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Draft 1, 2009-07-03

Information technology — Document description and processing languages — Office Open XML File Formats —

Part 3:
Markup Compatibility and Extensibility
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Technologies de l'information — Description des documents et langages de traitement — Formats de fichier "Office Open XML" —
Partie 3: …

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO/IEC 29500-3:2008 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Document description and processing languages*.

It contains corrections that resolve various Defect Reports submitted against ISO/IEC 29500-3:2008.

A correction can involve changes to one or more clauses or subclauses; it can even apply to multiple Parts of ISO/IEC 29500. For changes to ISO/IEC 29500-3:2008, each such change has its own entry below.

Changes are presented in ascending clause, subclause, and page number order.

ISO/IEC 29500-3:2008/Cor.1:2009(E)

Notational conventions

The title of each change is the complete reference to the clause or subclause being corrected. In all cases, the title begins with the clause or subclause number, the clause or subclause name, and the page number. In those cases containing changes to a particular row of a table, the value in that row's first column is appended to the title. As the lines in each XML schema subclause are numbered starting at 1 and going to the end of a schema, corrections to schemas also contain the numbers of the lines being corrected.

A change can contain any one or more of the following kinds of edits:

1. Addition of text: <u>New text is displayed in blue and is underlined, as demonstrated here.</u>
2. Deletion of text: ~~Deleted text is displayed in red and is struck-through, as demonstrated here.~~
3. Change of format of text: <u>Text whose format (but not its content) has changed is displayed in green and is double-underlined, as demonstrated here.</u>

Many changes involve edits to large paragraphs, tables, and/or XML fragments. In such cases, the changes contain only as much unchanged content as is necessary to establish the correct context of each change. Omitted content is identified via the use of ellipses (…).

Within a change, intent that cannot be represented visually as an edit is written as an instruction in italic and delimited by curly brackets; for example: *{In paragraph 2, item 4, and in paragraph 4, make the numbers in the text "17–23" hyperlinked forward references to Clauses 17 and 23.}*

Contents

Introduction (For WG4 use only; will be removed from the final COR)

This Technical Corrigendum contains corrections that resolve various Defect Reports submitted against ISO/IEC 29500-3:2008.

A correction can involve changes to one or more clause or subclauses; it can even apply to multiple Parts of ISO/IEC 29500. For changes to Part 3, each such change has its own entry below, and the number of the Defect Report that lead to any particular change is written immediately following that change's title, in the form "[DR *99-9999*]". (This information is for the use of committee ISO/IEC SC 34/WG4 only, and will be removed from the final COR. However, a committee-private version containing the DR numbers will be made available for tracking purposes.)

Changes are presented in ascending clause, subclause, and page number order.

Changes

1.   §3, "Normative References", p. 3

[DR 09-0031]

ISO/IEC 10646:2003, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)*.

The Unicode Consortium. *The Unicode Standard*, 5th edition, The Unicode Consortium, Addison-Wesley Professional, ISBN 0321480910, http://www.unicode.org/unicode/standard.

2.   §3, "Normative References", p. 3

[DR 09-0169]

XML, Tim Bray, Eve Maler, Jean Paoli, C. M. Sperberg-McQueen, John Cowan, and François Yergeau (editors). *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.1*, Third Edition. World Wide Web Consortium. 2004.http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xml11-20040204/XML, Tim Bray, Jean Paoli, Eve Maler, C. M. Sperberg-McQueen, Eve Maler, and François Yergeau (editors). *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0*, Fourth Edition.[1] World Wide Web Consortium. 2006. http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-xml-20060816/

[1] In the future, this reference may be replaced by the 5th edition once that has received broad acceptance.

3.   §3, "Normative References", p. 3

[DR 09-0170]

XML Namespaces, Bray, Tim, Dave Hollander, Andrew Layman, and Richard Tobin (editors). *Namespaces in XML 1.01*. World Wide Web Consortium. 20064. http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xml-names11-20040204/ http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-xml-names-20060816

4.   §5, "Notational Conventions", p. 6

[DR 09-0082]

The following typographical conventions are used in ISO/IEC 29500:

- The first occurrence of a new term is written in italics, as in "*normative*". [*Example*: The text in ISO/IEC 29500 is divided into *normative* and *informative* categories. *end example*]
- In each definition of a term in §4 (Terms and Definitions), the term is written in bold, as in "**behavior**". [*Example*: **behavior —** External appearance or action. *end example*]
- The tag name of an XML element is written using an Element style, as in "document". [*Example*: The bookmarkStart and bookmarkEnd elements specify … *end example*]
- The name of an XML attribute is written using an Attribute style, as in "id". [*Example*: The dropCap attribute specifies … *end example*]

- The value of an XML attribute is written using a constant-width style, as in "CommentReference". [*Example*: The attribute value of `auto` specifies … *end example*]
- The qualified or unqualified name of a simple type, complex type, or base datatype is written using a Type style, as in "xsd:anyURI". [*Example*: The possible values for this attribute are defined by the ST_HexColor simple type. *end example*]