSSARY OF GENETIC TERMS</title>
  <def-item>
    <term id="TERM1"><bold>Additive genetic variance</bold></term>
    <def><p>The contribution of genetic variance in a quantitative trait due to the
effects of substituting one allele for another at a locus.</p></def>
  </def-item>
  <def-item>
    <term id="TERM2"><bold>Allozymes</bold></term>
    <def><p>Alternative forms of a particular protein as visualized on a gel,
mostly resulting from genetic variation at non-synonymous sites in a gene's
protein coding sequence.</p></def>
  </def-item>
  ...
</def-list>
</glossary>
```

Example 2:

```

<body>
<p>
<def-list id="DL1">
<title>Abbreviations</title>
  <def-item>
    <term id="TERM1">AIC</term>
    <def><p>Akaike's information criterion</p></def>
  </def-item>
  <def-item>
    <term id="TERM2">BIC</term>
    <def><p>Bayesian information criterion</p></def>
  </def-item>
  <def-item>
    <term id="TERM3"> CD</term>
    <def><p>Coefficient of determination</p></def>
  </def-item>
...</def-list></p>...</body>

```

9. EQUATIONS

About the equations, the following items should be provided for each equation identified by a unique id of the type *eqn*:

- an image file (gif format) named after the article reference and the equation id in the article: *reference-eqn.gif*
- the LaTeX equation in a `<tex-math id="tex_eqn"> </tex-math>` tag.
- the equation under msmath format, using MathML 2.0 tag set.

All of these notations should be place in an alternatives tag.

If an equation have a label, this `<label>` must come immediately after the `<disp-formula>` tag.

Example:

```

<disp-formula id="FD1"><label>(1)</label>
  <alternatives>
    <mml:math xmlns:mml="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML" id="mml_eq1">
      <mml:mi>E</mml:mi><mml:mo>=</mml:mo><mml:mi>m</mml:mi><mml:mi>c</mml:mi>
      <mml:msup><mml:mn>2</mml:mn></mml:msup>
    </mml:math>
    <tex-math id="tex_eq1">
      <![CDATA[ $E=mc^2$ ]]>
    </tex-math>
    <graphic id="img_eq1" mime-subtype="gif" mimetype="image" xlink:href="aa1234-
      eq1.gif"/>
  </alternatives>
</disp-formula>

```

To cite this equation in the text, it should be: `<xref ref-type="disp-formula" rid="FD1">1</xref>`



set in the same line as the text.

> when this equation is displayed or



Remark: Please suppress the old attribute *alternate-form-of*

10. ERRATUM – COMMENT ON – NOTE FOR

Erratum, Comment on (or Commentary), Note for, etc. should be detailed in the related-article tag

Put the link of the corrected article (original article), it correspond to the website address followed by the DOI number of the corrected article.

Example:

```
<related-article related-article-type="corrected-article" id="RA1" journal-id="gse"
vol="40" page="129-143"
ext-link-type="uri" xlink:href="http://www.gse-journal.org/10.1051/gse:2007040">
Genet. Sel. Evol. 40 (2008) 129-143</related-article>
```

<http://www.gse-journal.org/> is the website of Genet. Sel. Evol. Journal and number 10.1051/gse:2007040 is the DOI of the corrected article Genet. Sel. Evol. 40 (2008) 129–143

Please find below the other related-article-type used:

Article	Value of related-article-type	Meaning
Erratum	corrected-article	Used in a correction to name the article being corrected. Sometimes called “erratum”.
Addendum	addendum	Additional material for an article, which was generated too late to be added to the main text
Comment on Commentary	commentary-article	Used in a commentary or editorial to name the article on which it this one is commenting
Note for and other related articles	companion	Used in an article to name a companion (related or sibling) article

11. FOOTNOTES

The footnotes that apply to the article as a whole (not in the authors, not in the title of the article or within a table) should be in a tag `<fn-group>` `</fn-group>` in `<back>` (after the `<body>` `</body>` part). All text in `<fn>` tag should be place in a `<p>` tag too.

And the reference to the footnote: `<xref ref-type="fn" rid="FN1">1</xref>` should not have a style tag as `¹`

Example from v08058:

