



Element Attribute Documentation

MSR-ISSUE 2.1.0 SP3 (single language)

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Abstract

This document describes MSR-ISSUE 2.1.0 Service Pack 3 for managing change management process data between various parties.

It is intended to serve as a DTD reference and a global description of semantics. This document will be accompanied by a explicit use case description which specifies the particular usage of the elements and the domain specific aspects of the semantics in greater detail.



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Introduction

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a About this document

a.1 Purpose of this document

This document describes MSR-ISSUE 2.1.0 Service Pack 3 for managing change management process data between various parties.

It is intended to serve as a DTD reference and a global description of semantics. This document will be accompanied by a explicit use case description which specifies the particular usage of the elements and the domain specific aspects of the semantics in greater detail.

It is a working document which is delivered as is and which is constantly updated and enhanced. Not all elements are described up to now. But the overall structure can be recognized.

The root element is [Chapter 2.102 MSR-ISSUE p. 83](#)

a.2 Intended audience

This document is intended for process developers and tool developers. It also serves as a contribution to appropriate working groups within standards bodies (such as ASAM-MSR as well as Consortia such as AUTOSAR).



1 Standard Attributes

Description

These attribute are so called Standard Attributes since they occur on every element within the DTD. They will only be described here to save document space.

Example

Formal Description

Name	Type	Values / Default	Notes
[S] (implied)	cdata		Signature under which the calculated signature belonging to the contents of an element, can be stored, e.g. CRC.
[SI] (implied)	cdata		Description of the semantic meaning of an element.
[SYSCOND] (implied)	cdata		Makes it possible to differ between a view on a instance and a content switch based on a system constant.
[T] (implied)	cdata		Time stamp specification
[VIEW] (implied)	cdata		Arbitrary term for realization of a conceptual view. In this way, text components can be inserted or masked out in editor, or when a document is generated.

2 Elemente der MSR-ISSUE DTD

2.1 ABS

Beschreibung

Use **<ABS>** to enter the absolute values of a parameter in a parameter table.

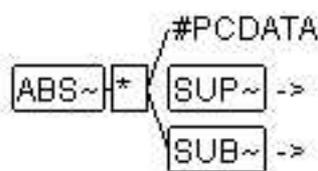
Beispiel

```
<ABS>5</ABS>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRM-CHAR p. 103](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text, [SUP p. 120](#), [SUB p. 119](#)



ABS.PNG

2.2 ACCOUNT-ID

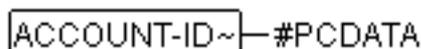
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COST-SHARE p. 34](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text



ACCOUNT.ID.PNG

2.3 ADD-INFO-5

Beschreibung

<ADD-INFO-5> has the same purpose as the **<ADD-INFO>** element and gives the opportunity to provide *additional information* to a structure in the form of continuous text. The only difference is that **<ADD-INFO-5>** has a limited set of elements. The information can only be entered in one level since no subchapters or topics are available.

Beispiel

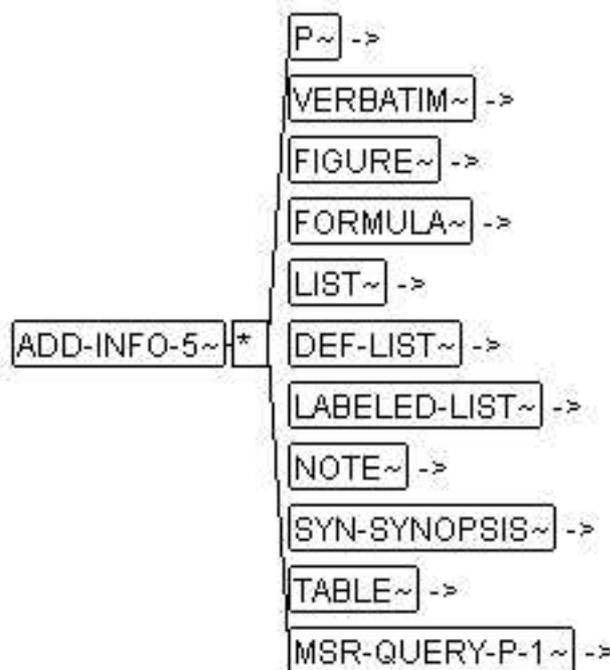
This sample show how some information has been added to describe a Service Argument.

```
<SW-SERVICE-ARG>
    <LONG-NAME>Temp Input Value</LONG-NAME>
    <SHORT-NAME>gTemp</SHORT-NAME>
    <SW-DATA-DEF-PROPS>
        <SW-BASE-TYPE-REF>real32</SW-BASE-TYPE-REF>
    </SW-DATA-DEF-PROPS>
    <ADD-INFO-5>
        <P>It might seem unnecessary to take the gTemp into account, but....</P>
    </ADD-INFO-5>
</SW-SERVICE-ARG>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-ARGUMENT p. 120](#), [SYN-EXAMPLE p. 122](#), [SYN-RETURN-VALUE p. 124](#), [SYN-SEMANTICS p. 125](#)

Ist Kontext für: [P p. 100](#), [VERBATIM p. 147](#), [FIGURE p. 47](#), [FORMULA p. 51](#), [LIST p. 76](#), [DEF-LIST p. 37](#), [LABELED-LIST p. 75](#), [NOTE p. 98](#), [SYN-SYNOPSIS p. 126](#), [TABLE p. 128](#), [MSR-QUERY-P-1 p. 87](#)



ADD-INFO-5.PNG

2.4 ADDRESS

Beschreibung

Use **<ADDRESS>** , to enter the street name of the company address, e.g. where a project participant is located. One line can be entered since all carriage returns typically are ignored.

Beispiel

```
<ADDRESS>Quilt Steet 43</ADDRESS>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132

Ist Kontext für: Text

ADDRESS~|#PCDATA

ADDRESS.PNG

2.5

ADMIN-DATA

Beschreibung

<ADMIN-DATA> can be used to set administrative information for an element. This administration information is to be treated as metadata such as revision id or state of the file. There are basically four kinds of metadata

- The language and/or used languages.
- Revision information covering e.g. revision number, state, release date, changes. Note that this information can be given in general as well as related to a particular company.
- Document metadata specific for a company
- Formatting controls that can affect layouts for example.
- Revision information for the element.

Beispiel

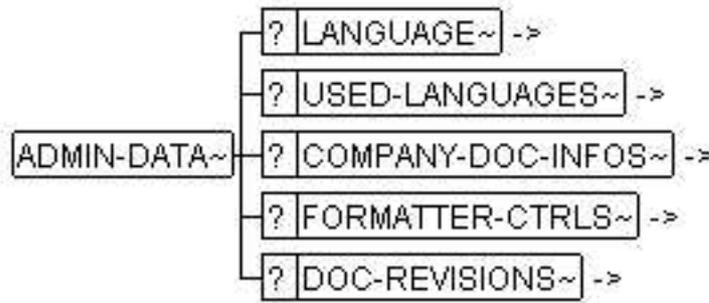
This sample shows how the language and some revision information has been defined for an element.

```
<ADMIN-DATA>
  <LANGUAGE>en</LANGUAGE>
  <DOC-REVISIONS>
    <DOC-REVISION>
      <REVISION-LABEL>2</REVISION-LABEL>
      <STATE>review-candidate</STATE>
      <TEAM-MEMBER-REF ID-REF="w1">W1</TEAM-MEMBER-REF>
      <DATE>15.8.2001</DATE>
      <MODIFICATIONS>
        <MODIFICATION>
          <CHANGE>fixed typos</CHANGE>
          <REASON>typos were found in the internal review</REASON>
        </MODIFICATION>
      </MODIFICATIONS>
    </DOC-REVISION>
  </DOC-REVISIONS>
  <DOC-REVISION>
    <REVISION-LABEL>1</REVISION-LABEL>
    <STATE>initial draft</STATE>
    <TEAM-MEMBER-REF ID-REF="w1">W1</TEAM-MEMBER-REF>
    <DATE>12.8.2001</DATE>
    <MODIFICATIONS>
      <MODIFICATION>
        <CHANGE>Created the document</CHANGE>
        <REASON>According to video-conference held at Jul2001</REASON>
      </MODIFICATION>
    </MODIFICATIONS>
  </DOC-REVISION>
</DOC-REVISIONS>
</ADMIN-DATA>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [MSR-ISSUE](#) p. 83

Ist Kontext für: [LANGUAGE](#) p. 75, [USED-LANGUAGES](#) p. 147, [COMPANY-DOC-INFOS](#) p. 28, [FORMATTER-CTRLS](#) p. 51, [DOC-REVISIONS](#) p. 41



ADMIN-DATA.PNG

2.6 AREA

Beschreibung

This element specifies a region in an image map. Image maps enable authors to specify regions in an object (e.g. a graphic) and to assign a specific activity to each region (e.g. load a document, launch a program etc.).

Beispiel

```
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="63,28,99,46" HREF="msrrep-id:EADOC-SUP"/>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MAP](#) p. 78

Hat keinen Inhalt.

AREA empty

AREA.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[SHAPE] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RECT CIRCLE POLY DEFAULT 	The interpretation of the coordinates [COORDS] is controlled by the value of [SHAPE] .
[ACCESSKEY] (implied)	cdata		This attribute assigns an access key to an element. An access key is an individual character (e.g. "B") within the document character range. If an access key with an element assigned to it is pressed, the element comes into focus. The activity performed when an element comes into focus, is dependent on the element itself.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ALT] (implied)	cdata		This attribute specifies the text to be inserted as an alternative to illustrations, shapes or applets, where these cannot be displayed by user agents.
[CLASS] (implied)	cdata		Blank separated list of classes
[COORDS] (implied)	cdata		This attribute specifies the position and shape on the screen. The number of values and their order depend on the geometrical figure defined. Possible combinations are:
[HREF] (implied)	cdata		This attribute specifies the memory location of a web resource. It is therefore able to specify a link between the current element and the target element.
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[NOHREF] (implied)	namedtokengroup	• NOHREF	If this attribute is set, <AREA> has no associated link.
[ONBLUR] (implied)	cdata		The ONBLUR-Event occurs, when focus is switched away from an element. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONCLICK] (implied)	cdata		The ONCLICK-Event occurs, if the current element is clicked-on. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONDBLCLICK] (implied)	cdata		The ONDBLCLICK-Event occurs, if the current Event is clicked-on. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ONFOCUS] (implied)	cdata		The ONFOCUS-Event occurs, if an element comes into focus (e.g. through navigation using the tab button). A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONKEYDOWN] (implied)	cdata		The ONKEYDOWN-Event occurs, if a button on the current element is pressed down. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONKEYPRESS] (implied)	cdata		The ONKEYPRESS-Event occurs, if a button on the current element is pressed down and released. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONKEYUP] (implied)	cdata		The ONKEYUP-Event occurs, if a button on the current element is released. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONMOUSEDOWN] (implied)	cdata		The ONMOUSEDOWN-Event occurs, if the mouse button used for clicking is held down on the current element. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONMOUSEMOVE] (implied)	cdata		The ONMOUSEMOVE-Event occurs, if the mouse pointer is moved on the current element (i.e. it is located on the current element). A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ONMOUSEOUT] (implied)	cdata		The ONMOUSEOUT-Event occurs, if the mouse pointer is moved from the current element. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONMOUSEOVER] (implied)	cdata		The ONMOUSEOVER-Event occurs, if the mouse pointer is moved to the current element from another location outside it. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONMOUSEUP] (implied)	cdata		The ONMOUSEUP-Event occurs if the mouse button used for clicking is released on the current element. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[STYLE] (implied)	cdata		Information on the associated style
[TABINDEX] (implied)	cdata		This attribute specifies the position of the current element in tabbing-order for the corresponding document. The value must lie between 0 and 32767. The Tabbing Order defines the sequence in which elements are focused on, when the user navigates using the keyboard.
[TITLE] (implied)	cdata		Title information of the <AREA> -element

2.7

AREF

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ENGINEERING-OBJECT](#) p. 43

Ist Kontext für: Text

AREF~—#PCDATA

AREF.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[CATEGORY] (implied)	cdata		
[DOMAIN] (implied)	cdata		
[ID-REF] (implied)	idref		
[LABEL] (implied)	cdata		
[REV] (implied)	cdata		
[VAR] (implied)	cdata		
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	ABLOCK	
[HYNAMES] (fixed)	nmtokens	LINKEND ID-REF	
[HYTIME] (fixed)	nmtoken	CLINK	

2.8

BR

Beschreibung

This element is the same as function here as in a HTML document i.e. it forces a line break.

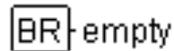
Beispiel

```
<P>The first row<BR/>the second row</P>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147

Hat keinen Inhalt.



BR.PNG

2.9 C-CODE

Beschreibung

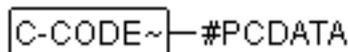
Use **<C-CODE>** to insert a formula defined as C-Code.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [FORMULA p. 51](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text



C-CODE.PNG

2.10 CATEGORY

Beschreibung

This element assigns a category to the parent element. The category can be used by a semantic checker in post-processes to ensure that the parent object is defined correctly i.e. has the right number of elements for example.

Beispiel

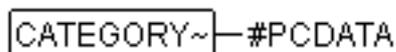
This example shows how **<CATEGORY>** is used to qualify a calibration parameter as a map. Further processing could now establish whether two axes also has to be specified.

```
<SW-CALPRM>  
  <SHORT-NAME>KF_XYZ</SHORT-NAME>  
  <CATEGORY>MAP</CATEGORY>  
  ...  
</SW-CALPRM>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ENGINEERING-OBJECT p. 43](#), [ISSUE p. 61](#), [ISSUE-SOLUTION p. 68](#),
[MSR-ISSUE p. 83](#), [SYN-CAPTION p. 121](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text



CATEGORY.PNG

2.11 CHANGE

Beschreibung

<CHANGE> is used to enter a modification text for a <MODIFICATION> element. The element has the same contents and features as a normal Paragraf element <P>.

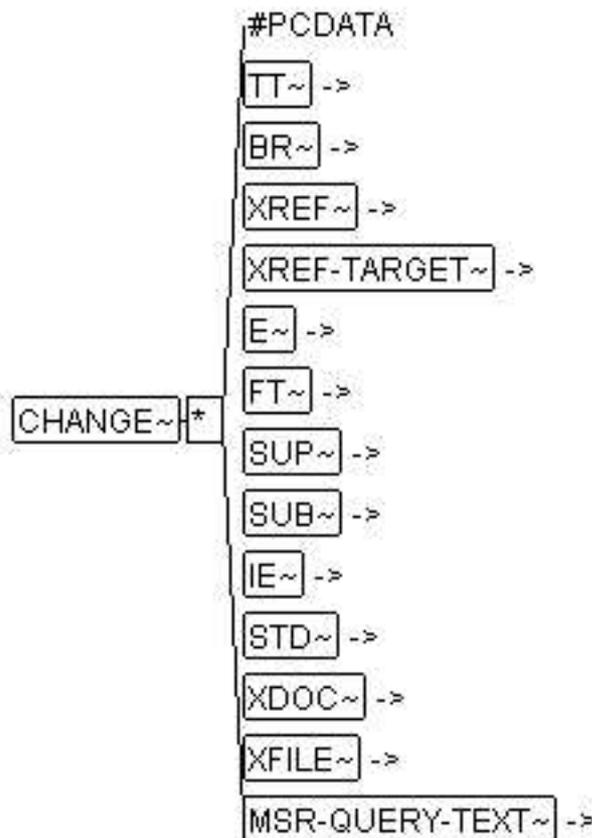
Beispiel

```
<CHANGE>This code is now optimized for <TT TYPE="PRODUCT">C#</TT>.</CHANGE>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MODIFICATION](#) p. 82

Ist Kontext für: [Text](#), [TT](#) p. 144, [BR](#) p. 18, [XREF](#) p. 151, [XREF-TARGET](#) p. 154, [E](#) p. 42, [FT](#) p. 53, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119, [IE](#) p. 58, [STD](#) p. 118, [XDOC](#) p. 149, [XFILE](#) p. 150, [MSR-QUERY-TEXT](#) p. 93



CHANGE.PNG

2.12 CHAPTER

Beschreibung

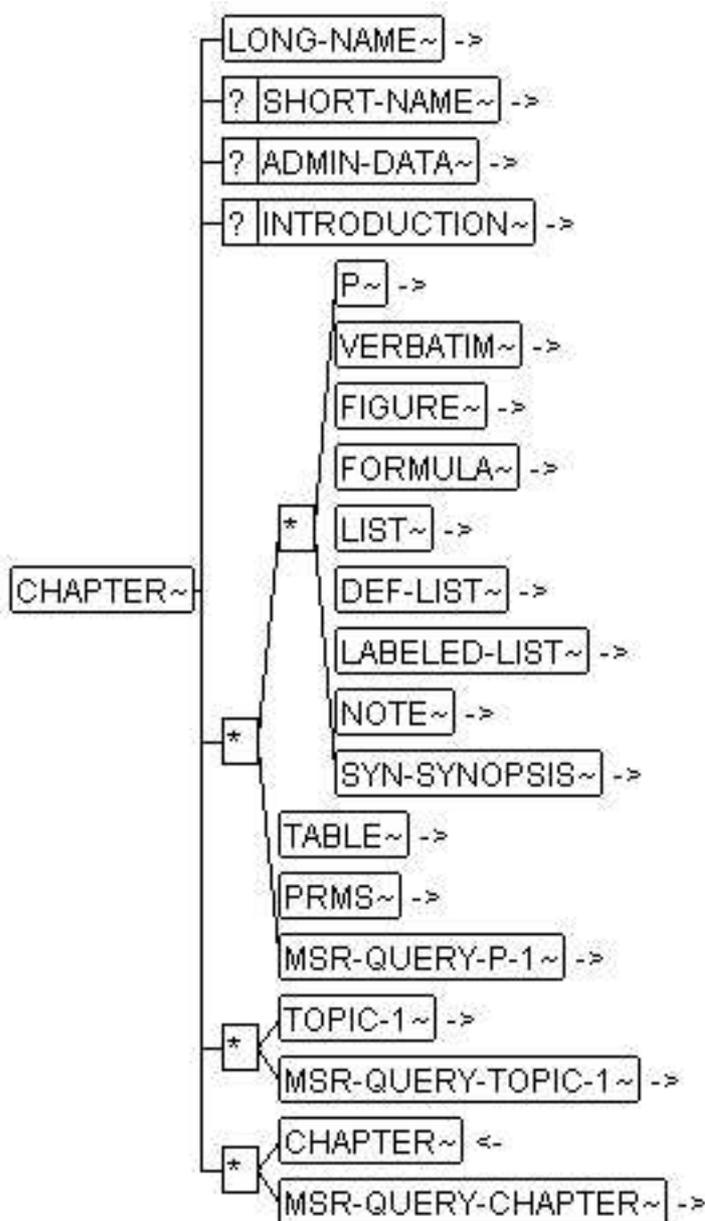
Use <CHAPTER> , to create a chapter structure.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-CHAPTER](#) p. 89

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [ADMIN-DATA](#) p. 13, [INTRODUCTION](#) p. 60, [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [LIST](#) p. 76, [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37, [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75, [NOTE](#) p. 98, [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126, [TABLE](#) p. 128, [PRMS](#) p. 104, [MSR-QUERY-P-1](#) p. 87, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141, [MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-1](#) p. 93, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [MSR-QUERY-CHAPTER](#) p. 86



CHAPTER.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[BREAK] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BREAK NO-BREAK 	Select BREAK to insert a page break ahead of the chapter title.
[HELP-ENTRY] (implied)	cdata		Enables the help to be called by marking the parent element. The syntax has its origins in the help system utilized. This is often used to calculate an object ID or a widget name hierarchy from a window system, which is then correlated with the help entries.
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	CHAPTER	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e.g. <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.13 CITY

Beschreibung

Use <CITY> to enter the city in the company address where a project participant is located.

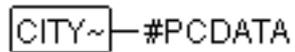
Beispiel

```
<CITY>London</CITY>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TEAM-MEMBER p. 132](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text



CITY.PNG

2.14 COLSPEC

Beschreibung

Use <COLSPEC> , to insert and specify a column in a table.

Beispiel

```
<COLSPEC COLNAME="col1" COLNUM="1" COLWIDTH="1.00**"/>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TFOOT p. 136](#), [TGROUUP p. 137](#), [THEAD p. 139](#)

Hat keinen Inhalt.



COLSPEC.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ALIGN] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEFT • RIGHT • CENTER • JUSTIFY • CHAR 	<p>LEFT - The table contents is justified left.</p> <p>RIGHT - The table contents is justified right.</p> <p>CENTER - The table contents is centered horizontally.</p> <p>JUSTIFY - The table contents is displayed with justified typesetting. There is an equal distance from the left and right-hand edges of the cell.</p> <p>CHAR - The alignment of the table contents is set by [CHAR] .</p>
[CHAR] (implied)	cdata		<p>If [ALIGN]="CHAR", this one-character value of [CHAR] specifies the alignment sign e.g. "bzlw", as a decimal point separator. The sign cannot be a SDATA entity.</p>
[CHAROFF] (implied)	nmtoken		<p>If [ALIGN]="CHAROFF", this value indicates the percentage of the current column width to the left edge of the alignment sign in the [CHAR]-attribute. If there is no alignment sign in the element <COLSPEC> , alignment is always horizontal right. The default value is taken from <TGROUP> .</p>
[COLNAME] (implied)	nmtoken		<p>Now, specify an identification name for the column that has been modified, e.g. column1 for the first one.</p>
[COLNUM] (implied)	nmtoken		<p>At this point you should specify the placement of the modified column within the table, e.g. 1 for the first column.</p>

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[COLSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the column guides are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no column guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the column guides are to be displayed.
[COLWIDTH] (implied)	cdata		Next, specify the width of the modified column in the table. You can enter absolute values such as 4 cm, or relative values marked with *, e.g. 2* for column widths double those of other columns.
[ROWSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the column guides are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no row guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the row guides are to be displayed.

2.15 COMMENT

Beschreibung

This element contains a commentary in text form.

Beispiel

<COMMENT>This section is maintained by John.</COMMENT>

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-PROPS](#) p. 89

Ist Kontext für: Text

COMMENT~—#PCDATA

2.16 COMPANIES

Beschreibung

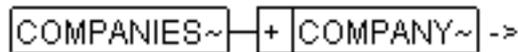
<COMPANIES> can be used to describe the companies involved in the project. The company responsible for the generation or maintenance of the file or some parts of the file is determined by a <TEAM-MEMBER-REF> within <ADMIN-DATA> . In simple cases there is only one company.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-ISSUE p. 83](#)

Ist Kontext für: [COMPANY p. 26](#)



COMPANIES.PNG

2.17 COMPANY

Beschreibung

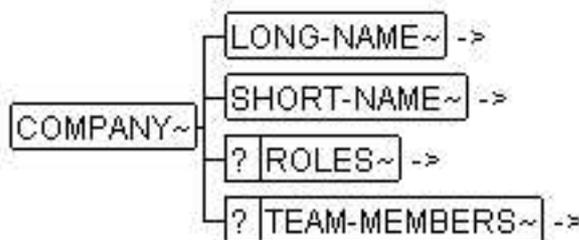
Use <COMPANY> , to describe the company, its role and its members.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANIES p. 25](#)

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME p. 77](#), [SHORT-NAME p. 115](#), [ROLES p. 110](#), [TEAM-MEMBERS p. 135](#)



COMPANY.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.



Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ROLE] (implied)	nmtoken		Select MANUFACTURER, if the company participating in the project is a manufacturer/partner. Select SUPPLIER, if this is the function of the company participating in the project.
[F-CHILD-TYPE] (fixed)	cdata	LONG-NAME:SELECT	Fixed Child Type. Warning: This attribute is included in the DTD for compatibility with older versions and should not be used for any new implementations. It may be removed in future versions of the DTD. The attribute contains information stating which child elements of the element carrying this attribute, should be checked by a semantic checker.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	COMPANY	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" like: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[F-NAMESPACE] (fixed)	nmtokens	TEAM-MEMBER	Fixed Namespace. This attribute is assigned to elements which define a namespace for linkable objects. The attribute contains a list of elements, where the element carrying the attribute serves as a namespace. This is used by processors which use the MSR natural linking mechanism. (Natural links address their link target with a sequence of short-names including the namespaces and the object itself e.g. '/test.xml/sw-system1/sw-var1')

2.18 COMPANY-DOC-INFO

Beschreibung

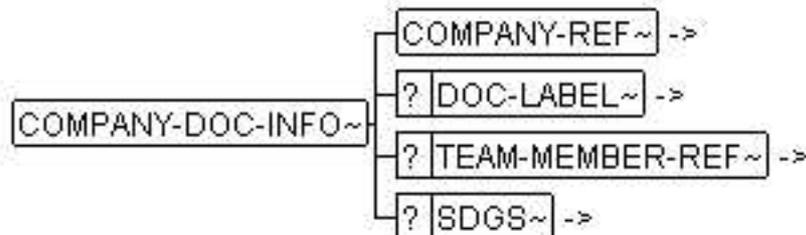
Use **<COMPANY-DOC-INFO>** , to generate document information on the companies participating in the project.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-DOC-INFOS](#) p. 28

Ist Kontext für: [COMPANY-REF](#) p. 30, [DOC-LABEL](#) p. 40, [TEAM-MEMBER-REF](#) p. 133, [SDGS](#) p. 114



2.19 COMPANY-DOC-INFOS

Beschreibung

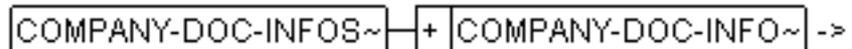
Use <COMPANY-DOC-INFOS> , to generate a summary of the document information on the companies participating in the project.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADMIN-DATA](#) p. 13

Ist Kontext für: [COMPANY-DOC-INFO](#) p. 28



COMPANY-DOC-INFOS.PNG

2.20 COMPANY-ISSUE-INFO

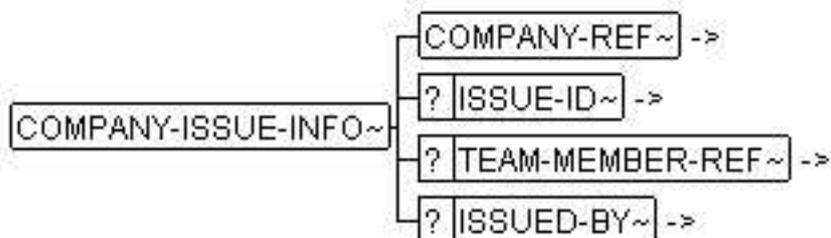
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-ISSUE-INFOS](#) p. 29

Ist Kontext für: [COMPANY-REF](#) p. 30, [ISSUE-ID](#) p. 65, [TEAM-MEMBER-REF](#) p. 133, [ISSUED-BY](#) p. 70



COMPANY-ISSUE-INFO.PNG

2.21 COMPANY-ISSUE-INFOS

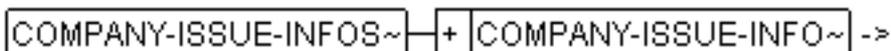
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61

Ist Kontext für: [COMPANY-ISSUE-INFO](#) p. 29



COMPANY-ISSUE-INFO.PNG

2.22

COMPANY-REF

Beschreibung

Use <COMPANY-REF> , to refer to the company for which you wish to generate corporate-specific document information.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-DOC-INFO](#) p. 28, [COMPANY-ISSUE-INFO](#) p. 29, [COMPANY-REVISION-INFO](#) p. 32, [COST-SHARE](#) p. 34

Ist Kontext für: Text



COMPANY-REF.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID-REF] (implied)	idref		Reference to an element made unambiguous through an ID attribute value within the document.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	COMPANY	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.
[HYNAMES] (fixed)	nmtokens	LINKEND ID-REF	HYNAMES is a mapping functionality defined in ISO 10744 HYTIME (Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language). The names of the locator attributes (e.g. ID-REF) used to address the target of a hyperlink can be mapped to names defined in the HYTIME standard, LINKEND. This enables the use of a generic architectural form processor for link processing and transition.
[HYTIME] (fixed)	nmtoken	CLINK	HYTIME is the standard attribute used to define a HYTIME architectural form. This functionality is defined in ISO 10744 HYTIME (Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language). It enables the use of a generic architectural form processor for link processing and transition.

2.23 COMPANY-REVISION-INFO

Beschreibung

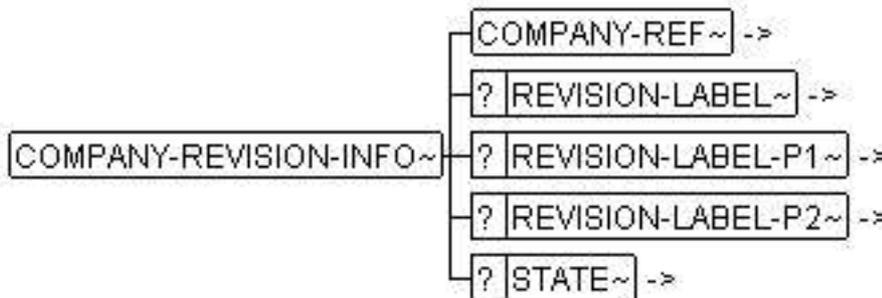
Use <COMPANY-REVISION-INFO> , to generate information on document version within the respective company.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-REVISION-INFOS](#) p. 32

Ist Kontext für: [COMPANY-REF](#) p. 30, [REVISION-LABEL](#) p. 108, [REVISION-LABEL-P1](#) p. 108, [REVISION-LABEL-P2](#) p. 109, [STATE](#) p. 117



COMPANY-REVISION-INFO.PNG

2.24 COMPANY-REVISION-INFOS

Beschreibung

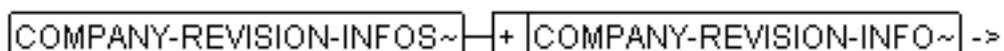
Use <COMPANY-REVISION-INFOS> , to generate a summary of the information on document version within a company.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [DOC-REVISION](#) p. 41, [ENGINEERING-OBJECT](#) p. 43

Ist Kontext für: [COMPANY-REVISION-INFO](#) p. 32



COMPANY-REVISION-INFOS.PNG

2.25 COND

Beschreibung

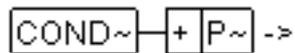
Use **<COND>** , to enter marginal conditions for which parameter values are valid.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRM-CHAR](#) p. 103

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100



COND.PNG

2.26 COST-AMOUNT

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-COSTS](#) p. 62

Ist Kontext für: Text



COST-AMOUNT.PNG

2.27 COST-CURRENCY

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-COSTS](#) p. 62

Ist Kontext für: Text

COST-CURRENCY~ — #PCDATA

COST-CURRENCY.PNG

2.28 COST-PERCENTAGE

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COST-SHARE](#) p. 34

Ist Kontext für: Text

COST-PERCENTAGE~ — #PCDATA

COST-PERCENTAGE.PNG

2.29 COST-SHARE

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COST-SHARES](#) p. 34

Ist Kontext für: [COMPANY-REF](#) p. 30, [COST-PERCENTAGE](#) p. 34, [ACCOUNT-ID](#) p. 11



COST-SHARE.PNG

2.30 COST-SHARES

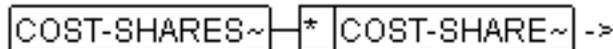
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-COSTS](#) p. 62

Ist Kontext für: [COST-SHARE](#) p. 34



COSTSHARES.PNG

2.31

DATE

Beschreibung

<DATE> is used to capture a time stamp. It must match to one of the following syntaxes:

<YYYY>-<MM>-<DD>T<hh>:<mm>:<ss>

<YYYY>.<MM>.<DD>T<hh>:<mm>:<ss>

<YYYY>/<MM>/<DD>T<hh>:<mm>:<ss>

The last pattern is the most preferred one, since it reflects a common use in US.

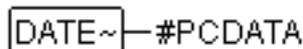
Beispiel

<DATE>2001-03-20T09:00:00</DATE>

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [DOC-REVISION](#) p. 41, [ISSUE-CURRENT-STATE](#) p. 63, [ISSUE-HISTORY-STATE](#) p. 64

Ist Kontext für: Text



DATE.PNG

2.32

DATE-1

Beschreibung

Use <DATE-1> , to enter the validity date of a standard document, or the creation date of an external document.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [STD](#) p. 118, [XDOC](#) p. 149

Ist Kontext für: Text

DATE-1~ -#PCDATA

DATE-1.PNG

2.33 DEF

Beschreibung

Use **<DEF>** , to enter a paragraph within the definition list for describing the title.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [DEF-ITEM](#) p. 36

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100

DEF~ + P~ ->

DEF.PNG

2.34 DEF-ITEM

Beschreibung

Use **<DEF-ITEM>** , to enter the title of an enumeration element in the definition list.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [DEF](#) p. 36

DEF-ITEM~ LONG-NAME~ ->
? SHORT-NAME~ ->
DEF~ ->

DEF-ITEM.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HELP-ENTRY] (implied)	cdata		Enables the help to be called by marking the father element. The syntax has its origins in the help system utilized. This is often used to calculate a widget name hierarchy from a widow system, which is then correlated with the help entries. For example:
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	DEF-ITEM	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e.g. <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.35 DEF-LIST

Beschreibung

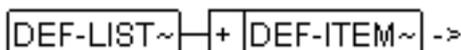
Use **<DEF-LIST>** , to create a definition list, where the marginal notes can be referenced.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [ENTRY](#) p. 44, [INTRODUCTION](#) p. 60, [ITEM](#) p. 71, [LABELED-ITEM](#) p. 73, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1](#) p. 90, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2](#) p. 90, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141, [TOPIC-2](#) p. 142

Ist Kontext für: [DEF-ITEM](#) p. 36



DEF-LIST.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.36 DELIVERY-DATE

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-PLANNING-INFOS](#) p. 65

Ist Kontext für: Text

`DELIVERY-DATE~`—#PCDATA

DELIVERY-DATE.PNG

2.37 DELIVERY-MILESTONE

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-PLANNING-INFOS](#) p. 65

Ist Kontext für: Text

`DELIVERY-MILESTONE~`—#PCDATA

DELIVERY-MILESTONE.PNG

2.38 DEPARTMENT

Beschreibung

Use `<DEPARTMENT>` , to enter the department of a project participant.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132

Ist Kontext für: Text

`DEPARTMENT~`—#PCDATA

DEPARTMENT.PNG

2.39 DESC

Beschreibung

`<DESC>` represents a general but brief description of the object in question.

Beispiel

<DESC> This calibration is a gain

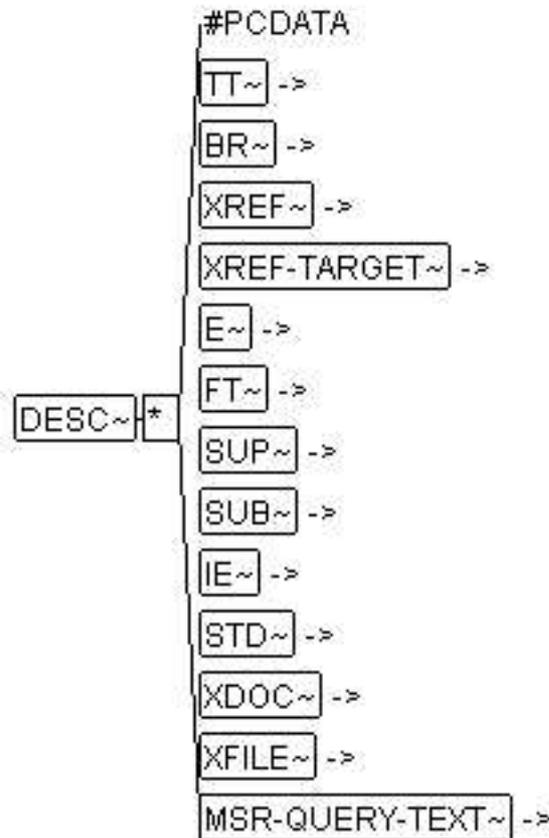
</DESC>

that is used for the transition period between crank to run. It
between 1000 and 1500.

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [FIGURE p. 47](#), [PRM p. 102](#), [SDG-CAPTION p. 113](#), [SYN-ARGUMENT p. 120](#), [SYN-CAPTION p. 121](#), [SYN-EXAMPLE p. 122](#), [SYN-RETURN-VALUE p. 124](#), [SYN-SEMANTICS p. 125](#)

Ist Kontext für: [Text, TT p. 144](#), [BR p. 18](#), [XREF p. 151](#), [XREF-TARGET p. 154](#), [E p. 42](#), [FT p. 53](#), [SUP p. 120](#), [SUB p. 119](#), [IE p. 58](#), [STD p. 118](#), [XDOC p. 149](#), [XFILE p. 150](#), [MSR-QUERY-TEXT p. 93](#)



DESC.PNG

2.40 DOC-LABEL

Beschreibung

Use <DOC-LABEL> , to enter the title of the document, or a label for the part of the document for which you wish to generate administrative data.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-DOC-INFO](#) p. 28

Ist Kontext für: Text

`DOC-LABEL~` — #PCDATA

DOC-LABEL.PNG

2.41 DOC-REVISION

Beschreibung

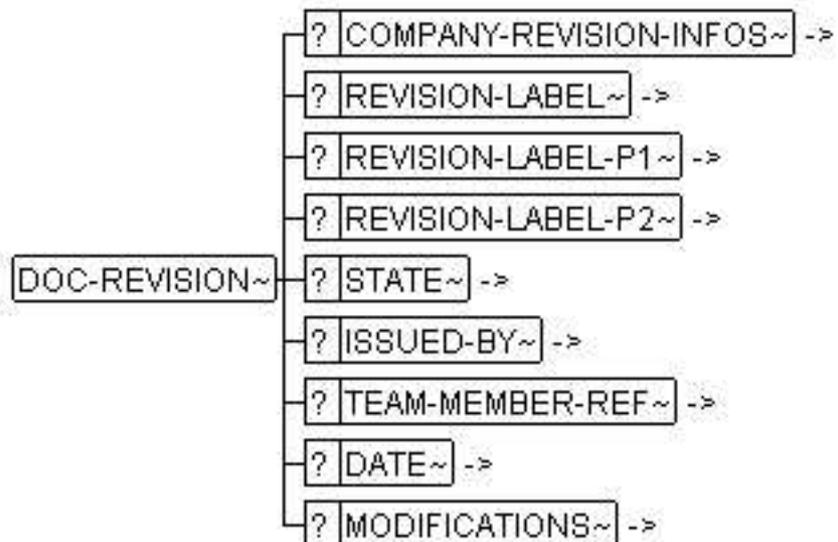
Use `<DOC-REVISION>` , to generate information on the corresponding document version.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [DOC-REVISIONS](#) p. 41

Ist Kontext für: [COMPANY-REVISION-INFOS](#) p. 32, [REVISION-LABEL](#) p. 108, [REVISION-LABEL-P1](#) p. 108, [REVISION-LABEL-P2](#) p. 109, [STATE](#) p. 117, [ISSUED-BY](#) p. 70, [TEAM-MEMBER-REF](#) p. 133, [DATE](#) p. 35, [MODIFICATIONS](#) p. 83



DOC-REVISION.PNG

2.42 DOC-REVISIONS

Beschreibung

`<DOC-REVISIONS>` is a container for the entire change-history for an object containing `<ADMIN-DATA>` and `<DOC-REVISIONS>`. Although the sequence of changes can be determined by sorting `<DOC-REVISIONS>` according to `<DOC-REVISION>/<DATE>`, it is recommended that the most recent `<DOC-REVISION>` is the first child of `<DOC-REVISIONS>` .

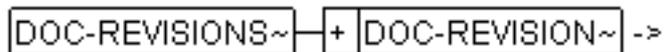
Beispiel

For an example, see (in) .

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADMIN-DATA](#) p. 13

Ist Kontext für: [DOC-REVISION](#) p. 41



DOC-REVISIONS.PNG

2.43 DOMAIN

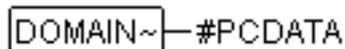
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ENGINEERING-OBJECT](#) p. 43

Ist Kontext für: Text



DOMAIN.PNG

2.44 E

Beschreibung

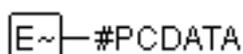
Use **<E>** , to highlight sections of text within a paragraph element.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [FT](#) p. 53, [INDENT-SAMPLE](#) p. 59, [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [LABEL](#) p. 73, [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [LONG-NAME-1](#) p. 78, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [REASON](#) p. 106, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147

Ist Kontext für: Text



E.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[TYPE] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOLD • ITALIC • BOLDITALIC • PLAIN 	You can highlight text using BOLD or ITALIC to alter its appearance.
[COLOR] (implied)	cdata		Color value, specified in SRBG (http://www.w3.org/Graphics/Color/sRGB) A Color value can either be a hexadecimal value (prefixed with #) or one of the predefined color names, e.g "black", "dodgerblue" or "indianred". The color names are case-insensitive.
[FONT] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MONO • DEFAULT 	

2.45 EMAIL

Beschreibung

Use <EMAIL> , to enter the email address of a project participant.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132

Ist Kontext für: Text

`EMAIL~`—#PCDATA

EMAIL.PNG

2.46 ENGINEERING-OBJECT

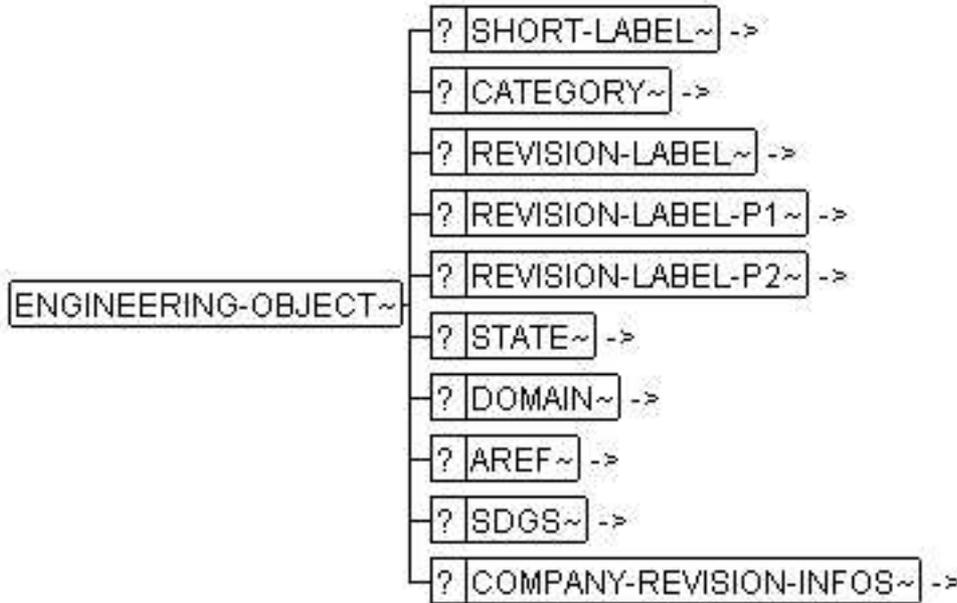
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ENGINEERING-OBJECTS](#) p. 44

Ist Kontext für: [SHORT-LABEL](#) p. 115, [CATEGORY](#) p. 19, [REVISION-LABEL](#) p. 108, [REVISION-LABEL-P1](#) p. 108, [REVISION-LABEL-P2](#) p. 109, [STATE](#) p. 117, [DOMAIN](#) p. 42, [AREF](#) p. 17, [SDGS](#) p. 114, [COMPANY-REVISION-INFO](#) p. 32



ENGINEERING-OBJECT.PNG

2.47 ENGINEERING-OBJECTS

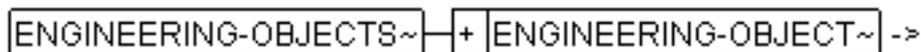
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-ENVIRONMENT](#) p. 63, [ISSUE-SOLUTION](#) p. 68

Ist Kontext für: [ENGINEERING-OBJECT](#) p. 43



ENGINEERING-OBJECTS.PNG

2.48 ENTRY

Beschreibung

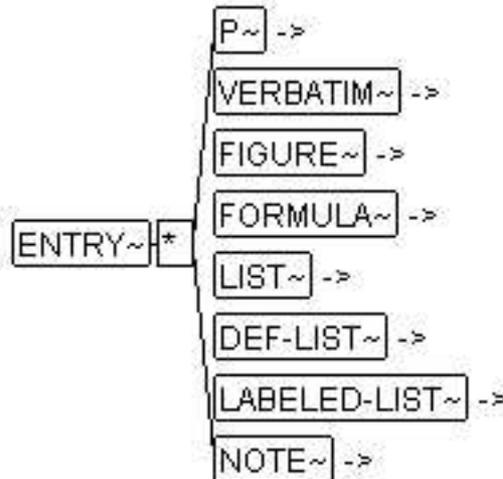
Use <ENTRY> , that contains a paragraph element to display the contents of a table cell.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ROW](#) p. 110

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [LIST](#) p. 76, [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37, [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75, [NOTE](#) p. 98



ENTRY.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[MOREROWS] (default)	nmtoken	0	Modify the attribute to merge the appropriate <ENTRY> cell with the cells belonging to the subsequent rows. Enter 0 if you do not wish to merge any cells. Enter 1 to merge a cell with a cell in the next row. Enter a numeric value n to merge a cell with cells in n subsequent rows.
[ROTATE] (default)	nmtoken	0	Enter the angle by which the contents of a cell should be rotated.
[VALIGN] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP • BOTTOM • MIDDLE 	TOP - The contents of the table is aligned to the upper edge of the cell. BOTTOM - The contents of the table is aligned to the lower edge of the cell. MIDDLE - The contents of the table is centered to the vertical.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ALIGN] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEFT • RIGHT • CENTER • JUSTIFY • CHAR 	<p>LEFT - The table contents is justified left.</p> <p>RIGHT - The table contents is justified right.</p> <p>CENTER - The table contents is centered horizontally.</p> <p>JUSTIFY - The table contents is displayed with justified typesetting. There is an equal distance from the left and right-hand edges of the cell.</p> <p>CHAR - The alignment of the table contents is set by [CHAR] .</p>
[CHAR] (implied)	cdata		<p>If [ALIGN]="CHAR", this specifies the alignment sign e.g. "bzlw", as a decimal point separator from an existing value of [CHAR] . The sign cannot be a SDATA entity.</p>
[CHAROFF] (implied)	nmtoken		<p>If [ALIGN]="CHAR", this value indicates the percentage of the current column width to the left edge of the alignment sign in the [CHAR]-attribute. If there is no alignment sign in the element <ENTRY>, alignment is always horizontal right. The default value is taken from <COLSPEC> or <SPANSPEC> .</p>
[COLNAME] (implied)	nmtoken		<p>Now, specify an identification name for the column that has been modified, e.g. column1 for the first one.</p>

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[COLSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the column guides of a cell are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no column guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the column guides are to be displayed.
[NAMEEND] (implied)	nmtoken		Identification number of the final column included in the merge.
[NAMEST] (implied)	nmtoken		Identification number of the first column to be merged.
[ROWSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the row guides of a cell are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no row guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the row guides are to be displayed.
[SPANNAME] (implied)	nmtoken		Identification name of a specified column merge.

