TEI XSLT Stylesheets for Transformation

TEI@Oxford

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Using TEI XSL

This is a family of XSL stylesheets which are designed to render simple TEI documents. For the purpose of the TEI Consortium, they

• Implement the processing of ODD files behind Roma to make schemas and documentation
• … and thus generate the TEI Guidelines in HTML
• … and transform the TEI Guidelines to LaTeX for typesetting
• Render TEI Lite documents to
  1. HTML
  2. XHTML
  3. XSL FO (formatting objects, for page makeup)
  4. LaTeX (for typesetting)

The stylesheets have internal documentation, using P&P Software's XSLTdoc system
Limitations

These stylesheets only do what were designed to do!

• They do not provide a rendering of all TEI elements
• They do not implement all possible values of every @rend attribute
• The different output formats are not always in sync, or give the same result

but they do deal with quite a few common problems.
Related stylesheets

We also maintain in XSLT:

• A simple Docbook to TEI conversion
• Conversions to and from OpenOffice XML
• Conversions to and from Word 2007 XML
• Conversion from TEI P4 to TEI P5
Output assumptions

The stylesheets attempt to work in the same way with each of the three supported output formats, but note:

• The HTML output is designed to work with an associated CSS stylesheet, which takes care of much of the detailed spacing and font work; however, the HTML is in charge of features such as the numbering of sections.

• The LaTeX output is designed for people who understand how to use existing LaTeX packages and classes; it therefore tries to produce reasonably readable TeX markup, with high-level commands whose effects will be determined by LaTeX (including numbering and spacing).

• The XSL FO output produces a very detailed specification of the output layout, with all the details of fonts, numbering, vertical and horizontal spacing specified *in situ*. The FO processor is only responsible for line and page breaking, and hyphenation.
Many parameters

There are dozens and dozens of parameters which affect the stylesheet output; you can set values for these by

- specifying parameter names and values directly in oXygen
- setting them on a command line
- constructing a small local stylesheet which imports the public one, and adds overrides
Invoking an XSLT transform from oXygen

When you have loaded an XML file, look for the symbol in the menu and press it.

The first time, it will ask you which transformation scenario to use:
A TEI Project

Punch, or the London Charivari, Vol. 147, July 1, 1914

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Configuring the scenario in oXygen

Look for the symbol. This produces a dialog, asking if you want to change the setup. Choose yes, and you see...
Changing parameters in oXygen

Now you can supply values for parameters:

![Parameter configuration dialog box](image)

You can use the following editor variables:

- $frameworks$ Oxygen frameworks directory (URL)
- $home$ The path to user home directory (URL)
- $cfd$ The path of current file directory
- $cfd$ The path of current file directory (URL)
- $cfm$ The current file name without extension
Configure parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>numberTables</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputDir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputEncoding</td>
<td>iso-8859-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputMethod</td>
<td>html</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputSuffix</td>
<td>.html</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagebreakStyle</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pageLayout</td>
<td>Simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parentURL</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tei-c.org/">http://www.tei-c.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parentWords</td>
<td>Parent Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postQuote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prenumberedHeadings</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

generated pages:
The choice is between
Simple
A linear presentation is created
CSS
The page is created as a series of nested
<div>s which can be arranged using CSS into a multicolumn layout
Table
The page is created as an HTML table
Default value: Simple
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2. THE ENCHANTED CASTLE.
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6. EGYPT IN VENICE: "La Légende de Joseph2
9. ENIGMA.
10. A SCANDALMONGRIAN ROMANCE. (By Francis Scribble.)
12. CHARIVARIA.
13. THE COLLECTORS.
14. KINDNESS TO SUBJECTS.
16. THE WALKERS.
Areas of customization

- Standard page features
- Layout
- Headings
- Numbering
- Output
- Table of contents generation
- Internationalization
- CSS
- Tables
- Figures and graphics
- Inline Style

Remember that in HTML a lot will be done with CSS and Java
Understanding the customization

There are six levels of interaction with the stylesheet family:

1. setting parameters
2. overriding templates provided for this purposed (listed in customization guide)
3. writing templates which implement the empty ‘hooks’ (listed in the customization guide)
4. adding new templates for elements not covered by the family
5. providing complete replacements for low-level templates

Always make changes by overriding — never hack the originals!
Changing things around a bit

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THE WALKERS.
King Peter of Servia.
ESSENCE OF
On the command line

You might turn test.xml into test.html by typing

```
xsltproc -o test.html
    /usr/share/xml/tei/stylesheet/xhtml2/tei.xsl
    test.xml
```

or

```
saxon -o test.html
    test.xml
    /usr/share/xml/tei/stylesheet/xhtml2/tei.xsl
```

and then change the result by passing a parameter to specify which CSS file to use:

```
saxon
    -o test.html
    test.xml
    cssFile=http://localhost/mytei.css
    numberheadings=false
    topNavigationPanel=true
    /usr/share/xml/tei/stylesheet/xhtml2/tei.xsl
```
Using the a wrapper stylesheet

