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Creating Digital Scholarly Editions Using the TEI

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<http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/109401>

Introduction to XML

What markup languages have you used (or looked at) (or heard of)?

What markup languages have you used (or looked at) (or heard of)?

- (X)HTML (Web pages)
- EAD (archival finding aids)
- DocBook (books, such as manuals)
- TEI (texts)
- MEI (music)

What are they for?

Why have so many different disciplines developed ways to mark up their texts?

What are they for?

They make explicit certain features of text in order to aid the processing of that text by computer programs.

We encode texts because plain text isn't good enough (*for what we want to do*)

What if you want to...

123 Kelly Road
Dublin 19
15 January 2009

Dear Awards Committee:

The candidate has fine penmanship.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Murphy

Publish a collection of letters and decide after beginning that you want to have the sender's address and closing always right-aligned?

Search your collection of letters to extract a list of all senders and another list of all recipients?

Word processor styles: Encoding under the surface

The image shows a word processor interface with a style menu open. The menu lists various styles including 'Clear Formatting', 'Heading 1', 'Heading 2', 'Heading 3', 'Normal', 'Paragraph', 'Sender address', 'Closing', 'Date', 'Default Paragraph Font', 'Salutation', and 'Signature'. The 'Signature' style is currently selected. The background shows a letter template with the following text:

123 Kelly Road
Dublin 19
15 January 2009

Dear Awards Committee:

The candidate has fine penmanship.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Murphy

Extensible Markup Language (XML): word processor styles on steroids

Can have one style inside another ('nesting')

- .There's a title in this citation!

- .There's a quote in this paragraph!

Can give properties to these styles, e.g.,

- .This salutation is formal.

- .This sentence is sarcastic.

- .This word is misspelled.

Can define the proper order of styles

Each letter contains one address, followed by one date,
followed by one salutation

XML in brief (1)

Open, non-proprietary standard

Stored in plain text but usually thought of as contrasting with it (as above)

Marks beginning and ends of spans of text using tags:
`<sentence>This is a sentence.</sentence>`

XML in brief (2)

Spans of text must nest properly:

Wrong:

`<sentence>Overlap is <emphasis>not allowed!</emphasis></sentence></emphasis>`

Right:

`<sentence>Overlap is <emphasis>not allowed!</emphasis></sentence>`

Elements (tags), attributes, values, content

```
<sentence type="declarative">This is a  
sentence.</sentence>
```

```
<sentence type="interrogative">Is this is a  
sentence?</sentence>
```

Elements (tags), attributes, values, content

Elements may have one attribute, many attributes, or none, but each attribute on any given element must be unique.

Valid: `<sentence type="declarative">This is a sentence.</sentence>`

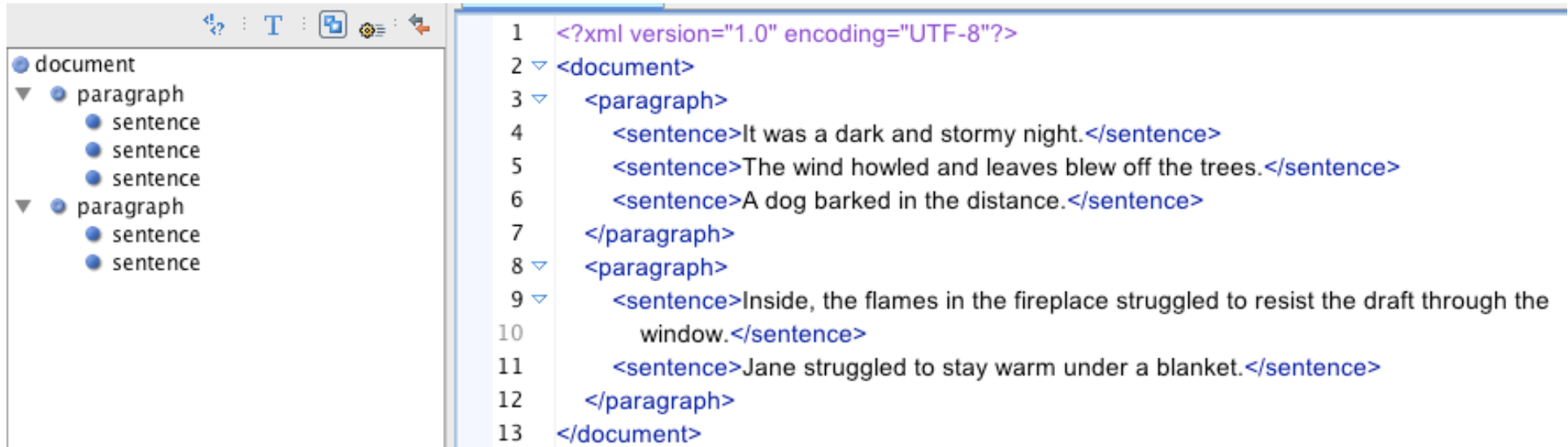
Valid: `<sentence type="interrogative" xml:lang="en">Is this is a sentence?</sentence>`

Valid: `<sentence>This is a sentence.</sentence>`

Invalid: `<sentence type="declarative" type="true">This is a sentence.</sentence>`