2.49 FAX

Beschreibung

Use **<FAX>**, to enter the fax number of a project participant.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132

Ist Kontext für: Text

FAX~#PCDATA

2.50 FIGURE

Beschreibung

Use **<FIGURE>** , to integrate graphics into a document.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [ENTRY](#) p. 44, [INTRODUCTION](#) p. 60, [ITEM](#) p. 71, [LABELED-ITEM](#) p. 73, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1](#) p. 90, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2](#) p. 90, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141, [TOPIC-2](#) p. 142

Ist Kontext für: [FIGURE-CAPTION](#) p. 49, [GRAPHIC](#) p. 54, [MAP](#) p. 78, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [DESC](#) p. 39

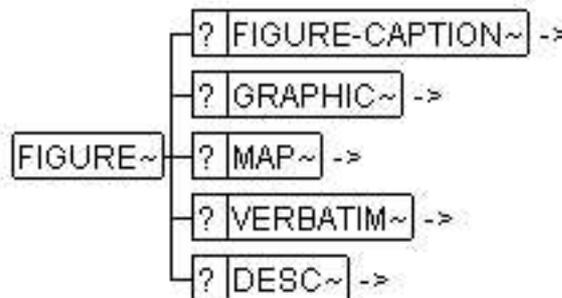


FIGURE.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[FLOAT] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FLOAT NO-FLOAT 	Permits a check, in the case of a <FIGURE> that cannot be broken up, to determine whether the <FIGURE> can be shifted elsewhere, so that the page can be used to a greater advantage (compare to flat at TeX).

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[FRAME] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP • BOTTOM • TOPBOT • ALL • SIDES • NONE 	<p>TOP - Border at the top of the picture</p> <p>BOTTOM - Border at the bottom of the figure</p> <p>TOPBOT - Borders at the top and bottom of the figure</p> <p>ALL - Borders all around the figure</p> <p>SIDES - Borders at the sides of the figure</p> <p>NONE - No borders around the figure</p>
[HELP-ENTRY] (implied)	cdata		Enables the help to be called by marking the father element. The syntax has its origins in the help system utilized. This is often used to calculate a widget name hierarchy from a widow system, which is then correlated with the help entries. For example:
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEEP • NO-KEEP 	KEEP: ensures that the graphic and the element preceding it are not separated. NO-KEEP separates the two elements.
[PGWIDE] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PGWIDE • NO-PGWIDE 	PGWIDE: enables the expansion of the diagram to fit across the entire page. NO-PGWIDIE suppresses expansion across the page if, for example, a fixed margin has been given.

2.51 FIGURE-CAPTION

Beschreibung

This element specifies the title of an illustration.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [FIGURE](#) p. 47

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115

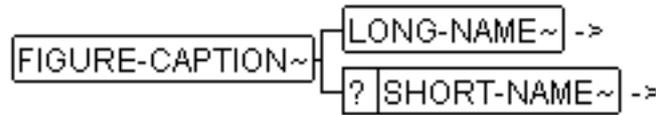


FIGURE-CAPTION.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	FIGURE	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e.g: <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.52

FORMATTER-CTRL

Beschreibung

This element contains instructions to be formatted that can be freely specified, such as the scope of the context in which `<FORMATTER-CTRL>` is located. Here, the attribute **[SI]** can carry on further useful information obtained through the formatting process.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [FORMATTER-CTRLS](#) p. 51

Ist Kontext für: Text

`FORMATTER-CTRL~` — `#PCDATA`

Attribut	Typ	Anmerkungen
[TARGET-SYSTEM] (implied)	cdata	This attribute can specify a target system which is valid for the current setting. If the attribute is absent, it is valid for all target systems. The target systems determine how this attribute should be interpreted. For example, the view control on creation of a help file could proceed in the following way: if there is a <code>formatter-ctrl si="view" target-system="htmlhelp"</code> , this will be used. If there is no specific view, but a <code>formatter-ctrl si="view"</code> , without a target system specification, then this is used.

2.53 FORMATTER-CTRLS

Beschreibung

Container-Element for `<FORMATTER-CTRL>` .

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADMIN-DATA](#) p. 13

Ist Kontext für: [FORMATTER-CTRL](#) p. 50

`FORMATTER-CTRLS~` — `+` `FORMATTER-CTRL~` ->

2.54 FORMULA

Beschreibung

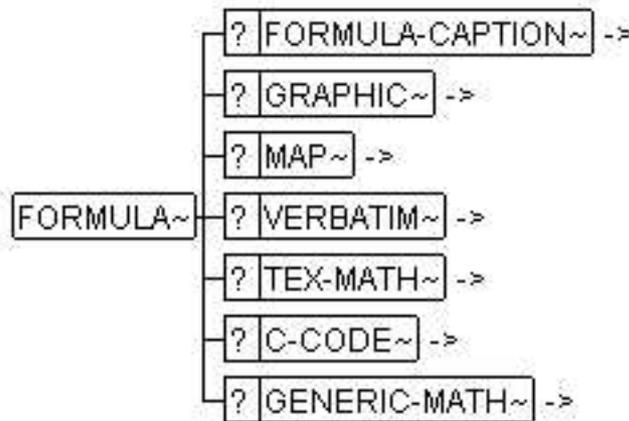
Use `<FORMULA>` , to enter a formula in a document.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [ENTRY](#) p. 44, [INTRODUCTION](#) p. 60, [ITEM](#) p. 71, [LABELED-ITEM](#) p. 73, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1](#) p. 90, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2](#) p. 90, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141, [TOPIC-2](#) p. 142

Ist Kontext für: [FORMULA-CAPTION](#) p. 52, [GRAPHIC](#) p. 54, [MAP](#) p. 78, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [TEX-MATH](#) p. 135, [C-CODE](#) p. 19, [GENERIC-MATH](#) p. 54



FORMULA.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	KEEP: ensures that the formula and the element preceding it are not separated. NO-KEEP separates the two elements.

2.55 FORMULA-CAPTION

Beschreibung

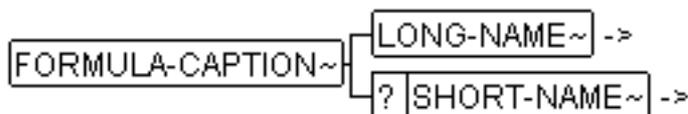
This element specifies the identification or heading of a formula.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [FORMULA](#) p. 51

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115



Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	FORMULA	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.56

FT

Beschreibung

Use `<FT>` , to create a footnote.

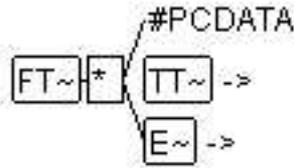
Beispiel

`<FT>`This text appears as a footnote`</FT>`

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [INDENT-SAMPLE](#) p. 59, [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [REASON](#) p. 106

Ist Kontext für: Text, [TT](#) p. 144, [E](#) p. 42



FTPNG

2.57 GENERIC-MATH

Beschreibung

Use **<GENERIC-MATH>** to insert semantic and mathematical descriptions which are processed by a math-processor.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [FORMULA p. 51](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text



GENERIC-MATH.PNG

2.58 GRAPHIC

Beschreibung

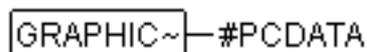
Use **<GRAPHIC>** , to integrate an already existing graphic in the context elements.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [FIGURE p. 47](#), [FORMULA p. 51](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text



GRAPHIC.PNG



Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[EDITFIT] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AS-IS• ROTATE-90-CW• ROTATE-90-CCW• ROTATE-180• FIT-TO-TEXT• FIT-TO-PAGE• LIMIT-TO-TEXT• LIMIT-TO-PAGE• ROTATE-90-CW-FIT-TO-TEXT• ROTATE-90-CCW-FIT-TO-TEXT• ROTATE-180-LIMIT-TO-TEXT• ROTATE-90-CW-LIMIT-TO-PAGE• ROTATE-90-CCW-LIMIT-TO-PAGE• ROTATE-180-LIMIT-TO-PAGE• 0• 1• 2• 3	FIT properties of the graphic in edit mode.



Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[FIT] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AS-IS• ROTATE-90-CW• ROTATE-90-CCW• ROTATE-180• FIT-TO-TEXT• FIT-TO-PAGE• LIMIT-TO-TEXT• LIMIT-TO-PAGE• ROTATE-90-CW-FIT-TO-TEXT• ROTATE-90-CCW-FIT-TO-TEXT• ROTATE-180-LIMIT-TO-TEXT• ROTATE-90-CW-LIMIT-TO-PAGE• ROTATE-90-CCW-LIMIT-TO-PAGE• ROTATE-180-LIMIT-TO-PAGE• 0• 1• 2• 3	Modify the attribute [FIT] , to determine the way in which the graphic should be inserted. Enter the attribute value 0 , to insert a graphic in its original dimensions. The graphic is adapted, if it is too big for the space for which it was intended.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HTML-FIT] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AS-IS • ROTATE-90-CW • ROTATE-90-CCW • ROTATE-180 • FIT-TO-TEXT • FIT-TO-PAGE • LIMIT-TO-TEXT • LIMIT-TO-PAGE • ROTATE-90-CW-FIT-TO-TEXT • ROTATE-90-CCW-FIT-TO-TEXT • ROTATE-180-LIMIT-TO-TEXT • ROTATE-90-CW-LIMIT-TO-PAGE • ROTATE-90-CCW-LIMIT-TO-PAGE • ROTATE-180-LIMIT-TO-PAGE • 0 • 1 • 2 • 3 	Determines whether the graphic should be adapted to fit the dimensions of the window.
[CATEGORY] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BARCODE • CONCEPTUAL • ENGINEERING • FLOWCHART • GRAPH • LOGO • SCHEMATIC • WAVEFORM 	Here, you can enter the category of the graphic. This can be used to generate a list of graphics from specific categories.
[EDIT-HEIGHT] (implied)	cdata		Height of the graphic in editor
[EDIT-WIDTH] (implied)	cdata		Width of the graphic in editor
[EDITSCALE] (implied)	cdata		Scale of the graphic in edit mode.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[FILENAME] (implied)	cdata		Here, you should enter the file name under which the system for reproduction can call the graphic.
[HEIGHT] (implied)	cdata		In this attribute, the height of the graphic can be altered.
[HTML-HEIGHT] (implied)	cdata		Height of the graphic displayed online in html and htmlhelp.
[HTML-SCALE] (implied)	cdata		Scale of the graphic when displayed in html and htmlhelp.
[HTML-WIDTH] (implied)	cdata		Width of the graphic displayed online in html and htmlhelp.
[NOTATION] (implied)	cdata		Now the format of the graphic file must be specified, e.g. EPS.
[SCALE] (implied)	cdata		In this element the dimensions of the graphic can be altered proportionally.
[WIDTH] (implied)	cdata		In this attribute, the width of the graphic can be altered.

2.59 HOMEPAGE

Beschreibung

Use **<HOMEPAGE>** , to enter the company email address of a project participant.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132

Ist Kontext für: Text

HOMEPAGE~—#PCDATA

2.60 IE

Beschreibung

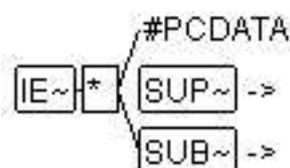
Use `<IE>` to create an index that is to appear in the index directory.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [INDENT-SAMPLE](#) p. 59, [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [LABEL](#) p. 73, [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [LONG-NAME-1](#) p. 78, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [REASON](#) p. 106

Ist Kontext für: Text, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119



IE.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Anmerkungen
[TYPE] (implied)	cdata	Indicates a type of the respective element.

2.61 INDENT-SAMPLE

Beschreibung

Use `<INDENT-SAMPLE>` to set the amount of indentation for the parent object.