The simplest example of making a wrapper for the HTML stylesheets is:

```xml
<xsl:stylesheet version="2.0">
  <xsl:include
</xsl:stylesheet>
```
Using the a wrapper stylesheet (2)

Now you can build on it:

```xml
<xsl:stylesheet version="2.0">
  <xsl:include
  <xsl:param name="logoFile">../../logo.png</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="logoWidth">60</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="logoHeight">60</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="cssFile">myTEI.css</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="pageLayout">CSS</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="outputMethod">xml</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="parentWords">The Punch Project</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="institution">The University of Punch</xsl:param>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```
Using the a wrapper stylesheet (3)

And start to add your own templates:

```xml
<xsl:stylesheet version="2.0">
  <xsl:include href="http://www.tei-c.org/release/xml/tei/stylesheets/latex2/tei.xsl"/>
  <xsl:param name="logoFile">../../logo.png</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="logoWidth">60</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="logoHeight">60</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="cssFile">myTEI.css</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="pageLayout">CSS</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="outputMethod">xml</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="parentWords">The Punch Project</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="parentURL">http://tei.oucs.ox.ac.uk/Punch/</xsl:param>
  <xsl:param name="institution">The University of Punch</xsl:param>
  <xsl:template match="tei:hi[@rend='upsidedown']">
    <span class="upsidedown">
      <xsl:apply-templates/>
    </span>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```
Organisation of stylesheet files

The stylesheets for XSLT 2.0 are divided into four directories:

- **common2** - templates which are independent of output type
- **fo2** - templates for making XSL FO output
- **xhtml2** - templates for making HTML output
- **latex2** - templates for making LaTeX output

Within each directory there is a separate file for the templates which implement each of the TEI modules (eg textstructure.xsl, linking.xsl, or drama.xsl); these are included by a master file tei.xsl. This also includes a parameterization layer in the file tei-param.xsl, and the parameterization file from the common directory. The tei.xsl does any necessary declaration of constants and XSL keys.
Using the XSL FO stylesheets

Each of the available XSL FO engines has some extensions to the Recommendation, and some have limitations; the stylesheets therefore have conditional sections to cater for this. The parameter foEngine can be set to one of the following values:

- `antenna` (Antenna House processor)
- `fop` (Apache FOP)
- `passivetex` (TeX-based PassiveTeX)
- `xep` (RenderX XEP)
Recommendations

• Use XSLT to make web pages. Easy.
• If you have LaTeX expertise, convert XML to LaTeX and prepare typeset pages that way
• If you have a workflow which can accept XSL FO, use it
• If you need to get Word files:
  • create HTML and load it into Word or OpenOffice
  • convert the TEI XML into OpenOffice using the TEIOO filters
2 THE ENCHANTED CASTLE.

Its driver dreaming some new plan
To make my many pyjamas shrink.
Evie

2 THE ENCHANTED CASTLE.

There are warm days in London when even a window-box fails to charm, and one longs for the more open spaces of the country. Besides, one wants to see how the other flowers are getting on. It is on these days that we travel to our Castle of Stopes; as the crow flies, fifteen miles away. Indeed, that is the way we get to it, for it is a castle in the air. And when we are come to it Celia is always in a pink sun-hatted gathering roses lovingly, and I, not very far off, am speaking strongly to somebody or other about something I want done. By-and-by I shall go into the library and work ... with an occasional glance through the open window at Celia.

To think that a month ago we were quite happy with a few pink geraniums!

Sunday, a month ago, was hot. "Let's take train somewhere," said Celia, "and have lunch under a hedge."

"I know a lovely place for hedges," I said.

"I know a lovely tin of potted grouse," said Celia, and she went off to cut some sandwiches. By twelve o'clock we were getting out of the train.

The first thing we came to was a golf course, and Celia had to drag me past it. Then we came to a wood, and I had to drag her through it. Another mile along a lane, and then we both stopped together.

"Oh" we said.

It was a cottage, the cottage of a dream. And by a cottage I mean, not four plain rooms and a kitchen, but one surprising room opening into another; rooms all on different levels and of different shapes, with delightful places to bump your head on; open fireplaces; a large square hall, oak-beamed, where your guests can hang about after breakfast, while deciding whether to play golf or sit in the garden. Yet all so cunningly disposed that from outside it looks only a cottage or, at most, two cottages persuaded into one.

And, of course, we only saw it from outside. The little drive, determined to get there as soon as possible, pushed its way straight through an old barn, and arrived at the door simultaneously with the flagged lavender walk for the humble who came on foot. The rhododendrons were ablaze beneath the south windows; a little orchard was running wild on the west; there was a hint at the back of a clean-cut lawn. Also, you remember, there was a golf course, less than two miles away.
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