XML as a tree

- We use family tree terms: parent, child, sibling, ancestor, and descendent.
- *Remember, everything must nest properly!*



The image shows a screenshot of an XML editor. On the left side, there is a tree view representing the document structure. The root node is 'document', which contains two 'paragraph' nodes. The first 'paragraph' node contains three 'sentence' nodes, and the second 'paragraph' node contains two 'sentence' nodes. On the right side, the XML code is displayed with line numbers from 1 to 13. The code is as follows:

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <document>
3   <paragraph>
4     <sentence>It was a dark and stormy night.</sentence>
5     <sentence>The wind howled and leaves blew off the trees.</sentence>
6     <sentence>A dog barked in the distance.</sentence>
7   </paragraph>
8   <paragraph>
9     <sentence>Inside, the flames in the fireplace struggled to resist the draft through the
10      window.</sentence>
11     <sentence>Jane struggled to stay warm under a blanket.</sentence>
12   </paragraph>
13 </document>
```

Wait, this all looks a lot like HTML!

HTML is a specific implementation of XML (well, actually, its predecessor SGML) that has pre-defined elements and attributes. You can't create your own elements, so its usefulness is limited.

Schemas (DTDs and others)

A syntax for your XML documents, specifying:

- Which elements are allowed
- Which elements may nest inside of others
- In what order these elements must occur
- How many times they may repeat
- What attributes they may have
- What values those attributes may have

<http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ST.html#STIN>

Why would you want to constrain your document structure like this?

- Prevent errors in creating the XML
- Make it easier to search the text

Remember we were going to extract names of senders and recipients? You know where to expect to find them within your XML documents.

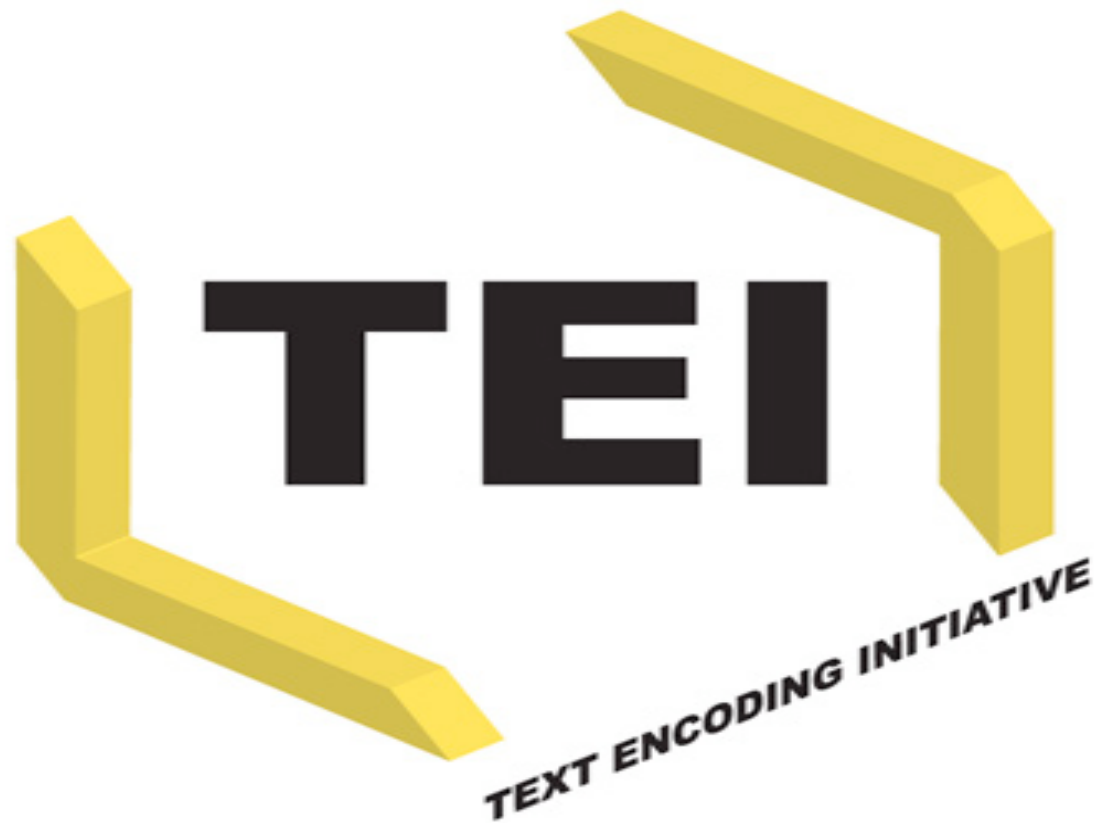
Structure, not appearance

Most people use XML to describe the structure of a document rather than its appearance. Information about how to render various components of the document is usually stored separately, in a *stylesheet*.

But how do we...

- Know what element and attribute names to use?
- Make decisions about defining and constraining our document structure?
- Avoid reinventing the wheel, and build on work that's already been done?
- Ensure that our texts can be understood and used by others?

Use something that already exists!



<http://www.tei-c.org/index.xml>

<http://www.tei-c.org/Guidelines/P5/index.xml>

Questions?