```
<body>
  <sec sec-type="intro">
    <label>1.</label>
    <title>INTRODUCTION</title>
    <p>Highly pathogenic ... Africa<xref ref-type="fn" rid="FN1">1</xref>. There ...
  </sec>
  ...
</body>
<back>
  <ack><title>Acknowledgments.</title>...</ack>
<fn-group>
  <fn id="FN1">
    <label>1</label>
    <p>World Health Organization, Cumulative number of confirmed human cases of
    avian influenza A&#x002F;(H5N1), reported to WHO, 12 June 2007,
    <uri>http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avianinfluenza/country/cases_table_2007_0
    6_12/en</uri> [consulted 16 June 2007].</p>
  </fn>
  <fn id="FN2">...</fn>
</fn-group>
```

12. REFERENCES

EDP Sciences needs to keep the style and the punctuation of references in XML files.

Therefore, we slightly modified the Journal Publishing DTD:

→ See *edpublishing3.dtd*, *edppubcustom-models3.ent* and *edppubcustom-mixed.ent*

1) In the expanded content model of each “emphasis class” tag, we added the following elements: *volume*, *issue*, *issue-title*, *year*, *conf-name*, *conf-date*, *name*, *string-name*, *prefix*, *suffix*, *institution*, *publisher-name*, *publisher-loc*

These elements define the new entity *edp-specific-emphasized-elements*


2) From now, the emphasis class element may be included in *institution*, *issue-title* and *conf-name* tags.

➔ see page <http://dtd.nlm.nih.gov/publishing/tag-library/n-pwb0.html> for more details concerning %emphasis.class; (Emphasis Rendition Class Elements)

<mixed-citation>

publication-type

Value	Meaning
journal	Journal article
book	Book or book series
conf-proc	Conference proceedings
thesis	Work written as part of the completion of an advanced degree
web	Website
other	None of the listed types.

 ➔ **Remark:** Please retain all punctuation and spacing usually used in the text between the descriptive elements.
Use <string-name> tag to keep order and the punctuation between name and given-name.

➔ **Remark:** Please do not use the <etal> tag.

➔ **Remark:** Moreover, when there is DOI in references please put the tag :

```
<ext-link ext-link-type="doi"
xlink:href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cimid.2008.08.003">10.1016/j.cimid.2008.08.003</ext-link>
```

<http://dx.doi.org/> is the general website for find an article with his a DOI number
and number is the DOI of the article cited in the reference.

a) journal

Example 1,

```

<ref id="R1">
  <label>1</label>
  <mixed-citation publication-type="journal">
    <string-name><surname>Arricau-Bouvery</surname>, <given-names>N.</given-
names></string-name>, <string-name><surname>Rodolakis</surname>, <given-
names>A.</given-names></string-name>, <article-title>Is Q fever an emerging
or re-emerging zoonosis</article-title> <source>Vet. Res.</source>
(<year>2005</year>)
    <b><volume>36</volume></b>:<fpage>327</fpage>&#x2013;<lpage>349</lpage>
    >.
  </mixed->
</ref>

```

Example 2:

```

<ref id="R5">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="journal">
    <string-name><surname>Abdelwahab</surname> <given-names>O.</given-
names></string-name>, <year>2007</year>. <article-title>Kinetic and isotherm
studies of copper (II) removal from wastewater using various
adsorbents</article-title>, <source><i>Egyp. J. Aqua.
Res.</i></source>, <i><volume>33</volume></i>,
<fpage>125</fpage>&#x2013;<lpage>143</lpage>.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>

```

b) book

Example 1:

```

<ref id="R8">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="book">
    <string-name><surname>Botequilha Leitao</surname> <given-names>A.</given-
names></string-name>, <string-name><surname>Miller</surname> <given-
names>J.</given-names></string-name>, <string-name><surname>Ahern</surname>
<given-names>J.</given-names></string-name>, and <string-
name><surname>McGarigal</surname> <given-names>K.</given-names></string-
name>, <b><year>2006</year></b>. <source>Measuring landscapes. A
planner&#x2019;s handbook</source>, <publisher-name>Island Press</publisher-
name>, <i><publisher-loc>Washington</publisher-loc></i>, 245 p.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>

```

Example 2:

```

<ref id="R13">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="book">
    <string-name><surname>Frohn</surname> <given-names>R.C.</given-
names></string-name>, <year>1998</year>. <source>Remote sensing for
landscape ecology. New metric indicators for monitoring, modeling, and
assessment of ecosystems</source>, <b><publisher-name>Lewis
Publishers</publisher-name></b>, <publisher-loc>Boca Raton</publisher-
loc>, 99 p.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>

```


c) conf-proc

Example 1:

```
<ref id="R1">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="conf-proc">
    <string-name><surname>Andersson</surname> <given-names>F.</given-
names></string-name>, <string-name><surname>Biro</surname> <given-
names>Y.</given-names></string-name>, and <string-
name><surname>P&#xE4;ivinen</surname> <given-names>R.</given-names></string-
name>, <year>2004</year>. <conf-name>Towards the sustainable use of
Europe&#x2019;s forests &#x2013; Forest ecosystems and landscape research:
Scientific challenges and opportunities</conf-name>. <source>EFI Proceedings
No. 49</source>, <publisher-name>European Forest Institute</publisher-name>.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>
```

Example 2:

