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, ordreart?, pagedeb, pagefin, (auteur | contributeur)*, nombre_auteurs, nombre_contributeurs, (titre | TeXtitre)+, relations?, langue, (avertissement | TeXavertissement)*, (resume | TeXresume)*, (annexe | TeXannexe)* , (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>Université d'Angers Département de

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

```xml
<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>.  
    </bibitemdata>
  </bib_entry>
</biblio>
```

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

2. Structured contents

```xml
<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>
  </bib_entry>
</biblio>
```
The subelements of a structured bib_entry generally correspond to BibTeXfields. 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:**

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

**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:**

```xml
<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:**

```xml
<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 feuillete</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" textype="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:
systnum: maybe “arabe” or “romain” (arabic, roman)

Contents:
character

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

<pagedeb systnum="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"
textype="inline">Cy^d=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 xml:lang="en">A class group obstruction for the equation <texmath type="inline" textyle="inline">C_y^d=F(x,z)</texmath></TeXtitre>

<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 English Language*
Attributes
Conditionality repeatable

Term **resumen_espaniol**

Description *Abstract in Spanish 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

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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.

```xml
<xref ref-type="bibr" rid="R1">1</xref>, <xref ref-type="bibr" rid="R17">17</xref>–<xref ref-type="bibr" rid="R19">19</xref>
...

<ref-list>
  <ref id="R1"><label>1</label>
  <mixed-citation citation-type="journal">
  </mixed-citation>
  <ref id="R2"><label>2</label>
  <mixed-citation citation-type="journal">
  </mixed-citation>
</ref-list>

2. SPECIAL INFORMATIONS

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

- Add the PI `delay 0|0 ?` on top of XML file

Example:
```xml
<?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">
```

5
- Add a license tag contained in <permissions> tag.

Example for Veterinary Research:

```xml
<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/), 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:

```xml
<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:

```xml
<journal-meta>
  <journal-id journal-id-type="publisher-id">vetres</journal-id>
  <journal-title-group>
    <journal-title>Veterinary Research</journal-title>
    <journal-subtitle>A Journal on Animal Infection and Epidemiology</journal-subtitle>
  </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>
```
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 `<isbn>` tag.
  - The `<conf-date>` element with:
    - `<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.
**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)

```xml
<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>

```
<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 ---------------------
5. ARTICLE INFORMATIONs

- Article-id

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>

Or
<article-categories>
  <subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
    <subject>Addendum</subject>
  </subj-group>
</article-categories>

Or
<article-categories>
  <subj-group subj-group-type="heading">
    <subject>Comment on</subject>
  </subj-group>
</article-categories>

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>Matériaux minéraux</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 attribute 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special publications types</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Value to add in the &lt;issue-title&gt; element for all articles published in the issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Issue</td>
<td>Corresponding to special issue, topical issue etc.</td>
<td>content-type=&quot;special_issue&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi Special Issue</td>
<td>Corresponding to an issue with a mix of special articles and regular articles</td>
<td>content-type=&quot;semi_special_issue&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Edition</td>
<td>Corresponding to a “supplement” or a “hors série”</td>
<td>content-type=&quot;special_edition&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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="specialEdition"/>
```

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 série</supplement>
```

Example 3:

```
<volume>45</volume>
<issue>6</issue>
<issue-title content-type="specialEdition">ECORAD 2008 - Radioecology and Environmental Radioactivity</issue-title>
<isbn>978-2-7598-0447-4</isbn>
<supplement>Supplément 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>Matériaux & 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>

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

\[\text{b) Custom publication date}\]

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  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication date with month</th>
<th>&lt;custom-meta&gt; tags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First month</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;custom-meta&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;meta-name&gt;</code> first_month &lt;/meta-name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;meta-value&gt;</code> one or two digits &lt;/meta-value&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;/custom-meta&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last month</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;custom-meta&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;meta-name&gt;</code> last_month &lt;/meta-name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;meta-value&gt;</code> one or two digits &lt;/meta-value&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;/custom-meta&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First year</strong> (compulsory tag)</td>
<td><code>&lt;custom-meta&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;meta-name&gt;</code> first_year &lt;/meta-name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;meta-value&gt;</code> four digits &lt;/meta-value&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;/custom-meta&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last year</strong> (compulsory tag)</td>
<td><code>&lt;custom-meta&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;meta-name&gt;</code> last_year &lt;/meta-name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;meta-value&gt;</code> four digits &lt;/meta-value&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;/custom-meta&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--------------------- See the end of this table on next page ---------------------
### Publication date with seasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First season</th>
<th>Last season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First year</strong></td>
<td>&lt;custom-meta&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;custom-meta&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(compulsory tag)</td>
<td>&lt;meta-name&gt;first_year&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;meta-name&gt;last_year&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;meta-value&gt;four digits&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;meta-value&gt;four digits&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;/meta-value&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;/meta-value&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;/custom-meta&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;/custom-meta&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last year</strong></td>
<td>&lt;custom-meta&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;custom-meta&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(compulsory tag)</td>
<td>&lt;meta-name&gt;last_year&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;meta-name&gt;last_year&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;meta-value&gt;four digits&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;meta-value&gt;four digits&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;/meta-value&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;/meta-value&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;/custom-meta&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;/custom-meta&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>received</td>
<td>The date a manuscript was submitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rev-recd</td>
<td>The date a revised version of the manuscript was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accepted</td>
<td>The date a manuscript was accepted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
...<meta-name>other history 1</meta-name>
  <meta-value>Cas notifié le 7 Juin 2002 au CRPV de Grenoble</meta-value>
</custom-meta>

• Copyright

<copyright-statement>© 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.

