Release note of the Journal Article Input DTD JA 5.0.2

DTD2007.01 — version 1.2, 02 April 2007, by Simon Pepping

| version 1.0 | 05 February 2007 | Final version |
| version 1.2 | 02 April 2007 | Update of marker attributes |

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1 Changes

In version 1.0 of this document it was specified that the `altimg` attribute contains the names of multiple marker icon files. In this version 1.2 it is specified that the `altimg` attribute contains the name of a single marker icon file, similarly to the `altimg` attribute of other elements. In addition, the `ce:marker` element has an attribute `altimg-small`, which contains the file name of a smaller sized marker icon.

2 Introduction

The Journal Article Input DTD JA 5.0.2 is a small update on the Journal Article Input DTD JA 5.0, which has been used in CAP production since May 2004.

Markers A marker is a small icon which marks a special property of an article. Examples are: 'Fast track article', 'Continuous Medical Education (CME) article'. The marker is usually shown in the Table of Contents of an issue, before or after the title, and on the first page of an article. The new element `ce:marker` makes it possible to attach a marker to an article in a structured manner.

The marker icons are pixel perfect gif files, similarly to all other altimages.

The `name` attribute contains a name for the marker, which allows one to categorize articles with such markers.

The `alt` attribute contains an alternative text for the marker icon. The text should be a short indication of the category of articles marked by this marker.

The `altimg` attribute contains the name of the marker icon.

The `altimg-small` attribute contains the name of a smaller-sized version of the marker icon. This version should be used when the marker is printed inline, especially with the article title in the Table of Contents.

Because an article may have more than one marker, the `ce:marker` elements are contained in a `ce:markers` container element.

Tombstone PITs A tombstone article overwrites a published article, in order to remove it from public visibility. The tombstone article contains the reason for the removal. Except for articles whose text must be completely removed, the tombstone article contains the PDF file with the original text and a suitable watermark.

There are three types of tombstones, and this DTD introduces a Publishing Item Type (PIT) for each of them.

dup The article is a duplicate of another published article.
ret The article has been retracted.
rem The article has been retracted and its text must be completely removed from public access.

The following sections provide more detailed information about the changes, similarly to the Tag by Tag documentation.

3 Markers

Model (CEPs 1.1.0.1, 1.1.4)
```
<!ELEMENT  ce:markers          ( ce:marker+ )>
<!ELEMENT  ce:marker           EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST  ce:marker
           name                CDATA           #REQUIRED
           alt                 CDATA           #REQUIRED
           altimg              CDATA           #REQUIRED
           altimg-small        CDATA           #REQUIRED>
```

Description

A marker is a small icon which marks a special property of an article. Examples are: 'Fast track article', 'Continuous Medical Education (CME) article'. The marker is usually shown in the Table of Contents of an issue, before or after the title, and on the first page of an article.

Usage

The marker icons are pixel perfect gif files, similarly to all other altimages.

The `name` attribute contains a name for the marker, which allows one to categorize articles with such markers. Applications should ignore marker names unknown to them.

The `alt` attribute contains an alternative text for the marker icon. The text should be a short indication of the category of articles marked by this marker.

The `altimg` attribute contains the name of the marker icon.

The `altimg-small` attribute contains the name of a smaller-sized version of the marker icon. This version should be used when the marker is printed inline, especially with the article title in the Table of Contents.

XML

```xml
<ce:markers>
  <ce:marker name="cme"
             alt="Continuous Medical Education"
             altimg-small="cme_small.gif" altimg="cme.gif"/>
  <ce:marker name="swift"
             alt="Fast Track Article"
             altimg-small="swift_small.gif" altimg="swift.gif"/>
</ce:markers>
```

Explanation
> This article has two markers, one indicating that it contains Continuous Medical Education material, the other indicating that it is a fast-track article. The `alt` texts show these meanings as a tool-tip if the icons are not displayed. The icons are delivered in two sizes, normal and small. There is no indication of the actual sizes.

The normal-sized icon is to be shown on the first page of the article. The small icon is to be used inline in the Table of Contents.

Light reading

A marker should not be used for article features which can be derived from the article's content, such as the presence of e-extra material. If web platforms wish to show a marker for such features, they should generate it based on programmatic inspection of the article.

Version history

This element was added in CEPs 1.1.0.1 and 1.1.4.

4   Tombstone PITs

A tombstone article overwrites a published article, in order to remove it from public visibility. The tombstone article contains the reason for the removal. Except for articles whose text must be completely removed, the tombstone article contains the PDF file with the original text and a suitable watermark.

There are three types of tombstones, and this DTD introduces a Publishing Item Type (PIT) for each of them.

XML

```xml
<article docsubtype="dup" xml:lang="en">
```

Explanation
> The article is a duplicate of another published article.

3

XML

```
<article docsubtype="ret" xml:lang="en">
```

Explanation

The article has been retracted.

XML

```
<article docsubtype="rem" xml:lang="en">
```

Explanation

The article has been retracted and its original text is completely removed from public access. The tombstone article does not contain a PDF file with the original text.