



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd.1:2012
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Published 2014-08-15

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ • COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

Information technology — Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.0

AMENDMENT 1: Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.1

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Technologies de l'information — Format de document ouvert pour applications de bureau (OpenDocument) v1.0

AMENDEMENT 1 : Format de document ouvert pour applications de bureau (OpenDocument) v1.1

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd.1:2012 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Document description and processing languages*.

The text of this Technical Corrigendum combined with the text of ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.3:2014 are together technically equivalent to Appendix C of 'Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) Version 1.1 Errata 01' published by OASIS.

This Technical Corrigendum should be read in conjunction with ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd.1:2012. The current edition of ISO/IEC 26300 as amended by ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd.1:2012 should be understood by first applying the changes specified in ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.1:2010 and ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.2:2011, then the changes specified in ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd.1:2012, then the changes specified in ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor.3:2014 and in this Technical Corrigendum.

Notation conventions

The title of each correction is the complete reference to the amendment in ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd.1:2012 being corrected, including page number. Where the correction affects only a small portion of the original amendment, the reference may be to a specific paragraph, list item, etcetera.

A correction may contain any one or more of the following kinds of edits:

Addition of text: New text is displayed in blue and is underlined, as demonstrated here.

Deletion of text: ~~Deleted text is displayed in red and is struck-through, as demonstrated here.~~

Formatting changed: Re-formatted text is displayed in purple and double-underlined, as demonstrated here.

An ellipsis '...' is occasionally used to indicate deliberate omission of fragments of the original text that are unchanged by this Technical Corrigendum and would unreasonably extend the text of this Technical Corrigendum.

§ 9.2.15, “Common Drawing Shape Attributes”, sub-section “Caption-ID”, p. 30

Caption-ID

The `draw:caption-id` attribute establishes a relationship between a drawing object~~s~~ and its caption. It takes a value of type IDREF. The value ~~for~~of the `draw:caption-id` attribute is the target ID assigned to the `<draw:text-box>` (see section 9.3.1) used to represent the corresponding caption.

~~When a caption is assigned by a user agent, an id must be assigned to the element containing the text used to caption a drawing element. The drawing element being captioned must then be assigned the `draw:caption-id` attribute with an IDREF equivalent to the id `<draw:text-box>` containing the captioning text, thus establishing a relationship between the captioned text and the object captioned as needed for accessibility. Removing the caption should result in removing the `draw:caption-id` attribute of the object that was being captioned.~~

~~If the user agent supports a platform which provides a `draw:caption-id` relationship in its accessibility API, this relationship for captions should be used to fulfill the relationship.~~

See appendix E for guidelines ~~how to use this attribute~~on the use of this provision to support accessibility.

§ 9.2.20, “Title and Description”, final paragraph, p. 32

~~It is further supported by~~The `<svg:title>` and `<svg:desc>` elements are also usable with layers (see section 9.1.3) and client side image maps (see section 9.3.10).

§ 9.5.3, “Enhanced Geometry – Path Attributes”, sub-section “Enhanced Path”, pp. 39-40

A parameter can also have one of the following enhancements:

- ⑩ A “?” is used to mark the beginning of a formula name. The result of the element's `draw:formula` attribute is used as parameter value in this case.
- ⑩ If “\$” ~~is preceding a~~precedes an integer value, the value ~~is indexing~~indexes a `draw:modifiers` attribute. The corresponding modifier value is used as the parameter value ~~then~~.

Appendix E.4, “Further Guidelines”, p. 58

Please see the additional, detailed Accessibility Guidelines <http://docs.oasis-open.org/office/office-accessibility/v1.0/>. ~~That more comprehensive document will be the up-to-date set of recommendations for what all OpenDocument applications should do in order to fully support accessibility.~~

Appendix F, “Appendix F. Bidirectional (BiDi) Scripts, Numeric Digits Presentation and Calendars (Non Normative)”, sub-section “Numeric Digits Presentation and Calendars”, final paragraph, p. 60

OpenDocument further supports data styles, which describe how different types of data are displayed, for example, a number or a date. Data styles are described in section 14.7. The presentation of numeric digits can be controlled by the transliteration attributes described in section 14.7.10. The presentation of date information can be controlled by the [number:calendar](#) attribute specified in section 14.7.11.