Beispiel

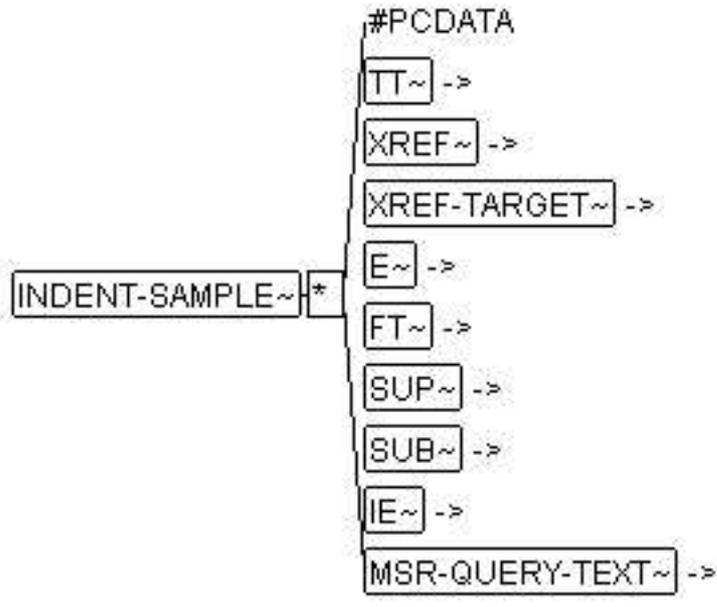
The following example sets an indentation of one unit.

```
<INDENT-SAMPLE>X</INDENT-SAMPLE>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [LABLED-LIST](#) p. 75

Ist Kontext für: Text, [TT](#) p. 144, [XREF](#) p. 151, [XREF-TARGET](#) p. 154, [E](#) p. 42, [FT](#) p. 53, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119, [IE](#) p. 58, [MSR-QUERY-TEXT](#) p. 93



INDENT-SAMPLE.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ITEM-LABEL-POS] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO-NEWLINE NEWLINE NEWLINE-IF-NECESSARY 	NO-NEWLINE - line break inside the first column. NEWLINE - no line break inside the first column. The description regarding designation begins in the second row. NEWLINE-IF-NECESSARY - no line break inside the first column. If the marginal notes designation is longer than in the <INDENT-SAMPLE> , the description begins in the second row. Otherwise it begins in the first.

2.62 INTRODUCTION

Beschreibung

<INTRODUCTION> provides a general introduction to the object in question.

- Use **<P>** to enable the processing systems to perform a word wrapping.
- Use **<VERBATIM>** if white-spaces are significant.

Beispiel

<INTRODUCTION>

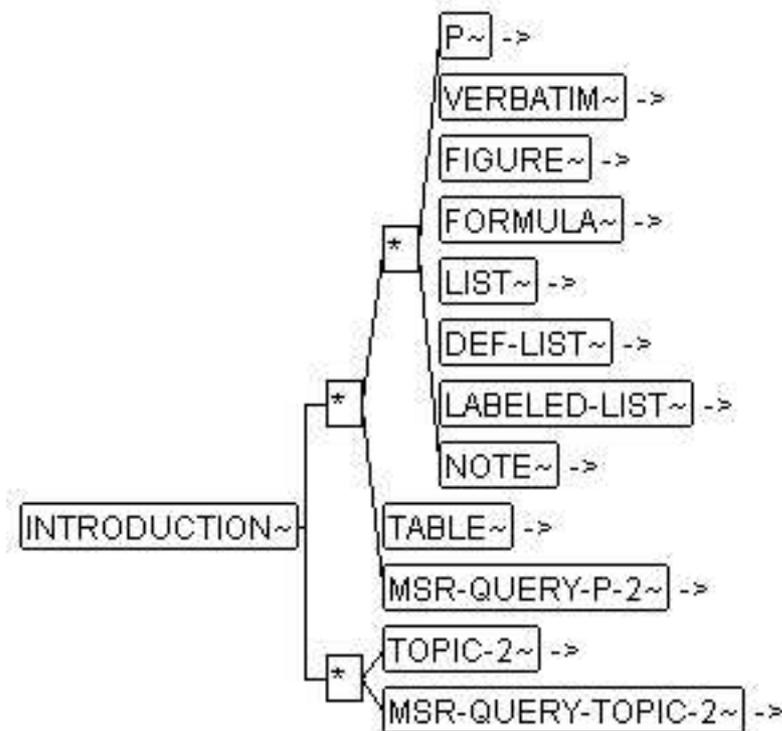
<P>This File is used to illustrate, how CDF can be implentend according

to ASAM-MCD-2MC 2.0 resp. MSRSW.DTD 2.2.0 </P>
</INTRODUCTION>

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHAPTER](#) p. 20

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [LIST](#) p. 76, [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37, [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75, [NOTE](#) p. 98, [TABLE](#) p. 128, [MSR-QUERY-P-2](#) p. 88, [TOPIC-2](#) p. 142, [MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-2](#) p. 94



2.63 ISSUE

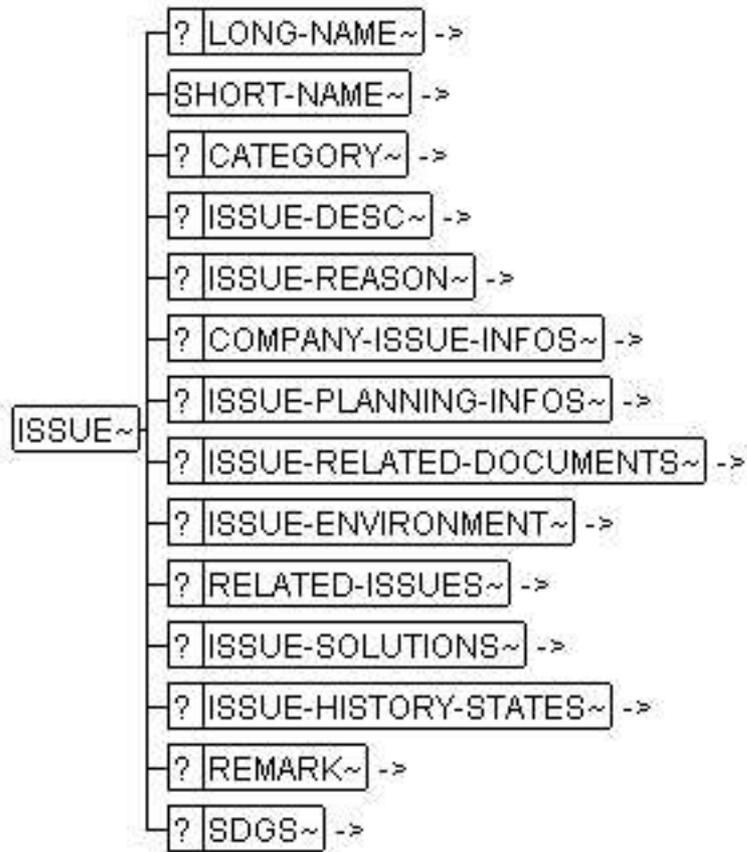
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUES](#) p. 71

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [CATEGORY](#) p. 19, [ISSUE-DESC](#) p. 63, [ISSUE-REASON](#) p. 66, [COMPANY-ISSUE-INFOS](#) p. 29, [ISSUE-PLANNING-INFOS](#) p. 65, [ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENTS](#) p. 67, [ISSUE-ENVIRONMENT](#) p. 63, [RELATED-ISSUES](#) p. 107, [ISSUE-SOLUTIONS](#) p. 69, [ISSUE-HISTORY-STATES](#) p. 65, [REMARK](#) p. 107, [SDGS](#) p. 114



ISSUE.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	XDOC	

2.64 ISSUE-COSTS

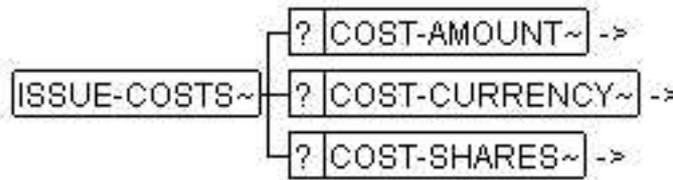
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-SOLUTION](#) p. 68

Ist Kontext für: [COST-AMOUNT](#) p. 33, [COST-CURRENCY](#) p. 33, [COST-SHARES](#) p. 34



ISSUE-COSTS.PNG

2.65 ISSUE-CURRENT-STATE

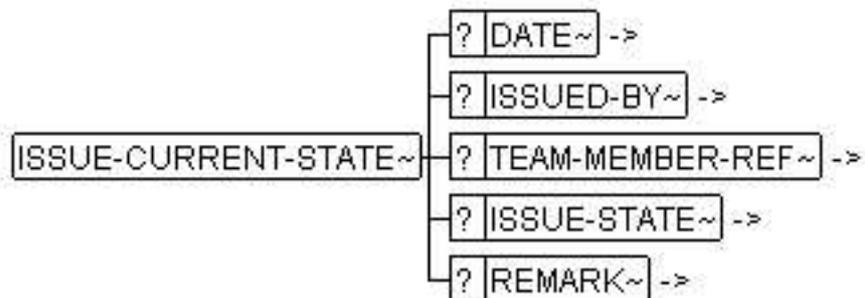
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-PLANNING-INFOS](#) p. 65

Ist Kontext für: [DATE](#) p. 35, [ISSUED-BY](#) p. 70, [TEAM-MEMBER-REF](#) p. 133, [ISSUE-STATE](#) p. 70, [REMARK](#) p. 107



ISSUE-CURRENT-STATE.PNG

2.66 ISSUE-DESC

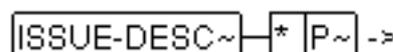
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100



ISSUE-DESC.PNG

2.67 ISSUE-ENVIRONMENT

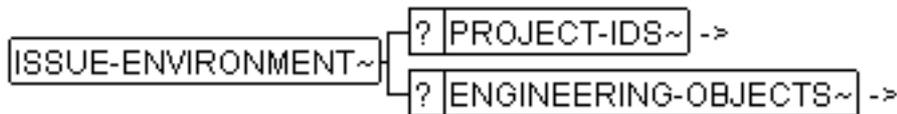
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61

Ist Kontext für: [PROJECT-IDS](#) p. 105, [ENGINEERING-OBJECTS](#) p. 44



ISSUE-ENVIRONMENT.PNG

2.68 ISSUE-EXCLUSIVENESS

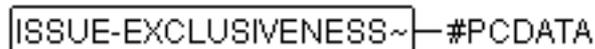
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-PLANNING-INFOS](#) p. 65

Ist Kontext für: Text



ISSUE-EXCLUSIVENESS.PNG

2.69 ISSUE-HISTORY-STATE

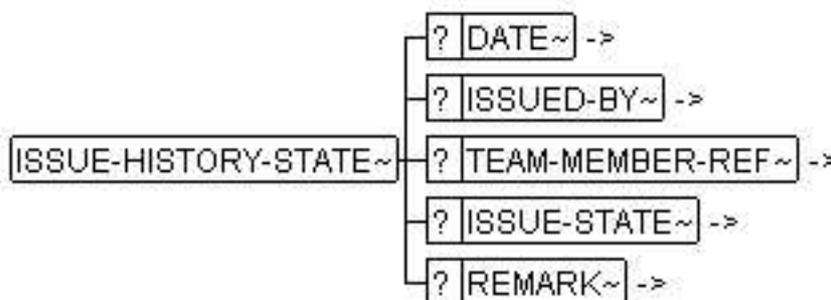
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-HISTORY-STATES](#) p. 65

Ist Kontext für: [DATE](#) p. 35, [ISSUED-BY](#) p. 70, [TEAM-MEMBER-REF](#) p. 133, [ISSUE-STATE](#) p. 70, [REMARK](#) p. 107



ISSUE-HISTORY-STATE.PNG

2.70 ISSUE-HISTORY-STATES

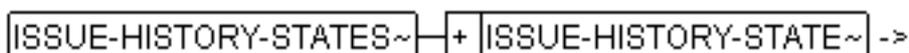
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61

Ist Kontext für: [ISSUE-HISTORY-STATE](#) p. 64



ISSUE-HISTORY-STATES.PNG

2.71 ISSUE-ID

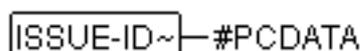
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-ISSUE-INFO](#) p. 29

Ist Kontext für: Text



ISSUE-ID.PNG

2.72 ISSUE-PLANNING-INFOS

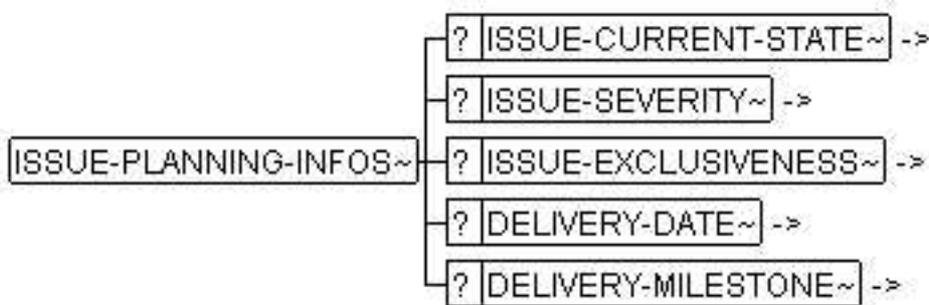
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61

Ist Kontext für: [ISSUE-CURRENT-STATE](#) p. 63, [ISSUE-SEVERITY](#) p. 68, [ISSUE-EXCLUSIVENESS](#) p. 64, [DELIVERY-DATE](#) p. 38, [DELIVERY-MILESTONE](#) p. 39



ISSUE-PLANNING-INFOS.PNG

2.73 ISSUE-REASON

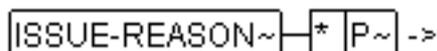
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100



ISSUE-REASON.PNG

2.74 ISSUE-REF

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [RELATED-ISSUE](#) p. 106

Ist Kontext für: Text

ISSUE-REF~ — #PCDATA

ISSUE-REF.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID-REF] (implied)	idref		
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	ISSUE	
[HYNAMES] (fixed)	nmtokens	LINKEND ID-REF	
[HYTIME] (fixed)	nmtoken	CLINK	

2.75 ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENT

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENTS](#) p. 67

Ist Kontext für: [XDOC](#) p. 149

ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENT~ — **XDOC~** ->

ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENT.PNG

2.76 ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENTS

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61, [ISSUE-SOLUTION](#) p. 68

Ist Kontext für: [ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENT](#) p. 67

ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENTS~ + ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENT~ ->

ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENTS.PNG

2.77

ISSUE-RELATION

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [RELATED-ISSUE](#) p. 106

Ist Kontext für: Text

ISSUE-RELATION~ #PCDATA

ISSUE-RELATION.PNG

2.78

ISSUE-SEVERITY

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-PLANNING-INFOS](#) p. 65

Ist Kontext für: Text

ISSUE-SEVERITY~ #PCDATA

ISSUE-SEVERITY.PNG

2.79 ISSUE-SOLUTION

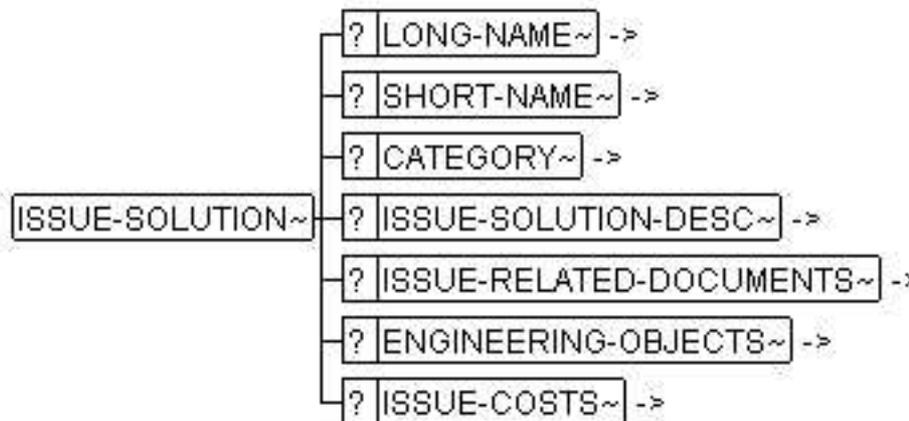
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-SOLUTIONS](#) p. 69

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [CATEGORY](#) p. 19, [ISSUE-SOLUTION-DESC](#) p. 69, [ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENTS](#) p. 67, [ENGINEERING-OBJECTS](#) p. 44, [ISSUE-COSTS](#) p. 62



ISSUE-SOLUTION.PNG

2.80 ISSUE-SOLUTION-DESC

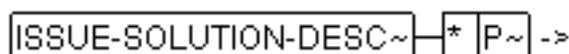
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-SOLUTION](#) p. 68

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100



ISSUE-SOLUTION-DESC.PNG

2.81 ISSUE-SOLUTIONS

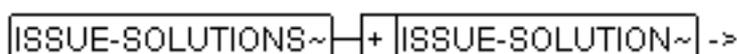
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61

Ist Kontext für: [ISSUE-SOLUTION](#) p. 68



ISSUE-SOLUTIONS.PNG

2.82 ISSUE-STATE

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-CURRENT-STATE](#) p. 63, [ISSUE-HISTORY-STATE](#) p. 64

Ist Kontext für: Text



ISSUE-STATE.PNG

2.83 ISSUED-BY

Beschreibung

This element contains the name of the person who initiated the document revision. If the initiator cannot be referenced as **<TEAM-MEMBER>** in the current document his name can be given in this element.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-ISSUE-INFO](#) p. 29, [DOC-REVISION](#) p. 41, [ISSUE-CURRENT-STATE](#) p. 63, [ISSUE-HISTORY-STATE](#) p. 64

Ist Kontext für: Text

ISSUED-BY~ #PCDATA

ISSUED-BY.PNG

2.84 ISSUES

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-ISSUE](#) p. 83

Ist Kontext für: [ISSUE](#) p. 61

ISSUES~ + ISSUE~ ->

ISSUES.PNG

2.85 ITEM

Beschreibung

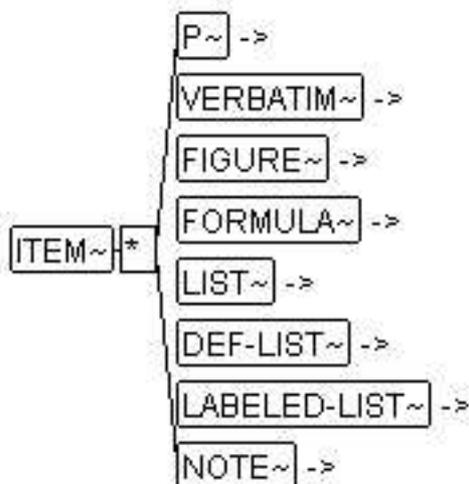
Use **<ITEM>** to create entries in a **<LIST>**.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [LIST](#) p. 76

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [LIST](#) p. 76
, [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37, [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75, [NOTE](#) p. 98



ITEM.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.86 ITEM-LABEL

Beschreibung

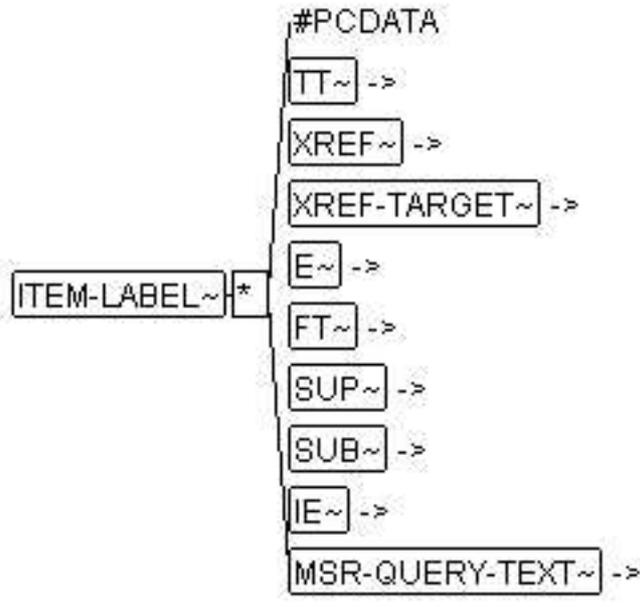
Use `<ITEM-LABEL>` to enter the label for the parent object.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [LABELED-ITEM](#) p. 73, [SYN-ARGUMENT](#) p. 120, [SYN-OBJECT](#) p. 124

Ist Kontext für: Text, [TT](#) p. 144, [XREF](#) p. 151, [XREF-TARGET](#) p. 154, [E](#) p. 42, [FT](#) p. 53, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119, [IE](#) p. 58, [MSR-QUERY-TEXT](#) p. 93



ITEM-LABEL.PNG

2.87 LABEL

Beschreibung

<LABEL> is used as a long designator (similar to <LONG-NAME>) for objects which cannot be referenced. In this case it is the name of the corresponding project.

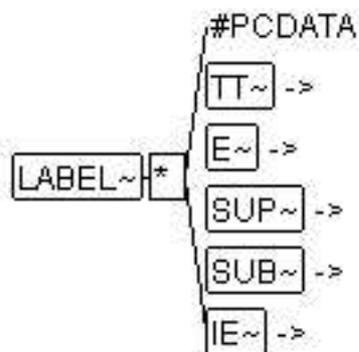
Beispiel

Refer to [Chapter 2.97 MATCHING-DCIS p. 81](#) for an example.

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MATCHING-DCI p. 80](#), [NOTE p. 98](#), [PRMS p. 104](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text, [TT p. 144](#), [E p. 42](#), [SUP p. 120](#), [SUB p. 119](#), [IE p. 58](#)



LABEL.PNG

2.88 LABELED-ITEM

Beschreibung

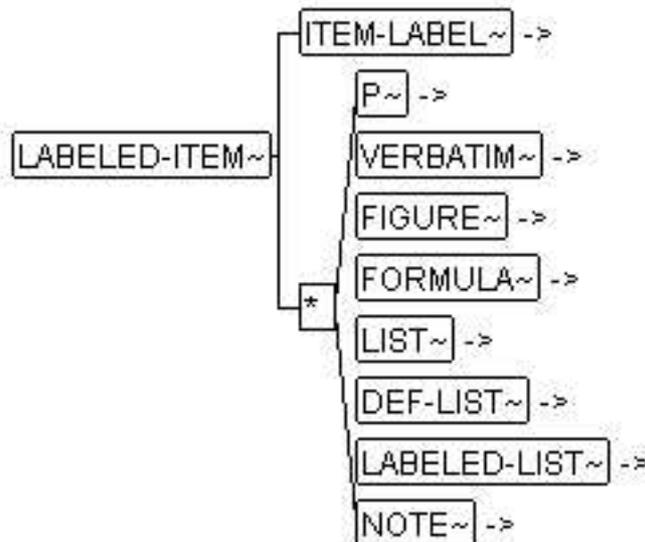
Use **<LABELED-ITEM>** to create an entry in a labeled list. The list can be nested by creating a new **<LABELED-LIST>** within the **<LABELED-ITEM>** .

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75

Ist Kontext für: [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [LIST](#) p. 76, [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37, [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75, [NOTE](#) p. 98



LABELED-ITEM.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HELP-ENTRY] (implied)	cdata		Enables the help to be called by marking the father element. The syntax has its origins in the help system utilized. This is often used to calculate a widget name hierarchy from a widow system, which is then correlated with the help entries. For example:

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.89 LABELED-LIST

Beschreibung

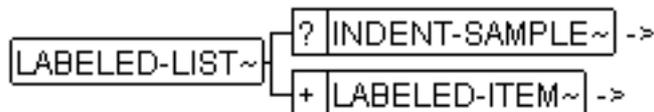
Use <LABELED-LIST> to create a list with labels that can be nested.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5 p. 11](#), [CHAPTER p. 20](#), [ENTRY p. 44](#), [INTRODUCTION p. 60](#), [ITEM p. 71](#), [LABELED-ITEM p. 73](#), [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG p. 84](#), [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1 p. 90](#), [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2 p. 90](#), [TOPIC-1 p. 141](#), [TOPIC-2 p. 142](#)

Ist Kontext für: [INDENT-SAMPLE p. 59](#), [LABELED-ITEM p. 73](#)



LABELED-LIST.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.90 LANGUAGE

Beschreibung

<LANGUAGE> represents the human language used within the file. Its primary use is to prompt the tools to switch to an appropriate language.

This element is in accordance with the ISO 639-1 two letter language codes (*Codes for the Representation of Names of Languages* (<http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langcodes.html>)). The most frequently used codes are given in (in) :

Table 1: Most common language codes (alphabetical)

Code	Language
de	German
en	English
es	Spanish
fr	French
it	Italian
jp	Japanese

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADMIN-DATA](#) p. 13

Ist Kontext für: Text

LANGUAGE~ — #PCDATA

LANGUAGE.PNG

2.91 LIST

Beschreibung

Use <LIST> , to create a numbered or unnumbered list. The list can be nested by adding a new list inside the <ITEM> element.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [ENTRY](#) p. 44, [INTRODUCTION](#) p. 60, [ITEM](#) p. 71, [LABELED-ITEM](#) p. 73, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1](#) p. 90, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2](#) p. 90, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141, [TOPIC-2](#) p. 142

Ist Kontext für: [ITEM](#) p. 71

LIST~ — + ITEM~ —>

LIST.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[TYPE] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNNUMBER • NUMBER 	UNNUMBER - enumeration without numbering NUMBER - numbered enumeration
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEEP • NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.92 LOCS

Beschreibung

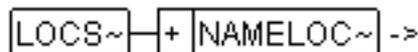
Use <LOCS> to generate references to external documents.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-ISSUE p. 83](#)

Ist Kontext für: [NAMELOC p. 95](#)



LOCS.PNG

2.93 LONG-NAME

Beschreibung

Use <LONG-NAME> to create a comprehensive name for the context element.

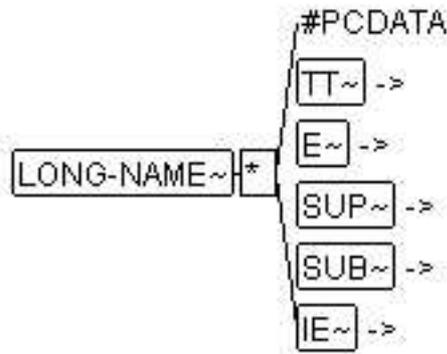
Beispiel

<LONG-NAME>Variable 1 that keeps the cabin pressure</LONG-NAME>

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHAPTER p. 20](#), [COMPANY p. 26](#), [DEF-ITEM p. 36](#), [FIGURE-CAPTION p. 49](#), [FORMULA-CAPTION p. 52](#), [ISSUE p. 61](#), [ISSUE-SOLUTION p. 68](#), [NAMELOC p. 95](#), [PRM p. 102](#), [SDG-CAPTION p. 113](#), [SYN-CAPTION p. 121](#), [TABLE-CAPTION p. 130](#), [TEAM-MEMBER p. 132](#), [TOPIC-1 p. 141](#), [TOPIC-2 p. 142](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text, [TT](#) p. 144, [E](#) p. 42, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119, [IE](#) p. 58



LONG-NAME.PNG

2.94 LONG-NAME-1

Beschreibung

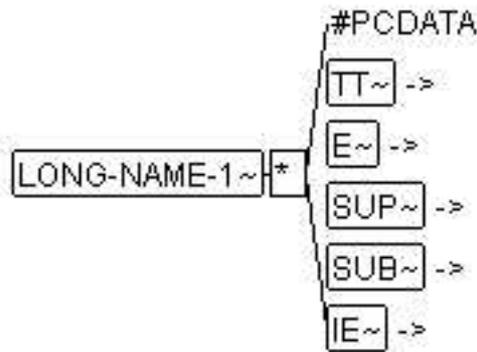
Use <LONG-NAME-1> to create a comprehensive name for the context element

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [STD](#) p. 118, [XDOC](#) p. 149, [XFILE](#) p. 150, [XREF-TARGET](#) p. 154

Ist Kontext für: Text, [TT](#) p. 144, [E](#) p. 42, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119, [IE](#) p. 58



LONG-NAME-1.PNG

2.95 MAP

Beschreibung

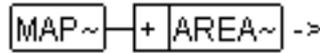
Image maps enable authors to specify regions of an image or object and assign a specific action to each region (e.g., retrieve a document, run a program, etc.) When the region is activated by the user, the action is executed.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [FIGURE p. 47](#), [FORMULA p. 51](#)

Ist Kontext für: [AREA p. 14](#)



MAP.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Anmerkungen
[CLASS] (implied)	cdata	Blank separated list of classes
[ID] (implied)	id	Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[NAME] (implied)	nmtoken	This attribute assigns a name to the image map in the MAP element. This name can be used to be referenced in an HTML image through the attribute USEMAP. Although this is not actually necessary in the MSR model, it was inserted in order to support the MAPs which were created for HTML.
[ONCLICK] (implied)	cdata	The ONCLICK-Event occurs, if the current element is clicked-on. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONDBLCLICK] (implied)	cdata	The ONDBLCLICK-Event occurs, if the current Event is clicked-on. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONKEYDOWN] (implied)	cdata	The ONKEYDOWN-Event occurs, if a button on the current element is pressed down. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONKEYPRESS] (implied)	cdata	The ONKEYPRESS-Event occurs, if a button on the current element is pressed down and released. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONKEYUP] (implied)	cdata	The ONKEYUP-Event occurs, if a button on the current element is released. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.

Attribut	Typ	Anmerkungen
[ONMOUSEDOWN] (implied)	cdata	The ONMOUSEDOWN-Event occurs, if the mouse button used for clicking is held down on the current element. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONMOUSEMOVE] (implied)	cdata	The ONMOUSEMOVE-Event occurs, if the mouse pointer is moved on the current element (i.e. it is located on the current element). A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONMOUSEOUT] (implied)	cdata	The ONMOUSEOUT-Event occurs, if the mouse pointer is moved from the current element. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONMOUSEOVER] (implied)	cdata	The ONMOUSEOVER-Event occurs, if the mouse pointer is moved to the current element from another location outside it. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[ONMOUSEUP] (implied)	cdata	The ONMOUSEUP-Event occurs if the mouse button used for clicking is released on the current element. A script can be stored in this attribute to be performed in the Event.
[STYLE] (implied)	cdata	Information on the associated style
[TITLE] (implied)	cdata	Title information of the <MAP> -element

2.96 MATCHING-DCI

Beschreibung

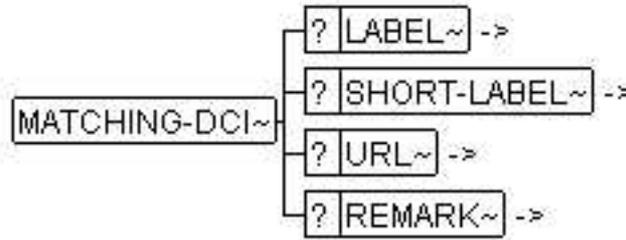
<MATCHING-DCI> represents a reference to a *DCI* instance (Document Content Information) to which the current file should match. The official identification of the DCI is denoted by **<URL>** which points to the DCI file. The other elements are given to provide information.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MATCHING-DCIS](#) p. 81

Ist Kontext für: [LABEL p. 73](#), [SHORT-LABEL p. 115](#), [URL p. 146](#), [REMARK p. 107](#)



MATCHING-DCI.PNG

2.97 MATCHING-DCIS

Beschreibung

<**MATCHING-DCIS**> represents all Document Content Information specifications to which the current file should comply. As there may be multiple DCI instances, the current file should match all of them. Nevertheless, the check is only requested according to the case currently in use.

Especially in the case of the CDF, a *CDF processor* is obliged to check if the CDF-DCI is mentioned in <**MATCHING-DCIS**> .

Beispiel

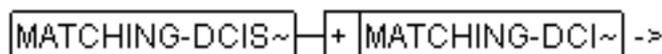
In the following example, the current file would match *CDF* as well as *PACO* which would support more of the features in *MSRSW.DTD* .