```
<ref id="R10">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="conf-proc">
    <string-name><surname>Boussahel</surname>, <given-names>R.</given-
names></string-name> <string-name><surname>Harik</surname>, <given-
names>D.</given-names></string-name> et <string-
name><surname>Moussaoui</surname>, <given-names>K.M.</given-names></string-
name>, <conf-date>2003</conf-date>. <article-title>Essais
d&rsquo;elimination des pesticides pr&eacute;sents dans les eaux
alg&eacute;riennes</article-title>. <italic><conf-name>Proceedings des
2<sup>e</sup> Journ&eacute;es Scientifiques de l&rsquo;ANDRS</conf-
name></italic>, <conf-loc>Oran, Alg&eacute;rie</conf-loc>,
<fpage>38</fpage>&ndash;<lpage>40</lpage>.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>
```

d) thesis

Example 1:

```
<ref id="R7">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="thesis">
    <string-name><surname>Bali</surname> <given-names>B.</given-names></string-
name>, <year>2005</year>. <article-title><italic>Optimisation de
m&#xE9;thodes d&#x2019;extraction de pesticides pr&#xE9;sents dans
l&#x2019;eau</italic></article-title>, <source><italic>Th&#xE8;se de
Magist&#xE8;re, &#xE9;cole Nationale Polytechnique
d&#x2019;Alger</italic></source> <publisher-loc>Alg&#xE9;rie</publisher-loc>.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>
```

Example 2:

```
<ref id="R19">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="thesis">
    <bold><string-name><given-names>H.</given-names>
<surname>Irislimane</surname></string-name></bold>, <year>2006</year>.
<article-title>&#xE9;tude de l&#x2019;adsorption d&#x2019;un pesticide sur
mat&#xE9;riaux de r&#xE9;cup&#xE9;ration (sciure de bois et chutes de
li&#xE8;ge) </article-title>, <source>M&#xE9;moire de Magister, &#xE9;cole
Nationale Polytechnique, Alger</source> <publisher-
loc>Alg&#xE9;rie</publisher-loc>.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>
```

e) web

Example:

```
<ref id="R50">
  <mixed-citation citation-type="web">
    <ext-link ext-link-type="uri"
      xlink:href="http://www.lmsintl.com/imagine-amesim-1-d-multi-domain-system-
      simulation">http://www.lmsintl.com/imagine-amesim-1-d-multi-domain-system-
      simulation</ext-link>, LMS - IMAGINE.
    </mixed-citation>
  </ref>
```

f) other

Example 1:

```
<ref id="R14">
  <mixed-citation citation-type="other">
    <string-name><surname>Elgalabwater</surname></string-name>
    <year>2006</year>. <article-title>Manuel utilisateur Medica RF II-7-
    15</article-title>.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>
```

Example 2:

```
<ref id="R32">
  <mixed-citation citation-type="other">
    <string-name><surname>McGarigal</surname> <given-names>K.</given-
    names></string-name>, <string-name><surname>Cushman</surname> <given-
    names>S.A.</given-names></string-name>, <string-name><surname>Neel</surname>
    <given-names>M.C.</given-names></string-name>, and <string-
    name><surname>Ene</surname> <given-names>E.</given-names></string-name>,
    <year>2002</year>. <source>FRAGSTATS: Spatial Pattern Analysis Program for
    Categorical Maps. University of Massachusetstts.</source> Available on the
    internet, URL:
    <ext-link ext-link-type="uri"
      xlink:href="http://ww.umass.edu/landeco/research/fragstats/fragstats.html">w
      ww.umass.edu/landeco/research/fragstats/fragstats.html</ext-link>.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>
```

13. APPENDIX

Appendices (**published in printed version of the article**) should be in <app-group> tag. This appendix tag is included in the part <back>.

Example 1:

```
<app-group>
  <app id="APP1">
    <title>Tables</title>
    <table-wrap id="T5" position="float">
      <label>Table A.</label>
      <caption><p>Results of genotype.</p></caption>
      <table frame="hsides" rules="groups" width="100%">
        ...
      </table>
    </table-wrap>
    ...
  </app>
</app-group>
```

Example 2:

```

<app-group>
  <app id="APP1">
    <title>APPENDIX</title>
    <fig id="F7" position="anchor">
      <caption>
        <p>Peptide sequence identified by MS/MS. Ions y and b detected are
        shown in the peptide sequence of the AC-5 cysteine protease
        identified.</p></caption>
      <graphic mime-subtype="eps" mimetype="image" xlink:href="v09036-
      fig7.eps" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"/>
    </fig>
  </app>
</app-group>

```

14. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The supplementary material is data to be published online and not part of the printed article.

We do a difference between supplementary material in Full XML files and supplementary material in Metadata XML files.

- **Full XML files**

These XML files contain all information of an article, all the text of an article.

In these XML files, the supplementary material should also be referred to in a tag `<sec sec-type="supplementary-material">` containing a `<supplementary-material>` tag.

At the end of body part, create a supplementary section:

`<sec sec-type="supplementary-material">` named Online Material.

Add all the supplementary text, figure, tables... in a supplementary tag.

`<supplementary-material id="SD1">` (it must have an @id)

Figures should be placed in fig tag not in media tag.

Tables should be placed in table-wrap tag not in media tag.

If you don't know how to tag a special supplementary material, do not hesitate to contact us.

Example:

```

<sec sec-type="supplementary-material" id="S8" >
  <title>Online material</title>
  <supplementary-material id="SD1" xlink:title="local_file">
    <media id="M1" xlink:title="local_file" mimetype="application" mime-
    subtype="pdf" xlink:href="v08040-1-olm.pdf">

    <p>For C57bl mice, there was one set of titration data ... </p>
    <p>
      <fig id="F3" position="anchor">
        <label>Figure 1S.</label>
        <caption>
          <p>Linear regression results, with 95% confidence intervals, from the combined
          data from 6 pools of brain material titrated in RIII mice.</p>
        </caption>
      </fig>
    </p>
  </supplementary-material>

```

----- See the end of this example on next page -----

```

<graphic      xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
              mimetype="image"
              mime-subtype="tiff"
              xlink:href="v08040-fig3-olm.tif"/>
</fig>
</p>
<media id="M2"      xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
                  mimetype="application"
                  mime-subtype="pdf"
                  xlink:href=" v08040-2-olm.pdf">
<caption>
<title>Appendix 1</title>
<p>Programs written for Dev-C++ version4.9.9.2 from Bloodshed Software</p>
</caption>
</media>
<media id="M3"      xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
                  mimetype="video"
                  mime-subtype="mov"
                  xlink:href="v08040-mov1-olm.mov">
<caption>
<title>Three-dimensional modeling of the asymmetric blast wave from the 2006
outburst of RS Ophiuchi: Early X-ray emission</title>
</caption>
</media>
</supplementary-material>
</sec>

```

If you don't know how to tag a special supplementary material do not hesitate to contact us.

- **Metadata XML files**

These XML files contain the minimum information of an article:

- journal information
- titles
- authors
- affiliations
- history
- abstracts
- references
- supplementary materials

So the <body> tag should not appear in these Metadata XML files.

In this case, put the **<supplementary-material>** tag directly in the **<article-meta>** element. For Metadata XML files put only links to PDF files or movies or figures with their captions. It is not necessary to put all the text of the online material in this tag.

If you don't know how the caption of a supplementary material do not hesitate to contact us.

➡ **Remark: If there is no particular caption put only:**

```
<caption>Supplementary file supplied by authors.</caption>
```

Accord this sentence with the number of supplementary files and with the number of authors.

Example:

```

<article-meta>
...
<lpagel>...</lpagel>
  <supplementary-material id="SD1" xlink:title="local_file">
    <media id="M1" xlink:title="local_file" mimetype="application" mime-
      subtype="pdf" xlink:href=" limn09012-1-olm.pdf ">
      <caption>
        <title>Table I. and II.</title>
      </caption>
    </supplementary-material>
</history>...</history>
...
</article-meta>

```

II. PDF FILES

- **There should be 2 or 3 PDF files:**

PDF-web (except for The European Physical Journal (EPJ) see below):

- with **links and bookmarks**

- all figures in colors (in RGB)

- figures with **at least 150 dpi** for the resolution and **not bigger than 300 dpi**.

all figures in colors (in RGB)

figures with _____ for the resolution and _____

PDF-print:

PDF-pmc

all figures in color

high resolution: figures in 300 dpi at least

III. FIGURES

