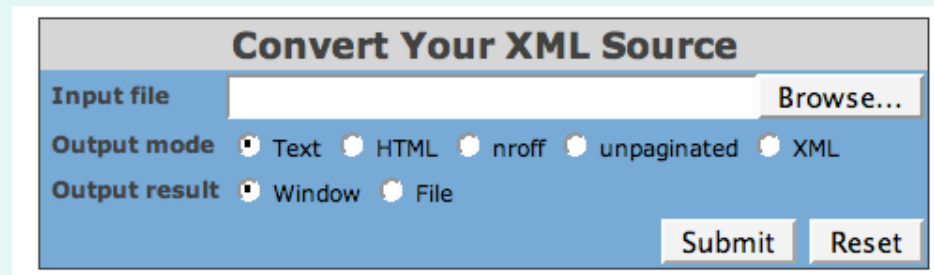


Introduction to xml2rfc



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Convert Your XML Source". It features a blue header bar with the title. Below the header, there are three rows of controls. The first row is labeled "Input file" and contains a text input field followed by a "Browse..." button. The second row is labeled "Output mode" and contains five radio buttons: "Text", "HTML", "nroff", "unpaginated", and "XML". The third row is labeled "Output result" and contains two radio buttons: "Window" and "File". At the bottom right of the form area, there are two buttons: "Submit" and "Reset".

27 July 2008
Dublin, Ireland

This tutorial

- Overview of xml2rfc
- Creating an Internet-Draft
 - Using Lists
 - Using References
- Demos
- Questions

What is xml2rfc?

A tool that:

- Converts an XML source file into a text, HTML, nroff, unpaginated text, or expanded XML file.
- Creates a document in the format of an Internet-Draft (or RFC).
- Is available from <http://xml.resource.org> as a web-based service or for download.

Why use xml2rfc?

This tool:

- creates an Internet-Draft in the proper format
- inserts boilerplate text
- formats reference entries
- outputs HTML that is handy for posting

You will have a source file that:

- can be used to exchange comments with coauthors
- can be used for metadata extraction
- the RFC Editor can edit

Initial Setup: Choices

- Use the tool on the web or install it locally.
- Use the citation libraries online or maintain a local copy.
- Edit in your favorite editor or use an XML editor such as XMLmind.
- With XMLmind, use Bill's add-on that provides a WYSIKN (What You See Is Kinda Neat) interface

<http://code.google.com/p/xml2rfc-xxe/>

Quick-Start Guide

- Use the tool online.
- Use the citation libraries online.
- Use your favorite text editor and edit raw XML.
- Start with a template.

Templates

- Available here:
<http://tools.ietf.org/tools/templates>
- Recommend starting with:
 - For a generic draft:
draft-davies-template-bare.xml
 - For a draft containing a MIB:
mib-doc-template-xml.txt

XML Basics

<outer>

...

<inner>

...

</inner>

...

</outer>

- **Elements** are nested
- Matching start and end tags
(or simply an empty tag, e.g., <organization />)
- **Attributes** have quoted values
- Case-sensitive `<author initials="J." surname="Joyce">`
- Use < for < and & for &
- See “XML basics” for more details

http://xml.resource.org/authoring/draft-mrose-writing-rfcs.html#xml_basics

Creating an Internet-Draft

- Make an author element for yourself
- `<t>` tags around paragraphs
- `<figure><artwork>` around figures
- Enter references as
`<xref target="RFCXXXX" />`
- Use citation libraries for references

Author Info

Template for author info block:

```
<author initials="" surname="" fullname="" role="" >  
  <organization></organization>  
  <address>  
    <postal>  
      <street></street>  
      <city></city>  
      <country></country>  
    </postal>  
    <phone></phone>  
    <email></email>  
    <uri></uri>  
  </address>  
</author>
```

Using Lists

Use the style attribute of the list element:

`style="empty"`: simply indents list items. (default)

`style="numbers"`: 1., 2., 3.

`style="letters"`: a., b., c.

`style="symbols"`: bulleted with o, o, o

nested lists are bulleted with *, then +

`style="hanging"`: for text indented under a term

(using `hangText` attribute of `<t>` tag)

`style="format %d"`: for customized lists

Customized Lists

(1)

(2) is `<list style="format (%d)">`

(3)

(a)

(b) is `<list style="format (%c)">`

(c)

REQ1:

REQ2: is `<list style="format REQ%d:">`

REQ3:

Using CDATA

A CDATA block is left alone by xml2rfc. It does not try to parse XML inside of a CDATA block. (For example, if a figure contains "<", you don't have to use <) So it is especially good for when there are XML examples in the document.

```
<figure><artwork><![CDATA[
```

Here is a figure that mentions XML elements such as <xref>.

```
]]></artwork></figure>
```

Inserting References

3 ways to use the citation libraries

(details to follow)

1. The Short Way
Use a PI in the references section: `<?rfc include="reference.RFC.2119.xml"?>`
2. The Long Way
Define an ENTITY at the top and use `&rfc2119;` in the references section.
3. The Really Long Way
Include the complete reference element.

ALL yield the same text output:

→ [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.