```
<MATCHING-DCIS>
  <MATCHING-DCI>
    <LABEL>Parameter Contents File</LABEL>
    <SHORT-LABEL>PACO2.0</SHORT-LABEL>
    <URL>http://www.msr-wg.de/dcis/paco.dci.xml</URL>
  </MATCHING-DCI>
  <MATCHING-DCI>
    <LABEL>Calibration Data File Specification</LABEL>
    <SHORT-LABEL>CDF</SHORT-LABEL>
    <URL>http://www.asam.net/dcis/cdf.dci.xml</URL>
  </MATCHING-DCI>
</MATCHING-DCIS>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-ISSUE p. 83](#)

Ist Kontext für: [MATCHING-DCI p. 80](#)



MATCHING-DCIS.PNG

2.98 MAX

Beschreibung

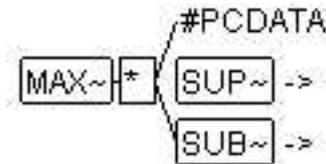
Use <**MAX**> to enter the maximum values of a parameter in a table of parameters.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRM-CHAR](#) p. 103

Ist Kontext für: Text, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119



MAX.PNG

2.99

MIN

Beschreibung

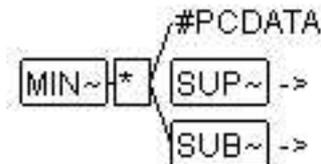
Use <MIN> to enter the minimum values of a parameter in a table of parameters.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRM-CHAR](#) p. 103

Ist Kontext für: Text, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119



MIN.PNG

2.100

MODIFICATION

Beschreibung

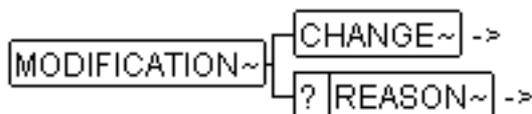
Use <MODIFICATION> to record what has changed in a document in comparison to its predecessor.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MODIFICATIONS](#) p. 83

Ist Kontext für: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [REASON](#) p. 106



MODIFICATION.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[TYPE] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONTENT-RELATED • DOC-RELATED 	DOC-RELATED - document-specific changes have necessitated a new document version. CONTENT-RELATED - product-specific changes have necessitated a new document version.

2.101 MODIFICATIONS

Beschreibung

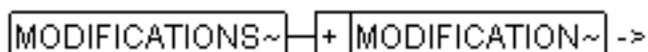
<MODIFICATIONS> contains the changes in a document in comparison to its predecessor.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [DOC-REVISION](#) p. 41

Ist Kontext für: [MODIFICATION](#) p. 82



MODIFICATIONS.PNG

2.102 MSR-ISSUE

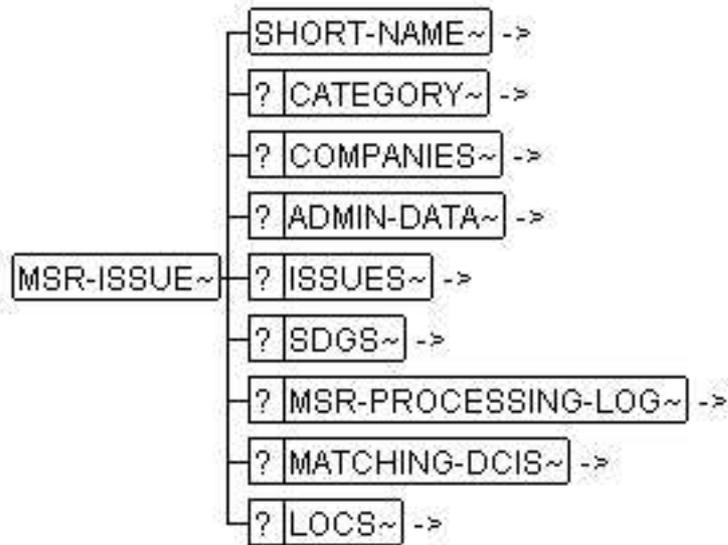
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: Root

Ist Kontext für: [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [CATEGORY](#) p. 19, [COMPANIES](#) p. 25, [ADMIN-DATA](#) p. 13, [ISSUES](#) p. 71, [SDGS](#) p. 114, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [MATCHING-DCIS](#) p. 81, [LOCS](#) p. 77



MSR-ISSUE.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[CREATOR] (implied)	cdata		
[CREATOR-VERSION] (implied)	cdata		
[F-CM-TOOL-ID] (fixed)	cdata	\$Id: msr-issue_2_1_0_sp3.sl-eadoc.xml,v 1.1 2004/10/12 17:43:09 beweiche Exp \$	
[F-DTD-BUILD] (fixed)	cdata	17	
[F-DTD-VERSION] (fixed)	cdata	2.1.0	
[F-PUBID] (fixed)	cdata	-//MSR//DTD ISSUE V2.1.0:MSR-ISSUE.DTD//EN	

2.103 MSR-PROCESSING-LOG

Beschreibung

This element is a placeholder in which tools responsible for the automatic processing of the instance can store process execution information (log information). It is advisable to create an individual chapter (**<CHAPTER>**) for every process executed. The most recent chapter should come first (sorting according to date).

Beispiel

```

<MSR-PROCESSING-LOG>
  <CHAPTER>
    <LONG-NAME>MSR-Query 2.10.2001</LONG-NAME>
  
```

```

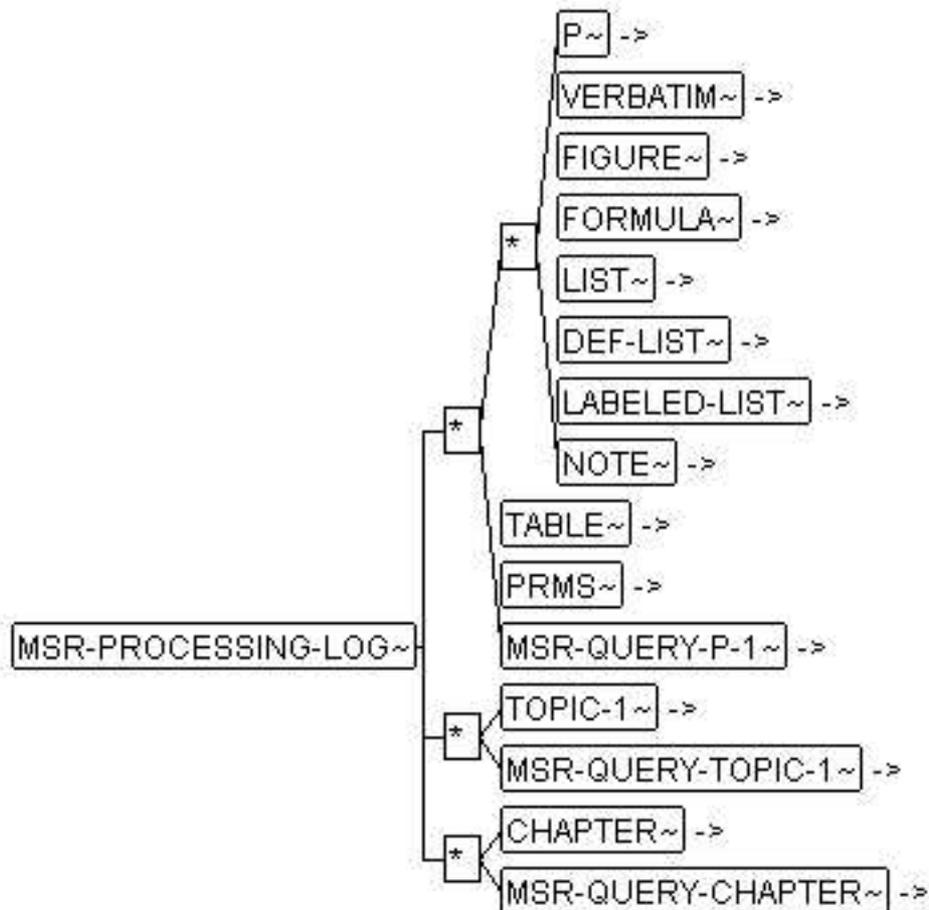
<SHORT-NAME>msrquery.2001.10.02-1</SHORT-NAME>
<VERBATIM>MSR-Query processor Version 0.99 run at 2.10.2001 reading file
c:\examples\myexample.sgm warning: duplicate ID found ("hugo") error: query
"replacechapters" not implemented 20 queries processed 1 warning 1
error
</VERBATIM>
</CHAPTER>
<CHAPTER>
<LONG-NAME>MSR-Query 1.10.2001</LONG-NAME>
<SHORT-NAME>msrquery.2001.10.01-1</SHORT-NAME>
<VERBATIM>MSR-Query processor Version 0.99 run at 1.10.2001 reading file
c:\examples\myexample.sgm warning: duplicate ID found ("hugo") error: query
"replacechapters" not implemented 20 queries processed 1 warning 1
error
</VERBATIM>
</CHAPTER>
</MSR-PROCESSING-LOG>

```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-ISSUE](#) p. 83

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [LIST](#) p. 76, [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37, [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75, [NOTE](#) p. 98, [TABLE](#) p. 128, [PRMS](#) p. 104, [MSR-QUERY-P-1](#) p. 87, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141, [MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-1](#) p. 93, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [MSR-QUERY-CHAPTER](#) p. 86



2.104 MSR-QUERY-ARG

Beschreibung

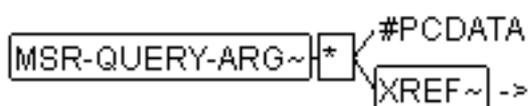
This element specifies an argument within a so-called *MSR-QUERY* which is named in the sister element **<MSR-QUERY-NAME>** .

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-PROPS](#) p. 89

Ist Kontext für: Text, [XREF](#) p. 151



MSR-QUERY-ARG.PNG

2.105 MSR-QUERY-CHAPTER

Beschreibung

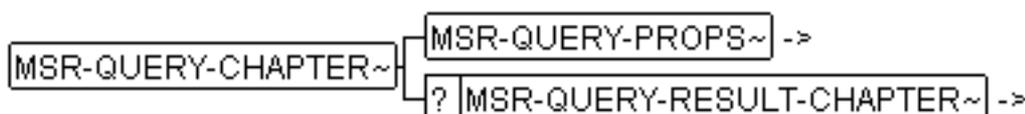
This element contains a chapter generated through an external query or a chapter generated in an external program (in **<MSR-QUERY-RESULT-CHAPTER>**), as well as the data necessary to enable a conclusion to be drawn as to the origins of a chapter (in **<MSR-QUERY-PROPS>**).

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84

Ist Kontext für: [MSR-QUERY-PROPS](#) p. 89, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-CHAPTER](#) p. 89



MSR-QUERY-CHAPTER.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.106 MSR-QUERY-NAME

Beschreibung

This element specifies the name of the *MSR-QUERY* triggered.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-PROPS](#) p. 89

Ist Kontext für: Text

`MSR-QUERY-NAME~—#PCDATA`

MSR-QUERY-NAME.PNG

2.107 MSR-QUERY-P-1

Beschreibung

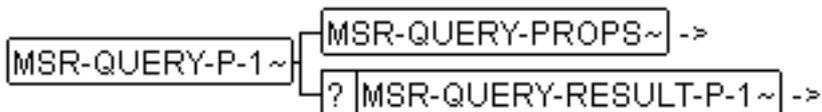
This element contains the arguments `<MSR-QUERY-PROPS>`. In addition, it may also contain result elements in text form, embedded in `<MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1>`, which correspond to a *MSR-QUERY*, generated either by an external program or an external query, for the purpose of integrating the element into an MSRSW instance.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141

Ist Kontext für: [MSR-QUERY-PROPS](#) p. 89, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1](#) p. 90



MSR-QUERY-P-1.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.108 MSR-QUERY-P-2

Beschreibung

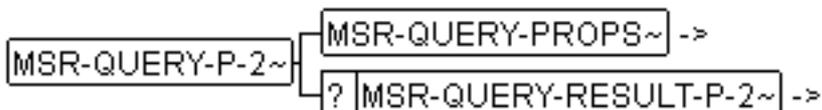
This element contains the arguments **<MSR-QUERY-PROPS>**. In addition, it may also contain result elements in text form, embedded in **<MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2>**, which correspond to a *MSR-QUERY*, generated either by an external program or an external query, for the purpose of integrating the element into an MSRSW instance.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [INTRODUCTION p. 60](#), [TOPIC-2 p. 142](#)

Ist Kontext für: [MSR-QUERY-PROPS p. 89](#), [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2 p. 90](#)



MSR-QUERY-P-2.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.109 MSR-QUERY-PROPS

Beschreibung

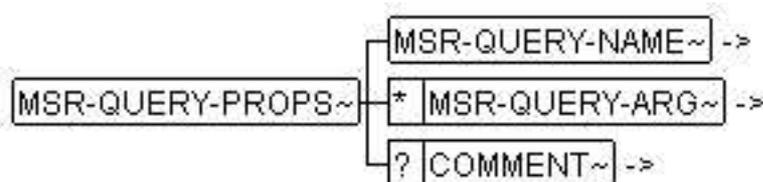
This element specifies the characteristics and arguments of a *MSR-QUERY*, that is, the name **<MSR-QUERY-NAME>**, the arguments **<MSR-QUERY-ARG>** and if required, the comment **<COMMENT>** .

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-CHAPTER](#) p. 86, [MSR-QUERY-P-1](#) p. 87, [MSR-QUERY-P-2](#) p. 88, [MSR-QUERY-TEXT](#) p. 93, [MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-1](#) p. 93, [MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-2](#) p. 94

Ist Kontext für: [MSR-QUERY-NAME](#) p. 87, [MSR-QUERY-ARG](#) p. 85, [COMMENT](#) p. 25



MSR-QUERY-PROPS.PNG

2.110 MSR-QUERY-RESULT-CHAPTER

Beschreibung

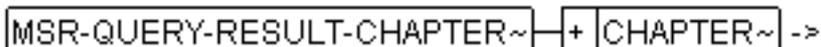
This element contains the result chapter of a *MSR-QUERY* , which was generated by an external program or an external query, so that it could be integrated into an MSRSW instance.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-CHAPTER](#) p. 86

Ist Kontext für: [CHAPTER](#) p. 20



MSR-QUERY-RESULT-CHAPTER.PNG

2.111 MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1

Beschreibung

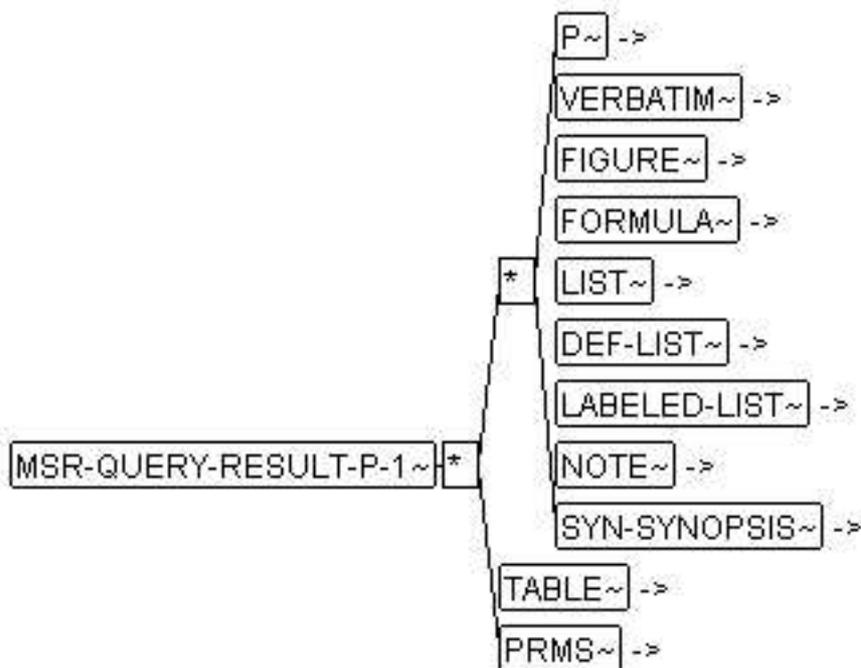
This element contains the result element of a *MSR-QUERY* in text form, which was generated by an external program or an external query, so that it could be integrated into an MSRSW instance. Unlike [<MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2>](#), [<MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1>](#) may still contain [<PRMS>](#) elements.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-P-1](#) p. 87

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [LIST](#) p. 76, [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37, [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75, [NOTE](#) p. 98, [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126, [TABLE](#) p. 128, [PRMS](#) p. 104



MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1.PNG

2.112 MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2

Beschreibung

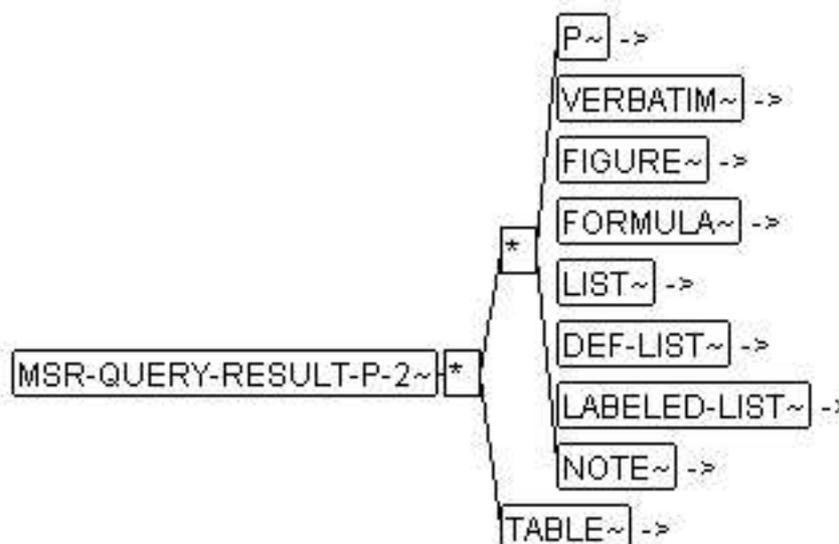
This element contains the result element of a *MSR-QUERY* in text form, which was generated by an external program or an external query, so that it could be integrated into an MSRSW instance. Unlike `<MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1>`, `<MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2>` may contain no `<PRMS>` elements.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-P-2](#) p. 88

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [LIST](#) p. 76, [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37, [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75, [NOTE](#) p. 98, [TABLE](#) p. 128



MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2.PNG

2.113 MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT

Beschreibung

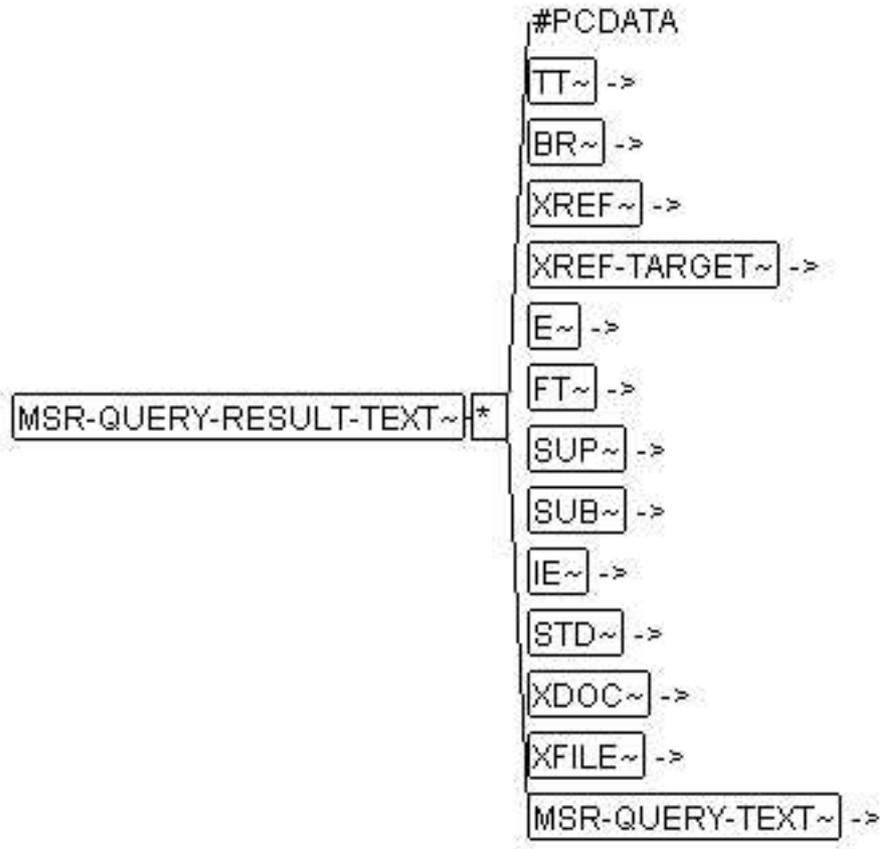
This element contains the textual description within `<MSR-QUERY-TEXT>`, generated by a *MSR-QUERY*, which encompasses no further sub-paragraphs.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-TEXT](#) p. 93

Ist Kontext für: [Text](#), [TT](#) p. 144, [BR](#) p. 18, [XREF](#) p. 151, [XREF-TARGET](#) p. 154, [E](#) p. 42, [FT](#) p. 53, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119, [IE](#) p. 58, [STD](#) p. 118, [XDOC](#) p. 149, [XFILE](#) p. 150, [MSR-QUERY-TEXT](#) p. 93



MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT.PNG

2.114 MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-1

Beschreibung

This element contains the result of a **<TOPIC-1>** element generated from an external *MSR-QUERY*.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-1](#) p. 93

Ist Kontext für: [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141



MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-1.PNG

2.115 MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-2

Beschreibung

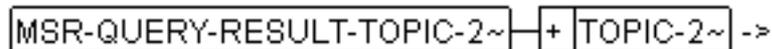
This element contains the result of a **<TOPIC-2>** element generated from an external *MSR-QUERY*.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-2](#) p. 94

Ist Kontext für: [TOPIC-2](#) p. 142



MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-2.PNG

2.116 MSR-QUERY-TEXT

Beschreibung

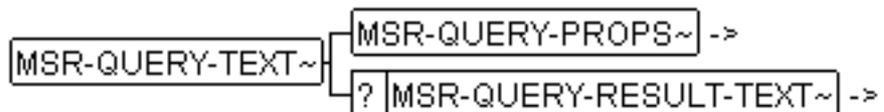
This element contains a *MSR-QUERY* specified more accurately in the subelement **<MSR-QUERY-PROPS>**, as well as the textual description generated as a result of it within the subelement **<MSR-QUERY-TEXT>**, which contains no further subparagraphs.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [INDENT-SAMPLE](#) p. 59, [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [REASON](#) p. 106

Ist Kontext für: [MSR-QUERY-PROPS](#) p. 89, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91



MSR-QUERY-TEXT.PNG

2.117 MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-1

Beschreibung

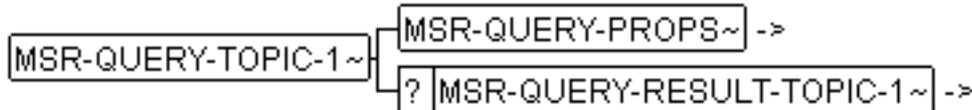
This element contains a generated TOPIC-1 element with a result in **<MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-1>**. This is from an external *MSR-QUERY* which is defined more accurately in **<MSR-QUERY-PROPS>**.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84

Ist Kontext für: [MSR-QUERY-PROPS](#) p. 89, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-1](#) p. 92



MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-1.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.118

MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-2

Beschreibung

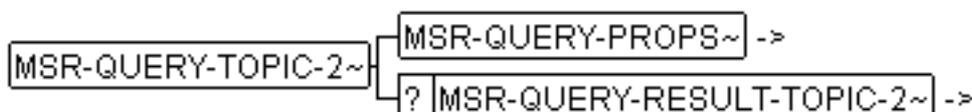
This element contains a generated TOPIC-2 element with a result in **<MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-2>**. This is from an external *MSR-QUERY* which is defined more accurately in **<MSR-QUERY-PROPS>** .