```

<fig id="F1" position="float">
  <label>Figure 1.</label>
  <caption>
    <p>Main enzymes involved in the porcine metabolism of androstenone.</p>
  </caption>
  <graphic xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
    mimetype="image"
    mime-subtype="eps"
    xlink:href="g07038e-fig1.eps"/>
</fig>

```

eps

digital color image files tif

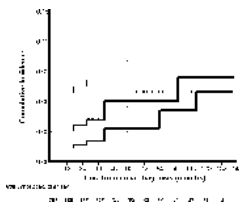
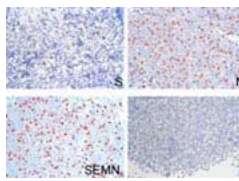
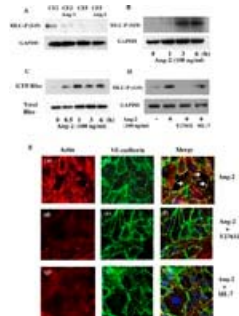
					
					
	halftone + text or line art elements		tif or eps	RGB or Grayscale	500 - 900 dpi

Table from http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/about/image_quality_table.html

IV. TABLES

If a Table is provided as an image, it should be of the « Line Art » quality (see table beyond).

-
-
rowspan is used when you want to merge cells on the same column and colspan is used when you want to merge cells on the same line.

- In <thead> tag you should use <tr> and <th> tag.

- If you should place `<hr/>` please put a new colspan cell with the element <hr/>

Example: `<tr colspan="10"><td><hr/></td></tr>`

V. NAMING CONVENTIONS

How to name the files and format the delivery

The delivery should be a compressed archive file (zip, tar.gz, tar.bz2) that contains articles of the same journal or from the same proceedings.

It contains all the file concerning the articles (xml, pdf, figures, ...).

The name of the archive follows:

edpsname-date.extension

with:

edpsname = edp sciences' acronym for the journal (i.e. vetres for Veterinary Research).

date = YYYYMMDD_HHmmss, 00<=HH<=23

extension = zip, tar.gz, tar.bz2

YYYY: year on 4 digits

MM: month on 2 digits

DD: day of the month on 2 digits

HH: hour on 2 digits comprised between 00 and 23

mm: minutes on 2 digits

ss: seconds on 2 digits

Example : vetres-20080306_141500.tar.bz2

All the files should be in a directory named:

edpsname-date

Example : vetres-20080306/

- *reference-print.pdf* (PDF for the printer, **with crop marks**)

- *reference-pmc.pdf* (PDF for PMC, **without crop marks**)

- *reference-web.pdf* (PDF for the web, without crop marks)

Examples:

v08058-print.pdf

v08058-web.pdf

-

reference.xml

-

_____ *reference-fign.extension*
extension

*reference-**fign-print**.extension*
Example: v08058-fig1-print.eps, v08058-fig2-print.tif

_____ *reference-eqn.extension*
extension

_____ *reference n extension*

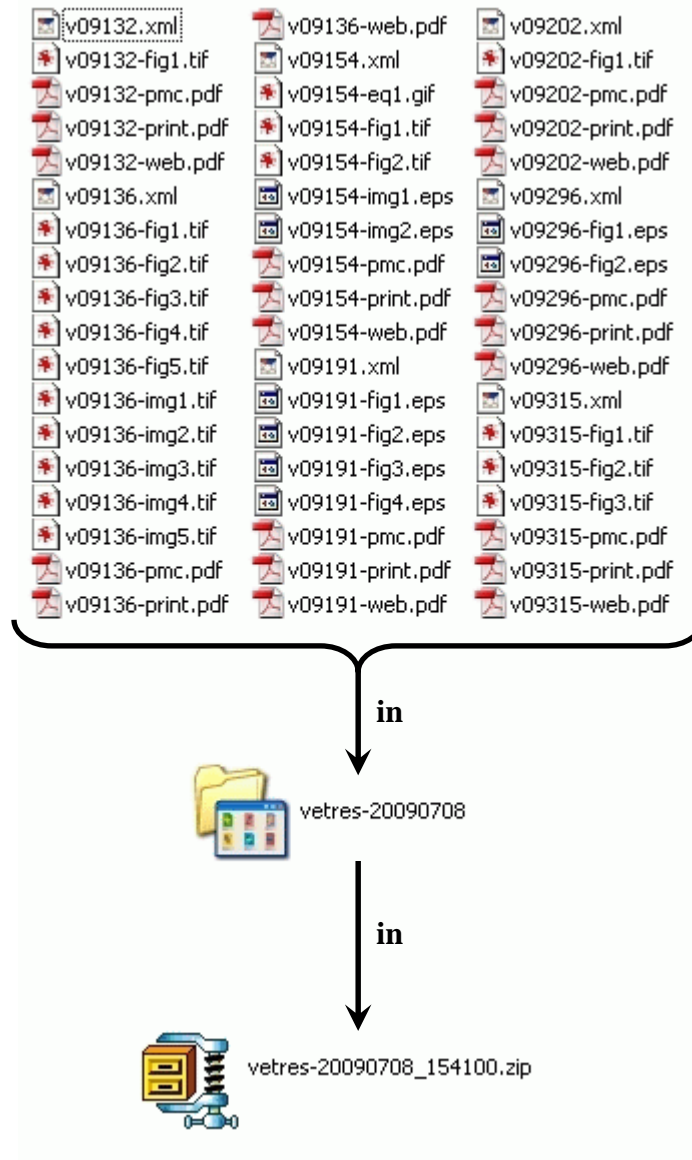
-

<i>reference-fign-olm.extension</i>	v08058-fig1-olm.eps
<i>reference-eqn-olm.extension</i>	v08058-eq1-olm.gif
<i>reference-tabn-olm.extension</i>	v08058-tab1-olm.tif
<i>reference-movn-olm.extension</i>	v08058-mov1-olm.mpg
<i>reference-n-olm.pdf</i>	v08058-1-olm.pdf
...	



Be careful about the name of files.

vetres-20090708_154100.zip contains a directory **vetres-20090708**, which contains all the files: pdf-print, pdf-web, xml, .tif, .gif, ...



Elibm-metadata-scheme

ab - Abstract
authors
 an - ZMATH identification number
 au - Author (Lastname, Firstname)
classification
 cc - Classification Code (MSC)
ci - Cited ZMATH reference
dt - Document Type
et - URL to full text
ft - (internal) pathname of full text file
in - (internal) number
is - ISSN
la - Language (2-letter ISO code)
py - Publication Year
se - (internal) number
so - Bibliographic Source
terms
 ut - Uncontrolled Terms
ti - Title

Zmath-metadata

From EuDML

Metadata used in Zentralblatt MATH

Abstract

TeX-encoded abstract or review.

Tag: ab

Example:

ab Summary: Let $\Gamma(N)$ and G be the group [...]

Author Identification

ZMATH Author Identification string, one per author, semicolon separated

Tag: ai

Example:

ai beutelspacher.albrecht; eghlidios.taraneh; sadeghiyan.badak

Accession Number

ZMATH internal database number.

Tag: an

Example:

an 05698400

Author References

Author spelling variants.

Tag: ar

Example:

ar Khokhryakova, J. V.

Authors(s)

Author names, semicolon separated

Tag: au

Example:

au Abbas, Ahmed; Bouche, Thierry

Biographic Reference(s)

Reference to person's name in case of biographical material.

Tag: br

Example:

br Galileo, Galilei

Classification Code

Codes according to MSC2010 schema.

Tag: cc

Example:

cc *93D15 35B35 35P10 93C20

Citation

an or zn of item referenced in review/abstract.

Tag: ci

Example:

ci Zbl 0193.50503; Zbl 1173.53305

Document Type

J: journal article; B: book; A: book/conference article; D: Dissertation; ...

