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Part 6: Compact syntax

Technologies de l'information — Plans relatifs à des sujets —

Partie 6: Syntaxe compacte

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 13250-6 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Document description and processing languages*.

ISO/IEC 13250 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Topic Maps*:

— *Part 1: Overview and basic concepts*

— *Part 2: Data model*

— *Part 3: XML syntax*

— *Part 4: Canonicalization*

— *Part 5: Reference model*

— *Part 6: Compact syntax*

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Introduction

CTM (Compact Topic Maps) is a text-based notation for representing topic maps. It provides a simple, lightweight notation that complements the existing XML-based interchange syntax defined in ISO/IEC 13250-3:2007 and can be used for

- manually authoring topic maps;
- providing human-readable examples in documents;
- serving as a common syntactic basis for TMCL and TMQL.

The principal design criteria of CTM are compactness, ease of human authoring, and maximum readability. CTM supports all constructs of ISO/IEC 13250-2, except item identifiers on constructs that are not topics.

This part of ISO/IEC 13250 should be read in conjunction with ISO/IEC 13250-2 since the interpretation of the CTM syntax is defined through a mapping from the syntax to the data model there defined.

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Information Technology — Topic Maps —

Part 6:
Compact syntax

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 13250 defines a text-based notation for representing instances of the data model defined in ISO/IEC 13250-2. It also defines a mapping from this notation to the data model. The syntax is defined through an Extended Backus-Naur Form (EBNF) grammar.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE Each of the following documents has a unique identifier that is used to cite the document in the text. The unique identifier consists of the part of the reference up to the first comma.

IANA-CHARSETS, *CHARACTER SETS*, Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, 14 May 2007, available at <http://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets>

ISO/IEC 13250-2, *Information technology — Topic Maps — Part 2: Data model*

XSDT, *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition*, W3C Recommendation, 28 October 2004, available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/>

IETF RFC 3986, *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*, Internet Standards Track Specification, January 2005, available at <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>

IETF RFC 3987, *Internationalized Resource Identifiers (IRIs)*, Internet Standards Track Specification, January 2005, available at <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3987.txt>

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