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [INTRODUCTION](#) p. 60

Ist Kontext für: [MSR-QUERY-PROPS](#) p. 89, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-2](#) p. 92



MSR-QUERY-TOPIC-2.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.119 NAMELOC

Beschreibung

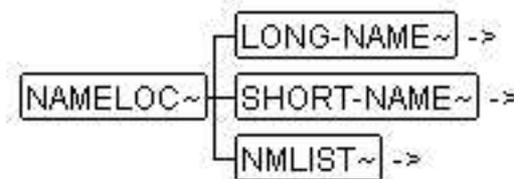
Use <**NAMELOC**> to identify the external document of a cross-reference spanning more than one document, that is to be referenced.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [LOCS p. 77](#)

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME p. 77](#), [SHORT-NAME p. 115](#), [NMLIST p. 97](#)



NAMELOC.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[EXT-ID-CLASS] (implied)	nmtoken		External ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and external link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an external object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	EXTERNAL	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HYTIME] (fixed)	nmtoken	NAMELOC	HYTIME is the standard attribute used to define a HYTIME architectural form. This functionality is defined in ISO 10744 HYTIME (Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language). This enables the use of a generic architectural form processor for link processing and transition.

2.120

NMLIST

Beschreibung

Use `<NMLIST>` to enter the name of an entity or element, to be referenced in an external document.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [NAMELOC](#) p. 95

Ist Kontext für: Text

`NMLIST~` — #PCDATA

NMLISTPNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[NAMETYPE] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENTITY ELEMENT 	ENTITY - reference to an entity in an external document. ELEMENT - reference to an element in an external document.
[DOCORSUB] (implied)	entity		SGML/XML document or sub-document, the prologue of which declares entities or elements that occur in NMLIST. Refer to [FUNCTION-REF] for an example.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HYTIME] (fixed)	nmtoken	NMLIST	HYTIME is the standard attribute use to define a HYTIME architectural form. This functionality is defined in ISO 10744 HYTIME (Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language). It enables the use of a generic architectural form processor for link processing and transition.

2.121 NOTATION

Beschreibung

This element indicates the data format of the external file in which the superordinated XFILE is located. The identifier itself must be arranged amongst the project participants. The contents of **<NOTATION>** are treated in a similar way to an SGML notation format.

Possible values are for example:

Notation	Meaning
EPS	Encapsulated Postscript
PDF	Portable Document Format
PaCo	Parameter Contents File in MSRSW2.2 structure
...	...

Beispiel

```
<P>Please refer to
    <XFILE>
      <LONG-NAME-1>Parameter Contents file</LONG-NAME-1>
      <SHORT-NAME>0711paco</SHORT-NAME>
      <URL>../pacos/0711paco.xml</URL>
      <NOTATION>PaCo</NOTATION>
      <TOOL>DDCL</TOOL>
      <TOOL-VERSION>1.3</TOOL-VERSION>
    </XFILE>
</P>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [XFILE](#) p. 150

Ist Kontext für: Text

NOTATION~ — #PCDATA

NOTATION.PNG

2.122 NOTE

Beschreibung

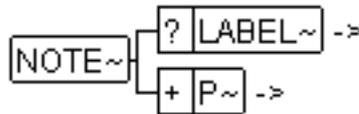
Use **<NOTE>** to highlight particular safety or usage notes.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5 p. 11](#), [CHAPTER p. 20](#), [ENTRY p. 44](#), [INTRODUCTION p. 60](#), [ITEM p. 71](#), [LABELED-ITEM p. 73](#), [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG p. 84](#), [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1 p. 90](#), [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2 p. 90](#), [TOPIC-1 p. 141](#), [TOPIC-2 p. 142](#)

Ist Kontext für: [LABEL p. 73](#), [P p. 100](#)



NOTE.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[NOTE-TYPE] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAUTION HINT TIP INSTRUCTION EXERCISE OTHER 	CAUTION - dangers involving instruments and personnel during operation. HINT - special operation features TIP - measures to improve efficiency INSTRUCTION - important instructions EXERCISE - practical examples OTHER - additional notes
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.
[USER-DEFINED-TYPE] (implied)	cdata		Allows user-specific notes to be introduced.

2.123

NUMBER

Beschreibung

Use **<NUMBER>** to enter the version number of an external document that is referenced.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [XDOC](#) p. 149

Ist Kontext für: Text

`NUMBER~`—#PCDATA

NUMBER.PING

2.124

P

Beschreibung

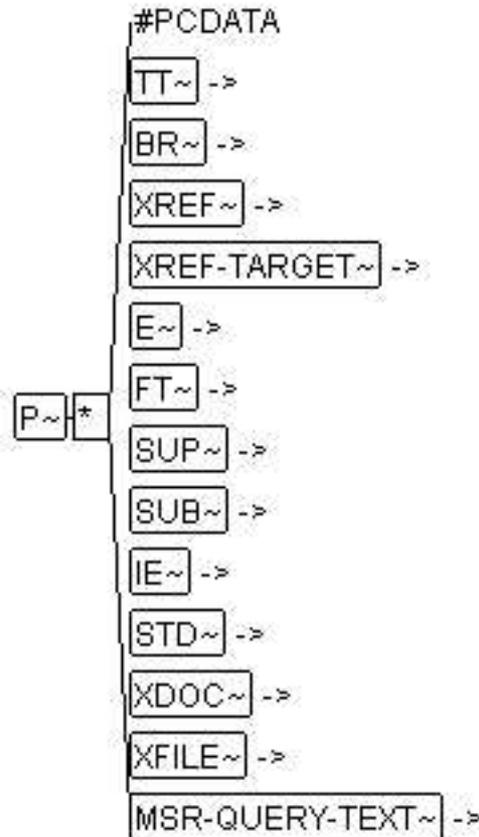
Use **<P>** to create a paragraph for continuous texts.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [COND](#) p. 32, [DEF](#) p. 36, [ENTRY](#) p. 44, [INTRODUCTION](#) p. 60, [ISSUE-DESC](#) p. 63, [ISSUE-REASON](#) p. 66, [ISSUE-SOLUTION-DESC](#) p. 69, [ITEM](#) p. 71, [LABELED-ITEM](#) p. 73, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1](#) p. 90, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2](#) p. 90, [NOTE](#) p. 98, [REMARK](#) p. 107, [SYN-FORMAT](#) p. 122, [SYN-INCLUDE](#) p. 123, [SYN-OBJECT](#) p. 124, [SYN-SEE-ALSO](#) p. 125, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141, [TOPIC-2](#) p. 142

Ist Kontext für: Text, [TT](#) p. 144, [BR](#) p. 18, [XREF](#) p. 151, [XREF-TARGET](#) p. 154, [E](#) p. 42, [FT](#) p. 53, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119, [IE](#) p. 58, [STD](#) p. 118, [XDOC](#) p. 149, [XFILE](#) p. 150, [MSR-QUERY-TEXT](#) p. 93



PPING

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HELP-ENTRY] (implied)	cdata		Enables the help to be called by marking the father element. The syntax has its origins in the help system utilized. This is often used to calculate a widget name hierarchy from a widow system, which is then correlated with the help entries. For example:
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.125 PHONE

Beschreibung

Use <**PHONE**> to enter the telephone number of a project participant.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132

Ist Kontext für: Text

`PHONE~`—#PCDATA

PHONE.PNG

2.126 POSITION

Beschreibung

Use <**POSITION**> to enter references to the relevant positions of a standard.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [STD](#) p. 118, [XDOC](#) p. 149

Ist Kontext für: Text

`POSITION~`—#PCDATA

POSITION.PNG

2.127 PRM

Beschreibung

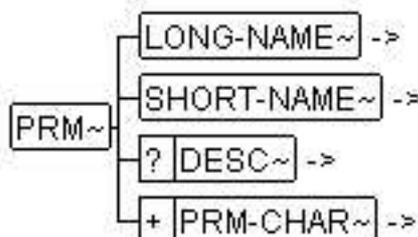
Use <**PRM**> to create a parameter table

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRMS](#) p. 104

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [DESC](#) p. 39, [PRM-CHAR](#) p. 103



PRM.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	PRM	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.

2.128 PRM-CHAR

Beschreibung

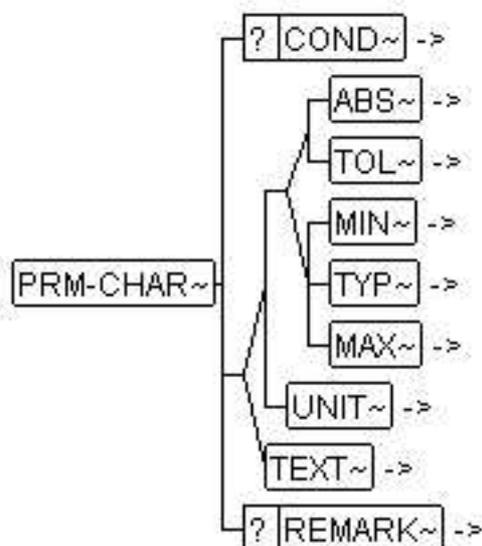
Use <PRM-CHAR> to generate parameter values.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRM](#) p. 102

Ist Kontext für: [COND](#) p. 32, [ABS](#) p. 11, [TOL](#) p. 139, [MIN](#) p. 82, [TYP](#) p. 145, [MAX](#) p. 81, [UNIT](#) p. 146, [TEXT](#) p. 136, [REMARK](#) p. 107



PRM-CHAR.PNG

2.129 PRMS

Beschreibung

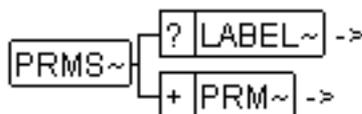
Use <PRMS> to create a parameter table for a number of parameters.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1](#) p. 90, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141

Ist Kontext für: [LABEL](#) p. 73, [PRM](#) p. 102



PRMS.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

2.130 PROJECT-ID

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PROJECT-IDS](#) p. 105

Ist Kontext für: Text

PROJECT-ID~ — #PCDATA

PROJECT-ID.PNG

2.131 PROJECT-IDS

Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE-ENVIRONMENT](#) p. 63

Ist Kontext für: [PROJECT-ID](#) p. 105

PROJECT-IDS~ — + **PROJECT-ID~** ->

PROJECT-IDS.PNG

2.132 PUBLISHER

Beschreibung

Use <PUBLISHER> to enter the publisher of an external document that is being referenced.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [XDOC p. 149](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text

PUBLISHER~ — #PCDATA

PUBLISHER.PNG

2.133 REASON

Beschreibung

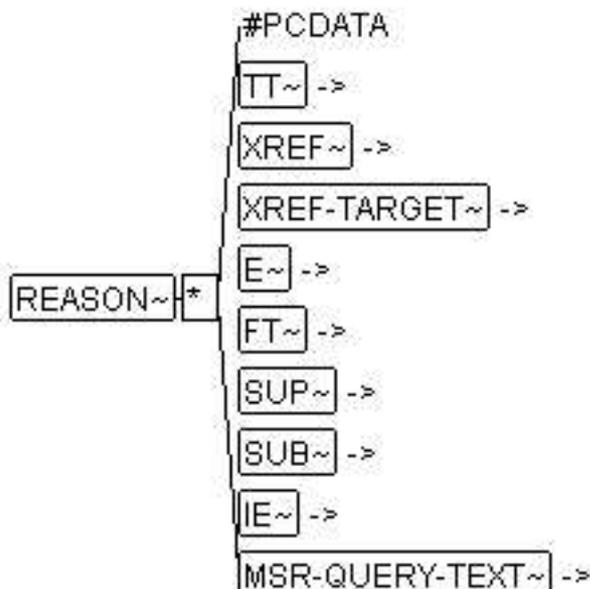
Use <REASON> to cite the reason for changes to the document version.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MODIFICATION p. 82](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text, [TT p. 144](#), [XREF p. 151](#), [XREF-TARGET p. 154](#), [E p. 42](#), [FT p. 53](#), [SUP p. 120](#), [SUB p. 119](#), [IE p. 58](#), [MSR-QUERY-TEXT p. 93](#)



REASON.PNG

2.134 RELATED-ISSUE

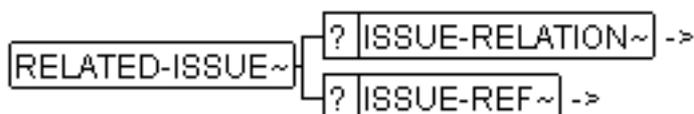
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [RELATED-ISSUES](#) p. 107

Ist Kontext für: [ISSUE-RELATION](#) p. 68, [ISSUE-REF](#) p. 66



RELATED-ISSUE.PNG

2.135 RELATED-ISSUES

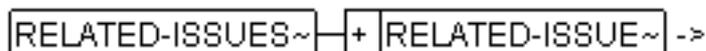
Beschreibung

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61

Ist Kontext für: [RELATED-ISSUE](#) p. 106



RELATED-ISSUES.PNG

2.136 REMARK

Beschreibung

<REMARK> is used for comments e.g. on the specific calibration state. There are two options:

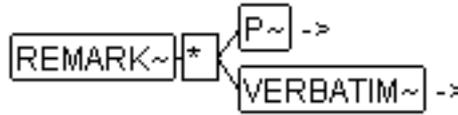
- Use <P> to enable the processing systems to perform a word wrapping.
- Use <VERBATIM> if a white-space is significant.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ISSUE](#) p. 61, [ISSUE-CURRENT-STATE](#) p. 63, [ISSUE-HISTORY-STATE](#) p. 64, [MATCHING-DCI](#) p. 80, [PRM-CHAR](#) p. 103

Ist Kontext für: [P p. 100](#), [VERBATIM p. 147](#)



REMARK.PNG

2.137 REVISION-LABEL

Beschreibung

Use `<REVISION-LABEL>`, to enter the version number of the document, or the document section to which administrative is applied.. The syntax is free and refers to the configuration management plan respectively the version management tool being used.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-REVISION-INFO p. 32](#), [DOC-REVISION p. 41](#), [ENGINEERING-OBJECT p. 43](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text



REVISION-LABEL.PNG

2.138 REVISION-LABEL-P1

Beschreibung

Use `<REVISION-LABEL-P1>`, to enter the version number of the **first predecessor** of the document, or the document section to which administrative is applied.. The syntax is free and refers to the configuration management plan respectively the version management tool being used. This element is used, if the document or document section is the result of a merge process in which two branches are merged in to one new revision.

Beispiel

```
<REVISION-LABEL>1.4</REVISION-LABEL>
<REVISION-LABEL-P1>1.2.1.3</REVISION-LABEL-P1>
<REVISION-LABEL-P2>1.3.1.4</REVISION-LABEL-P2>
```

This example shows a scenario where the **current** revision **1.4** is produced by merging **1.3.1.4** into **1.2.1.3**

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-REVISION-INFO p. 32](#), [DOC-REVISION p. 41](#), [ENGINEERING-OBJECT p. 43](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text



REVISION-LABEL-P1.PNG

2.139 REVISION-LABEL-P2

Beschreibung

Use **<REVISION-LABEL-P1>**, to enter the version number of the **second predecessor** of the document, or the document section to which administrative is applied.. The syntax is free and refers to the configuration management plan respectively the version management tool being used. This element is used, if the document or document section is the result of a merge process in which two branches are merged in to one new revision.

Beispiel

```
<REVISION-LABEL>1.4</REVISION-LABEL>  
<REVISION-LABEL-P1>1.2.1.3</REVISION-LABEL-P1>  
<REVISION-LABEL-P2>1.3.1.4</REVISION-LABEL-P2>
```

This example shows a scenario where **current** revision **1.4** is produced by merging **1.3.1.4** into **1.2.1.3**

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-REVISION-INFO](#) p. 32, [DOC-REVISION](#) p. 41, [ENGINEERING-OBJECT](#) p. 43

Ist Kontext für: Text



REVISION-LABEL-P2.PNG

2.140 ROLE

Beschreibung

<ROLE> denotes one particular role adopted by the team member within the current project. Roles include "Author", "Calibration engineer", "Supporter", "Quality assurance".

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ROLES](#) p. 110

Ist Kontext für: Text

ROLE~ - #PCDATA

ROLE.PNG

2.141 ROLES

Beschreibung

<ROLES> is a wrapper containing all the roles attributed to one particular team member involved in the project.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY](#) p. 26, [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132

Ist Kontext für: [ROLE](#) p. 109

ROLES~ + **ROLE~** ->

ROLES.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[F-CHILD-TYPE] (fixed)	cdata	ROLE:SELECTION	Fixed Child Type. Warning: This attribute is included in the DTD for compatibility with older versions and should not be used for any new implementations. It may be removed in future versions of the DTD. The attribute contains information stating which child elements of the element carrying this attribute, should be checked by an semantic checker.

2.142 ROW

Beschreibung

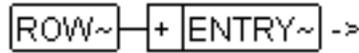
Use <ROW> , to create a row in a table.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TBODY](#) p. 131, [TFOOT](#) p. 136, [THEAD](#) p. 139

Ist Kontext für: [ENTRY](#) p. 44



ROW.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[VALIGN] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP • BOTTOM • MIDDLE 	TOP - The contents of the row is aligned to the upper edge of the cell. BOTTOM - The contents of the row is aligned to the lower edge of the cell. MIDDLE - The contents of the row is centered to the vertical.
[ROWSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the row guides of a cell are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no row guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the row guides are to be displayed.

2.143

SD

Beschreibung

This element is a "Special Data" element. By using this element it is possible to extend the dtd with a "new" element tag.

Beispiel

If the element:

```
<BIG-NUMBER>1000</BIG-NUMBER>
```

is required but doesn't exist in the dtd it can be created with a **<SD>** element. It would then look like this:

```
<SD GID="BIG-NUMBER">1000</SD>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SDG](#) p. 112

Ist Kontext für: Text

SD~ #PCDATA

SD.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Anmerkungen
[GID] (required)	cdata	Identification name of the new element
[ID-CLASS] (implied)	nmtoken	
[ID-REF] (implied)	idref	

2.144 SDG

Beschreibung

SDG (*Special Data Group*) is a backdoor used to handle elements that has not yet been defined in a DTD. The **<SDG>** is a container for one or several **<SD>** that defines new elements and carries the information. Special Data should only be used moderately since all elements should be defined in the dtd. Thereby should SDG be considered as a temporary solution when elements are missing. If a **<SDG-CAPTION>** element is created along with a **<SHORT-NAME>** it is possible to reference the **<SDG>** structure via a **<XREF>**.

Beispiel

If the element structure:

```
<MY-NUMBERS>
  <BIG-NUMBER>1000</BIG-NUMBER>
  <SMALL-NUMBER>1</SMALL-NUMBER>
</MY-NUMBERS>
```

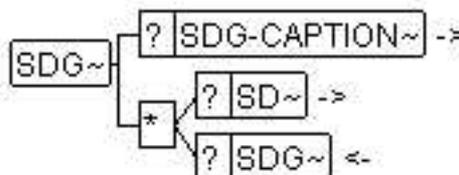
is required but doesn't exist in the dtd it can be created with a **<SDG>** and some **<SD>** elements. It would then look like this:

```
<SDG GID="MY-NUMBERS">
  <SD GID="BIG-NUMBER">1000</SD>
  <SD GID="SMALL-NUMBER">1</SD>
</SDG>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SDG p. 112](#), [SDGS p. 114](#)

Ist Kontext für: [SDG-CAPTION p. 113](#), [SD p. 111](#), [SDG p. 112](#)



SDG.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Anmerkungen
[GID] (required)	cdata	Identification name of the element group

2.145 SDG-CAPTION

Beschreibung

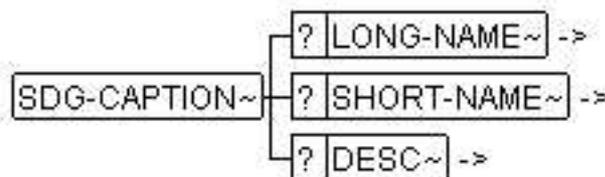
This enables a <**SHORT-NAME**> to be assigned to **[ID]** and enables a <**LONG-NAME**> to be assigned to a special data group <**SDG**> .

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SDG p. 112](#)

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME p. 77](#), [SHORT-NAME p. 115](#), [DESC p. 39](#)



SDG-CAPTION.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	SDG	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.

2.146 SDGS

Beschreibung

This is a container for one or several **<SDG>** (Special Data Group) elements.

Special data groups (SDGs) are a standard extension mechanism for harmonized objects; they are used to store data for that no other element exists of the data model in a structured way. It could be considered as a "well formed island" which allows to carry specific data even if the DTD itself does not explicitly supports it. this prevents a process designer or a user to entirely switch to another technology if information must be transferred which is not explicitly supported.

Beispiel

Examples for the usage of SDGs within harmonized objects are the company specific documentation in COMPANY DOC INFO. This document defines the structure of SDGs but not their content.

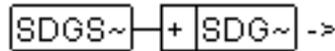
The following example is taken from *ASAM MCD 2 Harmonized Data Objects, Version 1.0-RC2*

```
<SDGS>
  <SDG>
    <SDG-CAPTION ID="SDGC_ValidPL" TI="G">
      <SHORT-NAME>ValidPL</SHORT-NAME>
      <LONG-NAME>Validity production line</LONG-NAME>
      <DESC>establishes the relation between ECU and production line</DESC>
    </SDG-CAPTION>
    <SD SI="prodline">E46-M3</SD>
    <SD SI="prodline">E39-M3</SD>
    <SD SI="prodline">E39-M5</SD>
  </SDG>
  <SDG>
    <SDG-CAPTION ID="SDGC_DiagInd" TI="D">
      <SHORT-NAME>DiagInd</SHORT-NAME>
      <LONG-NAME>Diagnosisindex</LONG-NAME>
    </SDG-CAPTION>
    <SD>0.7</SD>
  </SDG>
</SDGS>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-DOC-INFO](#) p. 28, [ENGINEERING-OBJECT](#) p. 43, [ISSUE](#) p. 61, [MSR-ISSUE](#) p. 83

Ist Kontext für: [SDG](#) p. 112



SDGS.PNG

2.147 SHORT-LABEL

Beschreibung

This element specifies a short name for the context element. This label cannot be referenced in the same way as a <**SHORT-NAME**> in connection with MSRSW (queries, external applications etc.).

Beispiel

See (in) (in) .

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ENGINEERING-OBJECT](#) p. 43, [MATCHING-DCI](#) p. 80

Ist Kontext für: Text



SHORTLABEL.PNG

2.148 SHORT-NAME

Beschreibung

Use <**SHORT-NAME**> to generate a short name for the context element, which enables it to be referenced .