Tag: dt

Example:

dt J

Internet Address

doi, http-address, NUMDAM Identifier, ...

Tag: ia

Example:

ia doi:10.1063/1.1408919 <http://ojps.aip.org/phf/>[serial]

Issue Number

Issue number (for journal articles).

Tag: in

Example:

ISBN/ISSN
ISBN/ISSN.

Tag: is
Example:
is [ISBN 3-7643-6599-4](#)

Language
2-letter ISO code
Tag: la
Example:
la ES

Page End
Last page number (for journal articles).
Tag: pe
Example:
pe 3186

Page Start
First page number (for journal articles).
Tag: ps
Example:
ps 277

Publication Year
Four arabic digits.
Tag: py
Example:
py 2001

Reviewer
Name of reviewer who authored Zentralblatt review.
Tag: rv
Example:
rv Mikhail P. Moklyachuk (Ky\\"\i v)

Serial Information
Internal serial number; Serial name; serial abbreviation; ISSN (tab separated)
Tag: se
Example:
se 00003347 Statistical Methods Stat. Methods 0972-6705

Source
Bibliographic source.
Tag: so
Example:
so Differ. Integral Equ. 14, No. 1, 59-74 (2001).

Title
Title, subtitle and translated title of document.
Tag: ti
Example:
ti $\mathcal{C}_{\{pk\}}$ index estimation using fuzzy numbers.

Uncontrolled Terms
Keywords (not from thesaurus).
Tag: ut
Example:
ut Hilbert module; Hopf algebra groupoid

Volume Number
Volume number (for journal articles).
Tag: vn
Example:
vn 32

Zentralblatt Number
Zentralblatt MATH production number (for completed items).
Tag: zn
Example:
zn 1184.76075

BWmeta 1.2.0 Schema Reference

(Revision 13514)

BWmeta is a general-purpose metadata format capable of describing entities such as: academic articles, books, audio recordings, laws, or molecular sequences. A distinguishing feature of BWmeta is non-redundant, hierarchical storage of information. For example, metadata for an article is typically distributed across four records: one for the article, one for the issue in which the article was published, one for the volume, and one for the journal. The root tag of any BWmeta document is <bwmeta/>, which may contain any number of top-level objects (<person/>, <element/>, <license/>, etc.). BWmeta is a flexible format: there are no enumerations of accepted values (most notably in various "type" attributes). Instead, data providers are encouraged to define their own vocabularies.

affiliation

Contributors' affiliation. Contains an identifier (see: id attribute) that may be referenced by one or more <affiliation-ref/> tags. Presentational form is stored in <text/>. The optional <identity/> child tag references an institution (see: <institution/> tag).

Attributes:

✓ **id** (required): Affiliation identifier. Referenced by <affiliation-ref/>.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [identity?](#), [text](#))

affiliation-ref

Reference to an affiliation.

Attributes:

✓ **ref** (required): Identifier of an affiliation.

Contents:

(*empty*)

ancestor

Ancestor element in element structure.

Attributes:

✓ **level** (required): Level on which the ancestor is located.

✓ **identity** (optional): Reference to the ancestor element.

✓ **position** (optional): Position within the level.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [description*](#), [name*](#))

attribute

A tree-like structure with a key-value pair in each node. May be used to hold information that does not map well to other tags.

Attributes:

✓ **key** (required): Attribute's key.

✓ **value** (optional): Attribute's value.

Contents:

([attribute*](#))

bwmeta

Root of any BWmeta document. Top-level objects, such as persons or elements, are direct descendants.

Contents:

([category](#) | [classification](#) | [element](#) | [hierarchy](#) | [id-scheme](#) | [institution](#) | [level](#) | [license](#) | [person](#))*

category

Category within a classification. Contains code, name and description of the category, as well as code of the parent category (if applicable).

Attributes:

✓ **id** (required): Object identifier.

✓ **version** (optional): Object version.

✓ **classification** (required): Identifier of the classification to which the category belongs.

✓ **code** (required): Code of the category. Examples: 83A05, 03.30.+p.

✓ **parent** (optional): The parent category's code. If present, both the category and its parent must belong to the same classification.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [description*](#), [name*](#))

category-ref

Reference to a given category.