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>
</contrib-group>

See the end of this example on next page
• **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-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>
```
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.

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

Present address:
<institute>Department of Anesthesiology, Duke University Medical Center</institute>, <city>Durham</city> <state>NC</state> <postcode>27710</postcode> <country>USA</country>
8. ARTICLE

If title is translated into other languages, please put each title into a <trans-title-group> element in a <title-group> 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>低温冷却干酪凝块对半硬质干酪产量和质量的影响</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 à pâte pressée non cuites</trans-title>
</trans-title-group>
</title-group>

Remark:

bullet

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 <italic>Ceratonia siliqua</italic> L. populations ...</p>
</abstract>
<trans-abstract xml:lang="fr">
<p>Sept marqueurs RAPD ont été utilisés pour analyser la diversité génétique et la structure de dix populations tunisiennes de caroube (<italic>Ceratonia siliqua</italic> L.) ...</p>
</trans-abstract>
• **Keywords**

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

**Example:**

```xml
<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:**

```xml
<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:**

```xml
<kwd-group kwd-group-type="AMS Code">
  <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:

```xml
<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">
  · Host specificity of the arthropod vectors, because ...
  · Mammalian host specificity of Bartonella species, as there ...
</list>
```

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 please refer to the Journal Publishing recommendation:

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

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:
```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:
```xml
<glossary id="G1">
  <def-list id="DL1">
    <title>BOX I: GLOSSARY OF GENETIC TERMS</title>
    <def-item>
      <term id="TERM1">Additive genetic variance</term>
      <def>The contribution of genetic variance in a quantitative trait due to the effects of substituting one allele for another at a locus.</def>
    </def-item>
    <def-item>
      <term id="TERM2">Allozymes</term>
      <def>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.</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></disp-formula>
<alternatives>
<mml:math xmlns:mml="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML" id="mml_eq1">
</mml:math>
</alternatives>

To cite this equation in the text, it should be: <xref ref-type="disp-formula" rid="FD1">1</xref> when this equation is displayed or set in the same line as the text.

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">


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

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

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 <sup>1</sup>

Example from v08058:
<body>
  <sec sec-type="intro">
    <label>1.</label>
    <title>INTRODUCTION</title>
    <p>Highly pathogenic ... Africa</p>
    <xref ref-type="fn" rid="FN1">1</xref>. There ...</p>...
  </sec>
</body>
<back>
  <ack>Title Acknowledgments.</title>...
  <fn-group>
    <fn id="FN1">
      <label>1</label>
    </fn>
    <fn id="FN2">...</fn>
  </fn-group>
</back>
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 edppublishing3.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.

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">
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>

Example 2:
<ref id="R5">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="journal">
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>

b) book

Example 1:
<ref id="R8">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="book">
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>

Example 2:
<ref id="R13">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="book">
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>
c) **conf-proc**

Example 1:

```xml
<ref id="R1">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="conf-proc">
    <string-name><surname>Andersson</surname> <given-names>F.</given-names></string-name>, <string-name><surname>Birot</surname> <given-names></given-names></string-name>, and <string-name><surname>Påviven</surname> <given-names>R.</given-names></string-name>, <year>2004</year>. <conf-name>Towards the sustainable use of Europe's forests & 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:

```xml
<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'élimination des pesticides présents dans les eaux algérielles</article-title>. <italic><conf-name>Proceedings des 2<sup>e</sup> Journées Scientifiques de l'ANDRS</conf-name>, Oran, Algérie, <fpage>38</fpage>&ndash;<lpage>40</lpage>.</italic></ref>
```

d) **thesis**

Example 1:

```xml
<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 méthodes d'extraction de pesticides présents dans l'eau</italic></article-title>, <source><italic>Thèse de Magistère, école Nationale Polytechnique d'Alger</source>, Algérie.
  </mixed-citation>
</ref>
```

Example 2:

```xml
<ref id="R19">
  <mixed-citation publication-type="thesis">
    <bold><string-name><given-names>H.</given-names><surname>Irinislimane</surname></string-name></bold>, <year>2006</year>. <article-title>étude de l'adsorption d'un pesticide sur matériaux de récupération (sciure de bois et chutes de liège)</article-title>, <source>Mémoire de Magister, école Nationale Polytechnique, Alger</source>, Algérie.
  </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:

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

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

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

**PDF-print:**

**PDF-pmc**

- all figures in color
- high resolution: figures in 300 dpi at least
### III. FIGURES

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

digital color image files  tif

eps

color 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 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
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, …
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
Abstract
Tex-encoded abstract or review.
Tag: ab
Example:
ab  Summary: Let $G = \Gamma_0(N)$ and $g$ be the group [...]}

Author Identification
ZMATH Author Identification string, one per author, semicolon separated
Tag: ai
Example:
ai  beutelspacher.albrecht; eghlidos.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  Abbes, 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:

Issue Number
Issue number (for journal articles).
Tag: in
Example:
$C_{pk}$ index estimation using fuzzy numbers.
BWmeta 1.2.0 Schema Reference

(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.
✓ 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.

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.
Contents:

(directory)

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:


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:
hierarchy


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:**
(\textit{attribute*}, \textit{description*}, \textit{name*})

**language**

Language of an element.

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

**Contents:**
(\textit{empty})

**level**


**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:**
(\textit{attribute*}, \textit{description*}, \textit{name*})

**license**

Description of a license.

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

**Contents:**
(\textit{attribute*}, \textit{description*}, \textit{name*})

**license-ref**

License of a given element (refers to \texttt{<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 within 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)