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [COMPANY](#) p. 26, [DEF-ITEM](#) p. 36, [FIGURE-CAPTION](#) p. 49, [FORMULA-CAPTION](#) p. 52, [ISSUE](#) p. 61, [ISSUE-SOLUTION](#) p. 68, [MSR-ISSUE](#) p. 83, [NAMELOC](#) p. 95, [PRM](#) p. 102, [SDG-CAPTION](#) p. 113, [STD](#) p. 118, [SYN-CAPTION](#) p. 121, [TABLE-CAPTION](#) p. 130, [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141, [TOPIC-2](#) p. 142, [XDOC](#) p. 149, [XFILE](#) p. 150, [XREF-TARGET](#) p. 154

Ist Kontext für: Text

`SHORT-NAME~` — #PCDATA

2.149 SPANSPEC

Beschreibung

Use `<SPANSPEC>` to determine the identification data for a merging of columns.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TGROUPE](#) p. 137

Hat keinen Inhalt.

`SPANSPEC` empty

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[NAMEEND] (required)	nmtoken		Identification number of the final column to be merged.
[NAMEST] (required)	nmtoken		Identification number of the first column to be merged.
[SPANNAME] (required)	nmtoken		Identification name for the column merging specified
[ALIGN] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEFT • RIGHT • CENTER • JUSTIFY • CHAR 	LEFT - The table contents is justified left. RIGHT - The table contents is justified right. CENTER - The table contents is centered horizontally. JUSTIFY - The table contents is displayed with justified typesetting. There is an equal distance from the left and right-hand edges of the cell. CHAR - The alignment of the table contents is set by [CHAR] .

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[CHAR] (implied)	cdata		If [ALIGN] ="CHAR", this specifies the alignment sign e.g. "bzlw", as a decimal point separator from an existing value of [CHAR] . The sign cannot be a SDATA entity.
[CHAROFF] (implied)	nmtoken		If [ALIGN] ="CHAR", this value indicates the percentage of the current column width to the left edge of the alignment sign in the [CHAR] -attribute. If there is no alignment sign in the element <ENTRY> , alignment is always horizontal right. The default value is taken from the <COLSPEC> element, which is located in the attribute [NAMEST] .
[COLSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the column guides of a cell are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no column guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the column guides are to be displayed.
[ROWSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the row guides of a cell are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no row guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the row guides are to be displayed.

2.150

STATE

Beschreibung

<STATE> represents the current state of the current file according to the configuration management plan.

Beispiel

```
<STATE>reviewed</STATE>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-REVISION-INFO](#) p. 32, [DOC-REVISION](#) p. 41, [ENGINEERING-OBJECT](#) p. 43

Ist Kontext für: Text

```
STATE~|#PCDATA
```

STATE.PNG

2.151 STATE-1

Beschreibung

Use **<STATE-1>** to enter the version and state of a standard or an external document.

Beispiel**Formale Beschreibung**

Hat als Kontext: [STD](#) p. 118, [XDOC](#) p. 149

Ist Kontext für: Text

```
STATE-1~|#PCDATA
```

STATE-1.PNG

2.152 STD

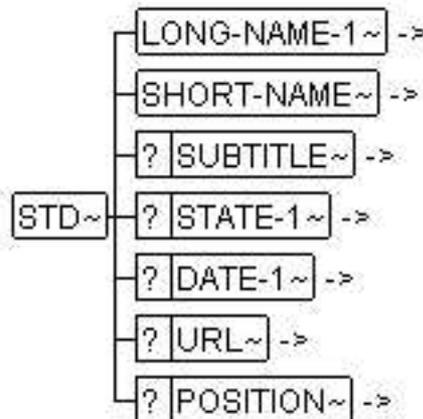
Beschreibung

Use **<STD>** to reference external standards within a paragraph element.

Beispiel**Formale Beschreibung**

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME-1](#) p. 78, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [SUBTITLE](#) p. 120, [STATE-1](#) p. 118, [DATE-1](#) p. 35, [URL](#) p. 146, [POSITION](#) p. 102



STD.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	STD	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g. <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.153 SUB

Beschreibung

Use **<SUB>** to display sections of text within a paragraph element, in a smaller font beneath the base line.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ABS](#) p. 11, [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [IE](#) p. 58, [INDENT-SAMPLE](#) p. 59, [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [LABEL](#) p. 73, [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [LONG-NAME-1](#) p. 78, [MAX](#) p. 81, [MIN](#) p. 82, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [REASON](#) p. 106, [TEXT](#) p. 136, [TOL](#) p. 139, [TYP](#) p. 145, [UNIT](#) p. 146

Ist Kontext für: Text

SUB~—#PCDATA

SUB.PNG

2.154 SUBTITLE

Beschreibung

Use <**SUBTITLE**> to enter a sub-heading of an external standard.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [STD](#) p. 118

Ist Kontext für: Text

SUBTITLE~—#PCDATA

SUBTITLE.PNG

2.155 SUP

Beschreibung

Use <**SUP**> to display sections of text within a paragraph element, in a smaller font above the base line.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ABS](#) p. 11, [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [IE](#) p. 58, [INDENT-SAMPLE](#) p. 59, [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [LABEL](#) p. 73, [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [LONG-NAME-1](#) p. 78, [MAX](#) p. 81, [MIN](#) p. 82, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [REASON](#) p. 106, [TEXT](#) p. 136, [TOL](#) p. 139, [TYP](#) p. 145, [UNIT](#) p. 146

Ist Kontext für: Text

SUP~—#PCDATA

SUP.PNG

2.156 SYN-ARGUMENT

Beschreibung

This element describes one particular Argument within the current object synopsis. The name of the argument goes into **<ITEM-LABEL>**. The short description goes in to **<DESC>**. The detailed description goes into **<ADD-INFO-5>**.

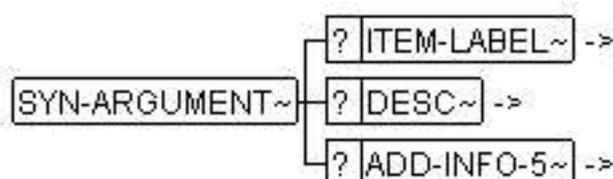
Beispiel

see (in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-ARGUMENTS](#) p. 121

Ist Kontext für: [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [DESC](#) p. 39, [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11



SYN-ARGUMENT.PNG

2.157 SYN-ARGUMENTS

Beschreibung

This element takes all arguments of the objects described in the synopsis.

Beispiel

(in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Ist Kontext für: [SYN-ARGUMENT](#) p. 120



SYN-ARGUMENTS.PNG

2.158 SYN-CAPTION

Beschreibung

This serves to specify the caption of a particular synopsis similar to **<TABLE-CAPTION>**.

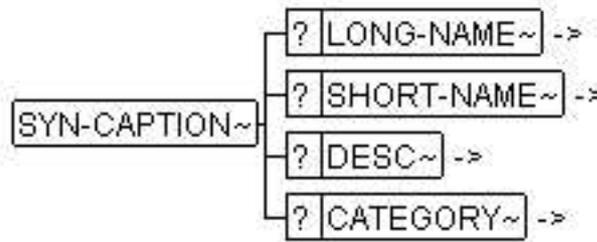
Beispiel

(in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [DESC](#) p. 39, [CATEGORY](#) p. 19



SYN-CAPTION.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	SYNOPSIS	
[F-NAMESPACE] (fixed)	nmtoken	SYNOPSIS	

2.159 SYN-EXAMPLE

Beschreibung

This element is used to give an example how to use the object the **<SYN-SYNOPSIS>** is given for.

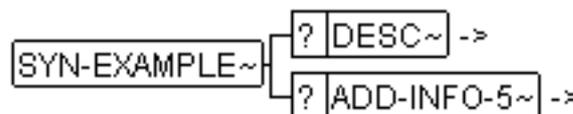
Beispiel

(in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Ist Kontext für: [DESC](#) p. 39, [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11



SYN-EXAMPLE.PNG

2.160 SYN-FORMAT

Beschreibung

This element specifies the format how the object for which the **<SYN-SYNOPSIS>** is given. Note that the target name of the target-format ist described in the **<P>**.

Beispiel

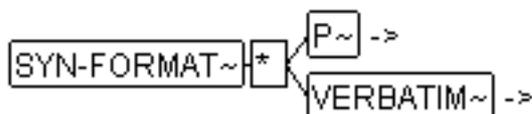
see (in)

```
<SYN-FORMAT>
  <P>usage in C++</P>
  <VERBATIM>
    x=mmx.execute("--S myfile.xml");
  </VERBATIM>
  <P>usage in Visual Basic</P>
  <VERBATIM>
    let x=mmx.execute("--S myfile.xml");
  </VERBATIM>
</SYN-FORMAT>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-FORMATS](#) p. 123

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147



SYN-FORMAT.PNG

2.161 SYN-FORMATS

Beschreibung

This element is a container for all the possible formats in which the object described in **<SYN-SYNOPSIS>** can be used.

Beispiel

see (in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Ist Kontext für: [SYN-FORMAT](#) p. 122



SYN-FORMATS.PNG

2.162 SYN-INCLUDE

Beschreibung

This element denotes the required inclusions required by the objects for which a **<SYN-SYNOPSIS>** is given.

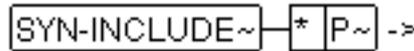
Beispiel

see [Chapter 2.168 SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100



SYN-INCLUDE.PNG

2.163 SYN-OBJECT

Beschreibung

This element is used to denote an object which is described in the current synopsis. The name of the object is given as **<ITEM-LABEL>**. The **<P>** are used to give a short definition of the main purpose of the object.

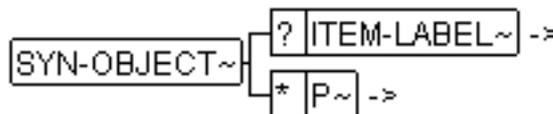
Beispiel

see (in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-OBJECTS](#) p. 124

Ist Kontext für: [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [P](#) p. 100



SYN-OBJECT.PNG

2.164 SYN-OBJECTS

Beschreibung

This element serves as a container to keep all **<SYN-OBJECT>**s in the Synopsis.

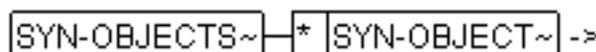
Beispiel

(in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Ist Kontext für: [SYN-OBJECT](#) p. 124



SYN-OBJECTS.PNG

2.165 SYN-RETURN-VALUE

Beschreibung

This element describes the return value of the object for which the synopsis is given. **<DESC>** takes a short description used for overviews. **<ADD-INFO-5>** is used to give a full blown specification.

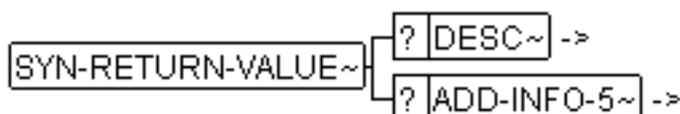
Beispiel

see (in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Ist Kontext für: [DESC](#) p. 39, [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11



SYN-RETURN-VALUE.PNG

2.166 SYN-SEE-ALSO

Beschreibung

This element is used to to give references to similar objects and additional reference material.

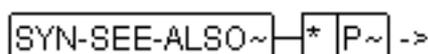
Beispiel

see (in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Ist Kontext für: [P](#) p. 100



SYN-SEE-ALSO.PNG

2.167 SYN-SEMANTICS

Beschreibung

This element is used to specify the particular semantics of the objects for which a synopsis is given. **<DESC>** takes an quick description intended for overview tables. **<ADD-INFO-5>** takes a full blown specification.

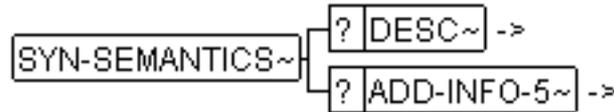
Beispiel

see (in)

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [SYN-SYNOPSIS](#) p. 126

Ist Kontext für: [DESC](#) p. 39, [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11



SYN-SEMANTICS.PNG

2.168 SYN-SYNOPSIS

Beschreibung

This element serves as a semiformal description of the Synopsis of an application programming interface. This is mainly intended to be used for generating a programmer's reference manual in *MSRREP*. Although there is some overlap with `<SW-SERVICE>` in the *MSRSW*-Context, this Element can be useful to specify a required API. Therefore `<SYN-SYNOPSIS>` is located in free text elements on a paragraph level. `<SYN-SYNOPSIS>` is made such that it can be rendered similar to a `<LABELED-LIST>`. In this sense, `<SYN-SYNOPSIS>` can be considered as a specific form of a `<LABELED-LST>`.

Beispiel

This example shows the source code of a routine called `forceerror` which takes three arguments.

```

<SYN-SYNOPSIS>
<SYN-CAPTION ID="SYN.PROCEDURE.FORCEERROR">
<LONG-NAME>forceerror</LONG-NAME>
</SYN-CAPTION>
<SYN-OBJECTS>

<SYN-OBJECT>
<ITEM-LABEL>forceerror
<IE>procedure;forceerror</IE>

<IE>forceerror</IE>
</ITEM-LABEL>

<P>force an error</P>
</SYN-OBJECT>
</SYN-OBJECTS>
<SYN-FORMATS>

<SYN-FORMAT>

<P>
<E TYPE="ITALIC">subject</E>.forceerror (
<E TYPE="ITALIC">type</E>,
<E TYPE="ITALIC">code</E>,
<E TYPE="ITALIC">node</E>?)
</P>
</SYN-FORMAT>
</SYN-FORMATS>
<SYN-ARGUMENTS>

<SYN-ARGUMENT>
<ITEM-LABEL>subject</ITEM-LABEL>

<DESC>string</DESC>
</SYN-ARGUMENT>

<SYN-ARGUMENT>
<ITEM-LABEL>type</ITEM-LABEL>

<DESC>single string</DESC>
</SYN-ARGUMENT>

<SYN-ARGUMENT>

```



```
<ITEM-LABEL>code</ITEM-LABEL>

<DESC>single string</DESC>
</SYN-ARGUMENT>

<SYN-ARGUMENT>
  <ITEM-LABEL>node</ITEM-LABEL>

  <DESC>tree node</DESC>
</SYN-ARGUMENT>
</SYN-ARGUMENTS>

<SYN-RETURN-VALUE>

  <DESC>>null</DESC>
  <ADD-INFO-5/>
</SYN-RETURN-VALUE>
<SYN-SEMANTICS>

  <DESC>forces a warning/error... to be issued;

  <E TYPE="PLAIN" FONT="MONO" COLOR="blue">subject</E> (which must evaluate to a
    string) is used as the message text;
  <E TYPE="PLAIN" FONT="MONO" COLOR="blue">type</E> may be any string, e.g., "warning",
    "error" etc.,
  <E TYPE="PLAIN" FONT="MONO" COLOR="blue">code</E> is
    used as the warning/error/... code, e.g., "illegal input" etc.;

  <E TYPE="PLAIN" FONT="MONO" COLOR="blue">node</E> the object to which the error
    node will be linked (the current target node if nothing is speci

</DESC>

<ADD-INFO-5/>
</SYN-SEMANTICS>
<SYN-EXAMPLE>
<ADD-INFO-5>

  <VERBATIM>: i "Wrong.\n".forceerror("INFO","ILLEGAL INPUT");</VERBATIM>

  <P>returns the following output on stderr:</P>

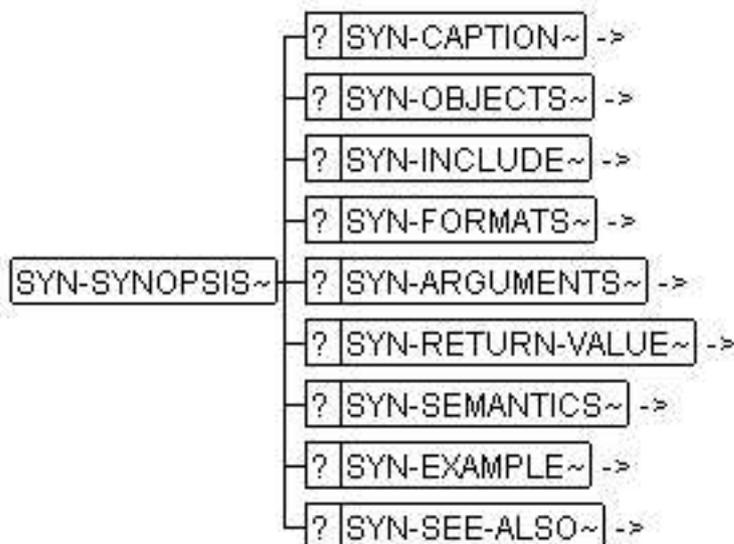
  <VERBATIM>FORCED-INFO (ILLEGAL INPUT) :
Wrong.
null
:</VERBATIM>

  </ADD-INFO-5>
</SYN-EXAMPLE>
</SYN-EXAMPLES>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1](#) p. 90, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141

Ist Kontext für: [SYN-CAPTION](#) p. 121, [SYN-OBJECTS](#) p. 124, [SYN-INCLUDE](#) p. 123, [SYN-FORMATS](#) p. 123, [SYN-ARGUMENTS](#) p. 121, [SYN-RETURN-VALUE](#) p. 124, [SYN-SEMANTICS](#) p. 125, [SYN-EXAMPLE](#) p. 122, [SYN-SEE-ALSO](#) p. 125



SYN-SYNOPSIS.PNG

2.169 TABLE

Beschreibung

Use `<TABLE>` to create a table.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5 p. 11](#), [CHAPTER p. 20](#), [INTRODUCTION p. 60](#), [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG p. 84](#), [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1 p. 90](#), [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2 p. 90](#), [TOPIC-1 p. 141](#), [TOPIC-2 p. 142](#)

Ist Kontext für: [TABLE-CAPTION p. 130](#), [TGROUPOUTLINE p. 137](#)

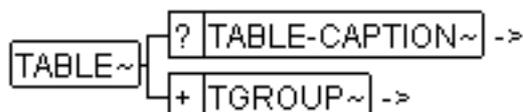


TABLE.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[TOCENTRY] (default)	nmtoken	1	0 - no table heading <LONG-NAME> entered into the table directory. 0 - table heading <LONG-NAME> entered into the table directory.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[COLSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the column guides of a cell are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no column guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the column guides are to be displayed.
[FLOAT] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FLOAT • NO-FLOAT 	Permits a check, in the case of a <TABLE> that cannot be broken up, to determine whether the <TABLE> can be shifted elsewhere, so that the page can be used to a greater advantage (compare to flat at TeX).
[FRAME] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP • BOTTOM • TOPBOT • ALL • SIDES • NONE 	TOP - graphic limit at upper edge of table. BOTTOM - graphic limit at lower edge of table. TOPBOT - graphic limit at upper and lower edge of table. ALL - graphic limit of all table edges. SIDES - graphic limit of side edges of table. NONE - no graphic limits in table
[HELP-ENTRY] (implied)	cdata		Enables the help to be called by marking the father element. The syntax has its origins in the help system utilized. This is often used to calculate a widget name hierarchy from a widow system, which is then correlated with the help entries. For example:

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.
[ORIENT] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PORT LAND 	PORT - table contents is parallel to the paragraph elements. LAND - table contents is at a 90° angle to the paragraph elements.
[PGWIDE] (implied)	nmtoken		0 - table width is the sum of the widths specified for the columns. 1 - table width corresponds to page width.
[ROWSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the row guides of a cell are to be visible. You should enter 0, if no row guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1, if the row guides are to be displayed.
[SHORTENTRY] (implied)	nmtoken		0 - a <SHORT-NAME> is not taken over into the table directory 0 - table directory is assigned a <SHORT-NAME> .
[TABSTYLE] (implied)	nmtoken		Identification of an external table style

2.170 TABLE-CAPTION

Beschreibung

This element specifies the table heading.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TABLE](#) p. 128

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115

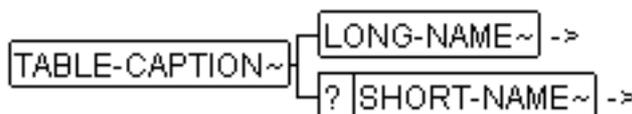


TABLE-CAPTION.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	TABLE	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g. <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.171 TBODY

Beschreibung

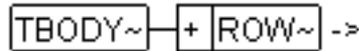
Use `<TBODY>` to generate all of the rows in a table.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TGROUPE](#) p. 137

Ist Kontext für: [ROW](#) p. 110



TBODY.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[VALIGN] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP • MIDDLE • BOTTOM 	TOP - The contents of the table is aligned to the upper edge of the cell. BOTTOM - The contents of the table is aligned to the lower edge of the cell. MIDDLE - The contents of the table is centered to the vertical.

2.172 TEAM-MEMBER

Beschreibung

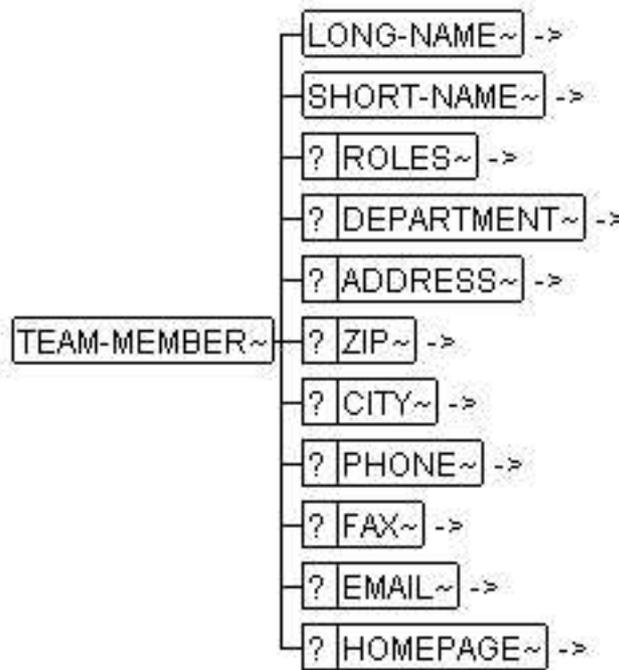
Use <TEAM-MEMBER> to enter data on a project participant from a specific company.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TEAM-MEMBERS](#) p. 135

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [ROLES](#) p. 110, [DEPARTMENT](#) p. 39, [ADDRESS](#) p. 12, [ZIP](#) p. 155, [CITY](#) p. 22, [PHONE](#) p. 101, [FAX](#) p. 47, [EMAIL](#) p. 43, [HOMEPAGE](#) p. 58



TEAM-MEMBER.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	TEAM-MEMBER	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.173 TEAM-MEMBER-REF

Beschreibung

<TEAM-MEMBER-REF> is the pointer to one particular team member. The content is the <SHORT-NAME> of the corresponding <TEAM-MEMBER> .

Beispiel

For an example, see (in) (in) .

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY-DOC-INFO p. 28](#), [COMPANY-ISSUE-INFO p. 29](#), [DOC-REVISION p. 41](#), [ISSUE-CURRENT-STATE p. 63](#), [ISSUE-HISTORY-STATE p. 64](#)

Ist Kontext für: Text

TEAM-MEMBER-REF~—#PCDATA

TEAM-MEMBER-REF.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID-REF] (implied)	idref		Reference to an element made unambiguous through an ID attribute value within the document.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	TEAM-MEMBER	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HYNAMES] (fixed)	nmtokens	LINKEND ID-REF	HYNAMES is a mapping functionality defined in ISO 10744 HYTIME (Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language). The names of the locator attributes (e.g. ID-REF), used to address the target of a hyperlink, can be mapped to names defined in the HYTIME standard, LINKEND. This enables the use of a generic architectural form processor for link processing and transition.
[HYTIME] (fixed)	nmtoken	CLINK	HYTIME is the standard attribute used to define a HYTIME architectural form. This functionality is defined in ISO 10744 HYTIME (Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language). It enables the use of a generic architectural form processor for link processing and transition.

2.174 TEAM-MEMBERS

Beschreibung

Use <TEAM-MEMBERS> to enter data on all project participants from a specific company.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [COMPANY](#) p. 26

Ist Kontext für: [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132



2.175 TEX-MATH

Beschreibung

Use `<TEX-MATH>` to insert a TeX formula. A TeX formula can be processed by a TeX or a LaTeX processor.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [FORMULA](#) p. 51

Ist Kontext für: Text

TEX-MATH~ — #PCDATA

TEX-MATH.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
<code>[xml:space]</code> (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> default preserve 	

2.176 TEXT

Beschreibung

Use `<TEXT>` to enter descriptive text into the cell of a parameter table.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRM-CHAR](#) p. 103

Ist Kontext für: Text, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119

TEXT~* — #PCDATA
 SUP~ ->
 SUB~ ->

TEXT.PNG

2.177 TFOOT

Beschreibung

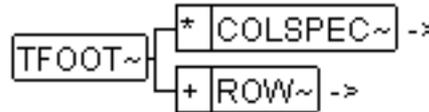
Use `<TFOOT>` to create a footnote for a table.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TGROUPE](#) p. 137

Ist Kontext für: [COLSPEC](#) p. 23, [ROW](#) p. 110



TFOOT.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[VALIGN] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP • MIDDLE • BOTTOM 	TOP - The contents of the table is aligned to the upper edge of the cell. BOTTOM - The contents of the table is aligned to the lower edge of the cell. MIDDLE - The contents of the table is centered to the vertical.

2.178

TGROUPE

Beschreibung

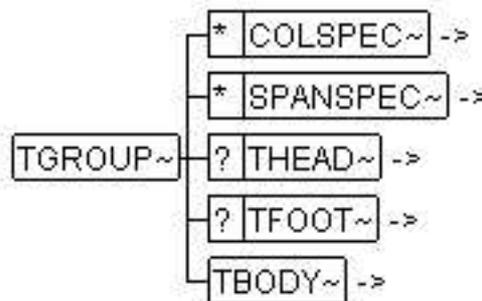
Use <TGROUPE> to create a table group within a table.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TABLE](#) p. 128

Ist Kontext für: [COLSPEC](#) p. 23, [SPANSPEC](#) p. 116, [THEAD](#) p. 139, [TFOOT](#) p. 136, [TBODY](#) p. 131



TGROUPE.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[COLS] (required)	nmtoken		Enter the number of columns in the table group.
[ALIGN] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEFT • RIGHT • CENTER • JUSTIFY • CHAR 	<p>LEFT - The table contents is justified left.</p> <p>RIGHT - The table contents is justified right.</p> <p>CENTER - The table contents is centered horizontally.</p> <p>JUSTIFY - The table contents is displayed with justified typesetting. There is an equal distance from the left and right-hand edges of the cell.</p> <p>CHAR - The alignment of the table contents is set by [CHAR] .</p>
[CHAR] (default)	cdata		If [ALIGN] ="CHAR", this specifies the alignment sign e.g. "bzlw", as a decimal point separator from an existing value of [CHAR] . The sign cannot be a SDATA entity.
[CHAROFF] (default)	nmtoken	50	If [ALIGN] ="CHAR", this value indicates the percentage of the current column width to the left edge of the alignment sign in the [CHAR] -attribute. If there is no alignment sign in the element <ENTRY> , alignment is always horizontal right.
[COLSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the column guides of a cell are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no column guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the column guides are to be displayed.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ROWSEP] (implied)	nmtoken		At this point, you should determine whether the row guides of a cell are to be visible. You should enter 0 , if no row guides are to be displayed. You should enter 1 , if the row guides are to be displayed.
[TGROUPSTYLE] (implied)	nmtoken		Identification of an external table group style

2.179 THEAD

Beschreibung

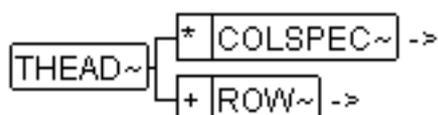
Use <THEAD> to create a heading for a table.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TGROUPE](#) p. 137

Ist Kontext für: [COLSPEC](#) p. 23, [ROW](#) p. 110



THEAD.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[VALIGN] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOP • MIDDLE • BOTTOM 	TOP - The contents of the table is aligned to the upper edge of the cell. BOTTOM - The contents of the table is aligned to the lower edge of the cell. MIDDLE - The contents of the table is centered to the vertical.

2.180 TOL

Beschreibung

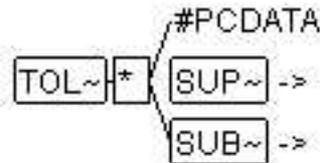
Use <TOL> to enter the tolerance values of a parameter.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRM-CHAR](#) p. 103

Ist Kontext für: Text, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119



TOOL.PNG

2.181 TOOL

Beschreibung

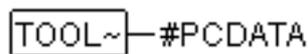
This element describes the tool which was used to generate the corresponding **<XFILE>** .

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [XFILE](#) p. 150

Ist Kontext für: Text



TOOL.PNG

2.182 TOOL-VERSION

Beschreibung

This element describes the tool version which was used to generate the corresponding **<XFILE>** .

Beispiel