Attributes:

✓ **classification** (required): Identifier of the classification containing the referenced category.

✓ **code** (required): Code of the referenced category.

Contents:

(*empty*)

classification

Classification or taxonomy, a hierarchical structure of categories. Notable examples include subject classifications, such as: MSC or PACS.

Attributes:

✓ **id** (required): Object identifier.

✓ **version** (optional): Object version.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [description*](#), [name*](#))

contents

Files and directories containing the element.

Contents:

([directory](#) | [file](#))*

contributor

A person or institution that contributed to this element.

Attributes:

✓ **institution** (required): Whether the contributor is an institution or a person. This is a boolean field. Value "true" indicates an institution, "false" indicates a person.

✓ **role** (required): Contributor's role. Examples: author, editor, translator.

Contents:

([affiliation-ref*](#), [attribute*](#), [description*](#), [identity?](#), [name*](#))

current

Current element in element structure.

Attributes:

✓ **level** (required): Current element's level.

✓ **position** (optional): Current element's relative position within this level.

Contents:

([attribute*](#))

date

Date of an event associated with a given element. The text present in tag's body contains a presentational form of the date, while year, month and day attributes contain the actual (parsed) date. Lack of day (or day and month) attribute(s) should be interpreted as a date specified with a coarser granularity. For example: `<date type="published" year="1809" month="9">September 1809</date>` should be interpreted as indication of a month.

Attributes:

✓ **day** (optional): Day.

✓ **month** (optional): Month. If not present, day should not be present either.

✓ **type** (required): Type of date. Examples: accepted, published, received.

✓ **year** (optional): Year. If absent, day and month should be absent as well.

Contents:

(*text content*)

description

Multi-line description of an object.

Attributes:

✓ **lang** (optional): Language in which the description is written. Only ISO 639-1 and 639-2 language codes are allowed.

✓ **type** (optional): Type of the description. Examples: abstract, comment, summary.

Contents:

(text content)

directory

Directory containing files and other directories. It provides a logical, hierarchical structure of files.

Attributes:

✓ **id** (required): Directory identifier.

✓ **langs** (optional): List of languages of this content. Only ISO 639-1 and 639-2 language codes are allowed.

✓ **type** (required): Type of content. Examples: pages.

Contents:

(attribute*, description*, (directory | file)+, name*)

element

Element describes a document, or in the case of compound documents, an atomic part of it. For example — in the case of academic articles in journals — the article, the issue containing it, the volume and the journal, are each represented by a separate element.

Attributes:

✓ **id** (required): Object identifier.

✓ **version** (optional): Object version.

Contents:

(affiliation*, attribute*, category-ref*, contents?, contributor*, date*, description*, id*, language*, license-ref*, name*, relation*, structure*, tags*)

file

Description of a file containing the element or part of it. File is understood as a fixed array of bytes that can be stored in one or more locations.

Attributes:

✓ **format** (required): MIME format of the file.

✓ **id** (required): File identifier.

✓ **langs** (optional): List of languages of this content. Only ISO 639-1 and 639-2 language codes are allowed.

✓ **size** (optional): Size of the file in bytes.

✓ **type** (required): Type of content. Examples: cover, full-text, plain-text, thumbnail.

Contents:

(attribute*, description*, location+, name*, signature*)

format

Format of identifiers in a given <id-scheme/> as a regular expression.

Contents:

(text content)

hierarchy

Hierarchy defines a logical organization of content in various types of compound documents. Examples: journal-volume-issue-article, series-book-chapter, album-disc-track. See <level/> for more details.

Attributes:

- ✓ **id** (required): Object identifier.
- ✓ **version** (optional): Object version.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [description*](#), [name*](#))