(1) The Short Way

Use a PI in the references section.

```
<?rfc include="reference.RFC.2119.xml"?>
```

→ [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.

```
<?rfc include="reference.I-D.ietf-sip-gruu.xml"?>
```

→ [I-D.ietf-sip-gruu] Rosenberg, J., "Obtaining and Using Globally Routable User Agent (UA) URIs (GRUU) in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)", draft-ietf-sip-gruu-15 (work in progress), October 2007.

```
<?rfc include="reference.IEEE.802-11H.2003.xml"?>
```

→ [IEEE.802-11H.2003] "Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific requirements - Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) specifications - Amendment 5: Spectrum and Transmit Power Management Extensions in the 5 GHz band in Europe", IEEE Standard 802.11h, Oct 2003, <<http://standards.ieee.org/getieee802/download/802.11h-2003.pdf>>.

(2) The Long Way

Define an ENTITY inside the DOCTYPE reference at the top.

```
<!DOCTYPE rfc SYSTEM "rfc2629.dtd" [  
<!ENTITY rfc2119 SYSTEM  
    "http://xml.resource.org/public/rfc/bibxml/reference.RFC.2119.xml">  
<!ENTITY sip-gruu SYSTEM "http://xml.resource.org/public/rfc/bibxml3/  
    reference.I-D.ietf-sip-gruu.xml">  
<!ENTITY 80211H SYSTEM "http://xml.resource.org/public/rfc/bibxml2/  
    reference.IEEE.802-11H.2003.xml">  
>
```

Then in the references section:

```
&rfc2119;  
&sip-gruu;  
&80211H;
```


(3) The Really Long Way

Include the complete reference element.

```
<reference anchor='RFC2119'>
  <front>
    <title abbrev='RFC Key Words'>Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels</title>
    <author initials='S.' surname='Bradner' fullname='Scott Bradner'>
      <organization>Harvard University</organization>
      <address> [snip] </address>
    </author>
    <date year='1997' month='March' />
    <area>General</area>
    <keyword>keyword</keyword>
    <abstract>
      [snip]
    </abstract>
  </front>

  <seriesInfo name='BCP' value='14' />
  <seriesInfo name='RFC' value='2119' />
  <format type='TXT' octets='4723' target='ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/rfc2119.txt' />
  <format type='HTML' octets='17491' target='http://xml.resource.org/public/rfc/html/rfc2119.html' />
  <format type='XML' octets='5777' target='http://xml.resource.org/public/rfc/xml/rfc2119.xml' />
</reference>
```

Citing References

All are cited textually in the same way: using xref elements with the target set to the anchor of the reference element, e.g.,

```
<xref target="RFC2119" />
```

→ [RFC2119]

```
<xref target="I-D.ietf-sip-gruu"/>
```

→ [I-D.ietf-sip-gruu]

```
<xref target="IEEE.802-11H.2003"/>
```

→ [IEEE.802-11H.2003]

A Reference from Scratch

```
<reference anchor="" target="">
  <front>
    <title></title>
    <author initials="" surname="" fullname="">
      <organization />
    </author>
    <date month="" year="" />
  </front>
  <seriesInfo name="" value="" />
</reference>
```

Note: It's preferable that you use the citation libraries esp. for RFCs and Internet-Drafts.

Reference Tags

- How to get numbered refs instead of symbolic (e.g., [1] instead of [RFC2119]):
Use the PI `<?rfc symrefs="no" ?>`
(Note: “yes” is the default for xml2rfc v1.33)
- How to get names instead of RFC numbers (e.g, [IKEv2] instead of [RFC4306]):
Insert the complete reference element and change the anchor attribute.
`<reference anchor="IKEv2">`
Also, update any corresponding xref targets.

Dos and Don'ts

- Do use xref for references.
- Do use xref for section cross-references.
- Do use list elements for lists.
- Don't hard-code your references.
- Don't hard-code a section number (to refer within a document).
- Don't inserts a list as a figure.

Put your XML file to work

- Share comments/edits with your coauthors.
- Upload it to the I-D Submission Tool when you post your draft
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/idst/upload.cgi>
- Send it to the RFC Editor if your draft is approved for publication as an RFC. (They will already have it if you uploaded it.)
- Create and post HTML version. Check out Julian Reschke's XSLT for an alternative to xml2rfc's HTML output.

There's lots more functionality. For more information:

HOW TO (a.k.a. unofficial successor to RFC 2629):

<http://xml.resource.org/authoring/draft-mrose-writing-rfcs.html>

contains descriptions of elements & attributes, and the DTD

README: <http://xml.resource.org/authoring/README.html>

contains instructions for installing xml2rfc locally

contains full list of processing instructions (PIs) & their descriptions

xml2rfc FAQ: <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc-editor/xml2rfcFAQ.html>

xml2rfc mailing list:

<http://lists.xml.resource.org/mailman/listinfo/xml2rfc>

Demos

1. Classic: editing in your favorite editor and formatting via the web page or locally
2. rfc2629.xslt and Firefox (HTML output only)
3. Editing with XMLmind and xml2rfc-xxe add-on

Questions?

Join the xml2rfc mailing list:

<http://lists.xml.resource.org/mailman/listinfo/xml2rfc>

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