```
<XFILE ID="DC17723163279664">
  <LONG-NAME-1>Praesentation</LONG-NAME-1>
  <NOTATION>PowerPoint</NOTATION>
  <TOOL>Microsoft PowerPoint</TOOL>
  <TOOL-VERSION>2000</TOOL-VERSION>
</XFILE>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [XFILE](#) p. 150

Ist Kontext für: Text

TOOL-VERSION~ #PCDATA

2.183 TOPIC-1

Beschreibung

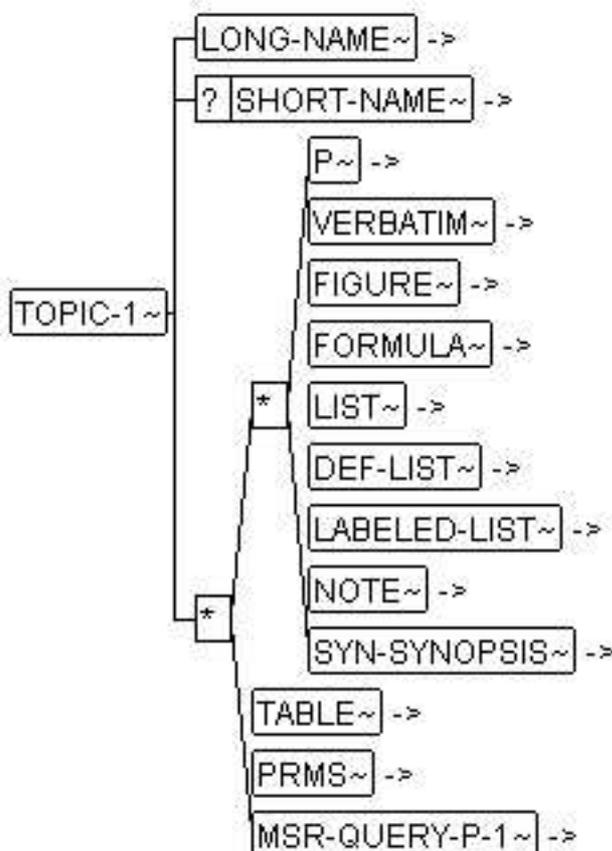
Use <TOPIC-1> to generate a closed sense unit within a documentation.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHAPTER p. 20](#), [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG p. 84](#), [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-1 p. 92](#)

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME p. 77](#), [SHORT-NAME p. 115](#), [P p. 100](#), [VERBATIM p. 147](#), [FIGURE p. 47](#), [FORMULA p. 51](#), [LIST p. 76](#), [DEF-LIST p. 37](#), [LABELED-LIST p. 75](#), [NOTE p. 98](#), [SYN-SYNOPSIS p. 126](#), [TABLE p. 128](#), [PRMS p. 104](#), [MSR-QUERY-P-1 p. 87](#)



Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HELP-ENTRY] (implied)	cdata		Enables the help to be called by marking the father element. The syntax has its origins in the help system utilized. This is often used to calculate a widget name hierarchy from a widow system, which is then correlated with the help entries. For example:
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEEP • NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	TOPIC	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e.g. <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.184 TOPIC-2

Beschreibung

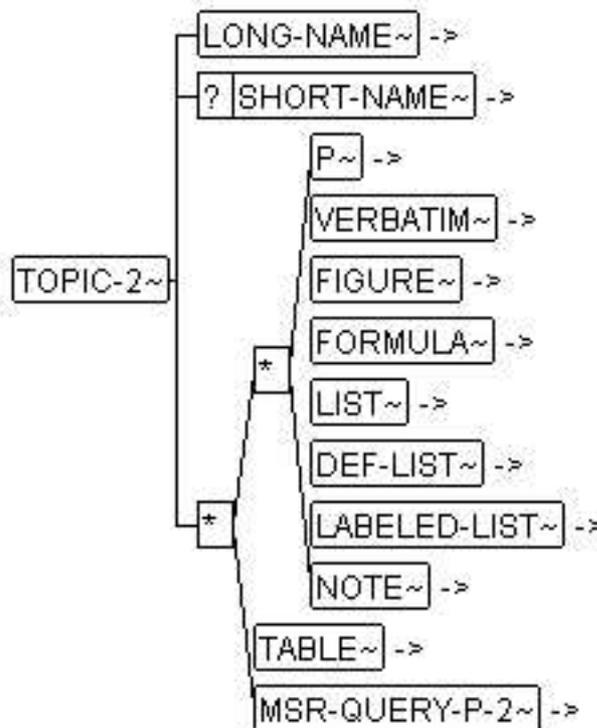
Use <TOPIC-2> to generate a closed sense unit within a documentation.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [INTRODUCTION](#) p. 60, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TOPIC-2](#) p. 92

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [P](#) p. 100, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [LIST](#) p. 76, [DEF-LIST](#) p. 37, [LABELED-LIST](#) p. 75, [NOTE](#) p. 98, [TABLE](#) p. 128, [MSR-QUERY-P-2](#) p. 88



TOPIC-2.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HELP-ENTRY] (implied)	cdata		Enables the help to be called by marking the father element. The syntax has its origins in the help system utilized. This is often used to calculate a widget name hierarchy from a widow system, which is then correlated with the help entries. For example:
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEEP • NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	TOPIC	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e.g. <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.185 TT

Beschreibung

Use <TT> to format technical terms within the paragraph element.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [FT](#) p. 53, [INDENT-SAMPLE](#) p. 59, [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [LABEL](#) p. 73, [LONG-NAME](#) p. 77, [LONG-NAME-1](#) p. 78, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [REASON](#) p. 106

Ist Kontext für: Text

TT~—#PCDATA

TT.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[TYPE] (required)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGMLTAG • SGML-ATTRIBUTE • TOOL • PRODUCT • VARIABLE • STATE • PRM • MATERIAL • CONTROL-ELEMENT • CODE • ORGANISATION • OTHER 	Indicates a type of the respective element.
[USER-DEFINED-TYPE] (implied)	cdata		Allows user-specific TTs to be introduced.

2.186 TYP

Beschreibung

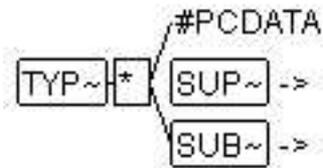
Use <TYP> to enter the typical values of a parameter.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRM-CHAR](#) p. 103

Ist Kontext für: Text, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119



TYP.PNG

2.187 UNIT

Beschreibung

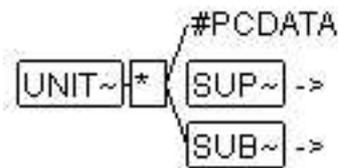
Use <UNIT> to enter the unit of a parameter.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [PRM-CHAR](#) p. 103

Ist Kontext für: Text, [SUP](#) p. 120, [SUB](#) p. 119



UNIT.PNG

2.188 URL

Beschreibung

This element specifies the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the context contained in the <URL> element.

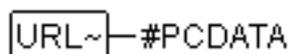
Beispiel

See (in) (in) .

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [MATCHING-DCI](#) p. 80, [STD](#) p. 118, [XDOC](#) p. 149, [XFILE](#) p. 150

Ist Kontext für: Text



URL.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Anmerkungen
[MIME-TYPE] (implied)	cdata	

2.189 USED-LANGUAGES

Beschreibung

Use **<USED-LANGUAGES>** to enter all other languages, in addition to the document language, which are used in a document or a section of a document.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADMIN-DATA](#) p. 13

Ist Kontext für: Text

```
USED-LANGUAGES~|#PCDATA
```

USED-LANGUAGES.PNG

2.190 VERBATIM

Beschreibung

<VERBATIM> is a paragraph in which white-space (in particular blanks and line feeds) is obeyed. This enables basic preformatting to be carried out, which can even be displayed on simple devices. Behavior is the same as PRE in *HTML*.

Beispiel

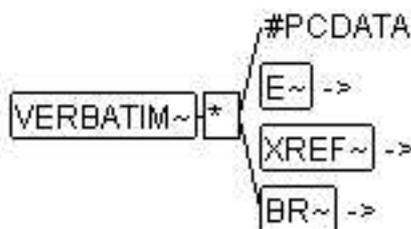
```
<VERBATIM>
    This is the system to demonstrate, how CDF should work.

    I make it in three lines to demonstrate, how VERBATIM works.
</VERBATIM>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [ADD-INFO-5](#) p. 11, [CHAPTER](#) p. 20, [ENTRY](#) p. 44, [FIGURE](#) p. 47, [FORMULA](#) p. 51, [INTRODUCTION](#) p. 60, [ITEM](#) p. 71, [LABLED-ITEM](#) p. 73, [MSR-PROCESSING-LOG](#) p. 84, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-1](#) p. 90, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-P-2](#) p. 90, [REMARK](#) p. 107, [SYN-FORMAT](#) p. 122, [TOPIC-1](#) p. 141, [TOPIC-2](#) p. 142

Ist Kontext für: Text, [E](#) p. 42, [XREF](#) p. 151, [BR](#) p. 18



VERBATIM.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ALLOW-BREAK] (default)	nmtoken	1	Checks whether page breaks may be included in a <VERBATIM> . NO-ALLOW-BREAK means that the user is responsible for confining the layout to a page.
[FLOAT] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FLOAT NO-FLOAT 	Permits a check, in the case of a <VERBATIM> that cannot be broken up, to determine whether the <VERBATIM> can be shifted elsewhere, so that the page can be used to a greater advantage (compare to flat at TeX).
[HELP-ENTRY] (implied)	cdata		Enables the help to be called by marking the father element. The syntax has its origins in the help system utilized. This is often used to calculate a widget name hierarchy from a widow system, which is then correlated with the help entries. For example:
[KEEP-WITH-PREVIOUS] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP NO-KEEP 	This makes it compulsory for the current element to be formatted on the same page as the previous element, during page formatting (KEEP). If the value is NO-KEEP, the positioning of the element on the next page relates to the position of the previous element.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[PGWIDE] (implied)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PGWIDE NO-PGWIDE 	PGWIDE: enables the contents of the current element to be formatted using the entire width of the page. This for example, is beneficial in the case of code containing more than 80 characters per line.
[xml:space] (fixed)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> preserve 	

2.191 XDOC

Beschreibung

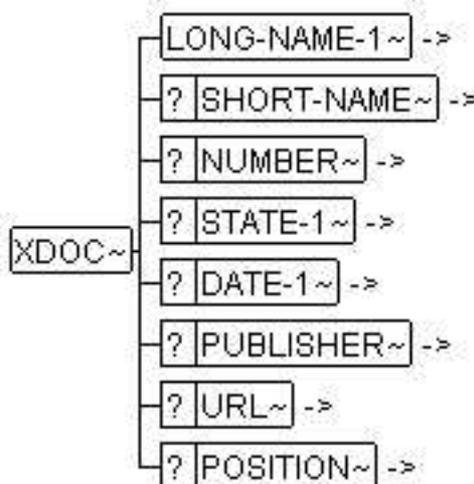
Use <XDOC> , to reference an external document.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [ISSUE-RELATED-DOCUMENT](#) p. 67, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME-1](#) p. 78, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [NUMBER](#) p. 99, [STATE-1](#) p. 118, [DATE-1](#) p. 35, [PUBLISHER](#) p. 105, [URL](#) p. 146, [POSITION](#) p. 102



XDOC.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	XDOC	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.

2.192 XFILE

Beschreibung

Use <XFILE> , to reference an external file.

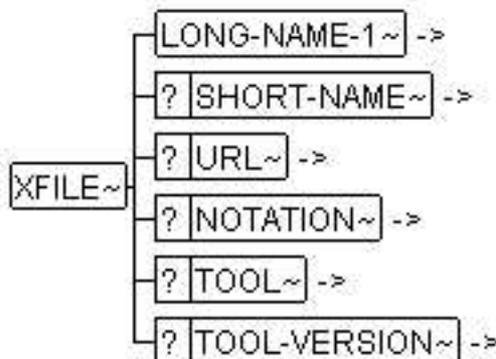
Beispiel

```
<P>Please refer to
  <XFILE>
    <LONG-NAME-1>Parameter Contents file</LONG-NAME-1>
    <SHORT-NAME>0711paco</SHORT-NAME>
    <URL>../pacos/0711paco.xml</URL>
    <NOTATION>PaCo</NOTATION>
    <TOOL>DDCL</TOOL>
    <TOOL-VERSION>1.3</TOOL-VERSION>
  </XFILE>
</P>
```

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME-1](#) p. 78, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115, [URL](#) p. 146, [NOTATION](#) p. 98, [TOOL](#) p. 140, [TOOL-VERSION](#) p. 140



XFILE.PNG

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	XFILE	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .

2.193 XREF

Beschreibung

Use `<XREF>` , to generate cross-references within the document.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [INDENT-SAMPLE](#) p. 59, [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [MSR-QUERY-ARG](#) p. 85, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [REASON](#) p. 106, [VERBATIM](#) p. 147

Ist Kontext für: Text

`XREF~` — #PCDATA

XREFPING

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID-CLASS] (required)	nmtoken		ID-CLASS. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <code><XREF IDREF="ID1" ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</XREF></code> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e.g: <code><TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER></code> .
[SHOW-CONTENT] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHOW-CONTENT NO-SHOW-CONTENT 	CONTENT determines whether the contents of an element should be output
[SHOW-RESOURCE-LONG-NAME] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHOW-LONG-NAME NO-SHOW-LONG-NAME 	Select SHOW-LONG-NAME to display the paragraph label of the reference target.
[SHOW-RESOURCE-NUMBER] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHOW-NUMBER NO-SHOW-NUMBER 	Select SHOW-NUMBER to display the paragraph number of the reference target.
[SHOW-RESOURCE-PAGE] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHOW-PAGE NO-SHOW-PAGE 	Select SHOW-LONG-NAME to display the page number of the reference target.
[SHOW-RESOURCE-SHORT-NAME] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHOW-SHORT-NAME NO-SHOW-SHORT-NAME 	Select SHOW-LONG-NAME to display the abbreviation of the reference target.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[SHOW-RESOURCE-TYPE] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHOW-TYPE • NO-SHOW-TYPE 	Select SHOW-TYPE to display the paragraph type of the reference target.
[SHOW-SEE] (default)	namedtokengroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHOW-SEE • NO-SHOW-SEE 	Determines whether the fixed text "see" should be output.
[EXT-ID-CLASS] (implied)	cdata		External ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and external link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an external object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e.g: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.
[ID-REF] (implied)	idref		Reference to an element made unambiguous through an ID attribute value within the document.
[HYNAMES] (fixed)	nmtokens	LINKEND ID-REF	HYNAMES is a mapping functionality defined in ISO 10744 HYTIME (Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language). The names of the locator attributes (e.g. ID-REF), used to address the target of a hyperlink, can be mapped to names defined in the HYTIME standard, LINKEND. This enables the use of a generic architectural form processor for link processing and transition.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[HYTIME] (fixed)	nmtoken	CLINK	HYTIME is the standard attribute used to define a HYTIME architectural form. This functionality is defined in ISO 10744 HYTIME (Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language). It enables the use of a generic architectural form processor for link processing and transition.

2.194 XREF-TARGET

Beschreibung

This element specifies a reference target which can be scattered throughout the text.

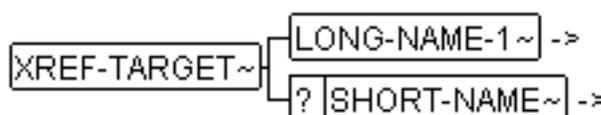
Beispiel

<P>Dieses Element spezifiziert ein <XREF-TARGET ID="DC92181212673206"><LONG-NAME-1>Verweisziel</LONG-NAME-1></XREF-TARGET> welches in den Text eingestreut werden kann. </P>

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [CHANGE](#) p. 19, [DESC](#) p. 39, [INDENT-SAMPLE](#) p. 59, [ITEM-LABEL](#) p. 72, [MSR-QUERY-RESULT-TEXT](#) p. 91, [P](#) p. 100, [REASON](#) p. 106

Ist Kontext für: [LONG-NAME-1](#) p. 78, [SHORT-NAME](#) p. 115



Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[ID] (implied)	id		Unambiguous identifier of the element within the document.

Attribut	Typ	Wertebereich	Anmerkungen
[F-ID-CLASS] (fixed)	nmtoken	XREF-TARGET	Fixed ID Class. The value of this attribute classifies links and link targets. This expresses the semantic constraint that a link can only link to an object of the same class. E.g. a link: <TEAM-MEMBER-REF IDREF="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER-REF> can only link to an object which is classified as "TEAM-MEMBER" e. g: <TEAM-MEMBER ID="ID1" F-ID-CLASS="TEAM-MEMBER">...</TEAM-MEMBER>.

2.195 ZIP

Beschreibung

Use <ZIP> , to enter the zip code of the company address, of a project participant.

Beispiel

Formale Beschreibung

Hat als Kontext: [TEAM-MEMBER](#) p. 132

Ist Kontext für: Text

ZIP~ — #PCDATA

ZIP.PNG



Document Administration

Table : team members

Name	Company	
Bernhard Weichel	Robert Bosch GmbH	Department: GS-EC/EMT4

Table : version overview

Version	Date	Publisher	State
1.03	2004-10-12	Bernhard Weichel	Draft



References

External Documents

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Designation: Codes for the Representation of Names of Languages 76
URL: <http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langcodes.html>

Designation: SRBG 43
URL: <http://www.w3.org/Graphics/Color/sRGB>



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