id

Element identifier in a given scheme (such as: DOI, ISBN).

Attributes:

- ✓ **scheme** (required): Identifier of the scheme (refers to <id-scheme/>).
- ✓ **value** (required): Element identifier within a given scheme.

Contents:

(empty)

id-scheme

Describes a standard of identifying documents. Serves as a kind of identifier namespace. Examples of identifier schemes: DOI, ISBN, ISSN, PMID.

Attributes:

- ✓ **id** (required): Object identifier.
- ✓ **version** (optional): Object version.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [description*](#), [format?](#), [name*](#))

identity

Reference to an object (<person/>, <institution/>) that matches a given textual representation. Provides a semantics to what is otherwise a presentational form of an object. For example, <contributor/> within <element/> may list a John Smith as an author and <identity/> may link this name to an actual <person/>.

Attributes:

- ✓ **ref** (required): Identifier of the referenced object.

Contents:

(empty)

institution

Information on an institution.

Attributes:

- ✓ **id** (required): Object identifier.
- ✓ **version** (optional): Object version.
- ✓ **parent** (optional): Parent institution.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [description*](#), [name*](#))

language

Language of an element.

Attributes:

- ✓ **lang** (required): ISO 639-1 or ISO 639-2 language code.

Contents:

(*empty*)

level

Level within a given hierarchy describes an element type. Examples: journal, journal volume, journal issue, article in a journal, book series, book in a series, chapter in a book, music album, disc in an album, track on a disc. Levels are grouped into hierarchies.

Attributes:

- ✓ **id** (required): Object identifier.
- ✓ **version** (optional): Object version.
- ✓ **hierarchy** (required): Identifier of the hierarchy in which the given level is located. Example: journal issue is located in the journal-volume-issue-article hierarchy.
- ✓ **parent** (optional): Identifier of the parent level. Example: journal volume is the parent of journal issue.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [description*](#), [name*](#))

license

Description of a license.

Attributes:

- ✓ **id** (required): Object identifier.
- ✓ **version** (optional): Object version.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [description*](#), [name*](#))

license-ref

License of a given element (refers to <license/>).

Attributes:

✓ **ref** (required): Identifier of the license on which a given element is distributed.

Contents:

(empty)

location

URL describing location of a given file.

Contents:

(text content)

name

One-line name of an object.

Attributes:

✓ **lang** (optional): Language in which the name is written. Only ISO 639-1 and 639-2 language codes are allowed.

✓ **sort-key** (optional): Key to be used in collation.

✓ **type** (optional): Type of the name. Examples: abbreviation, romanization, subtitle, surname, title.

Contents:

(text content)

person

Information on a person.

Attributes:

✓ **id** (required): Object identifier.

✓ **version** (optional): Object version.

Contents:

([attribute*](#), [description*](#), [name*](#))

relation

Relation between the given element and some other element.

Attributes:

✓ **id-scheme** (optional): Identifier scheme.

✓ **id-value** (optional): Identifier of the other element withing the given identifier scheme.

✓ **type** (required): Type of relation. Examples: references, updates.

Contents:

([attribute*](#))

signature

Checksum of a binary file.

Attributes:

✓ **type** (optional): Checksum type. Examples (non-normative): SHA1, MD5.

Contents:

(text content)

structure

Structure provides links to upper-level elements according to a given hierarchy.

Attributes:

✓ **hierarchy** (required): Hierarchy of this structure.

Contents:

[\(ancestor*](#), [current\)](#)

tag

A single tag within a set of tags. See <tags/>.

Contents:

(text content)

tags

A set of tags describing the given element.

Attributes:

✓ **lang** (optional): Language of the tags. Only ISO 639-1 and 639-2 language codes are allowed.

✓ **type** (required): Tag type. Examples: genre, keyword, subject.

Contents:

[\(tag+\)](#)

text

Text of an affiliation. This is a presentational form of the affiliation, as in the described document.

Contents:

(text content)