

Beispiele mit TEI

1 Kapitel eines Buches

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE TEI SYSTEM "/home/thomas/tei_test/tei.dtd" [
<!ENTITY % TEI.core 'INCLUDE'>
<!ENTITY % TEI.tei 'INCLUDE'>
<!ENTITY % TEI.header 'INCLUDE'>
<!ENTITY % TEI.textstructure 'INCLUDE'>
]>
<!-- Validate with: xmllint -valid test_2.xml -->
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0" xml:lang="en">
  <teiHeader>
    <fileDesc>
      <titleStmt>
        <title>Example: Introduction to TEI</title>
        <author>Thomas Klampfl</author>
      </titleStmt>
      <publicationStmt>
        <publisher>Thomas Klampfl</publisher>
        <pubPlace>Rohrbach an der Lafnitz</pubPlace>
        <date>8.12.2009</date>
      </publicationStmt>
      <sourceDesc>
        <bibl>
          <author>Schraitle, Thomas</author>
          <title>DocBook-XML</title>
          <title>Medienneutrales und plattformunabhaengiges Publizieren</title>
          <publisher>SuSE Press</publisher>
          <pubPlace>Kempten</pubPlace>
          <biblScope>263f</biblScope>
        </bibl>
      </sourceDesc>
    </fileDesc>
  </teiHeader>
  <text>
    <body>
      <div1 type="chapter" n="1">
        <head>Einfuehrung in XSLT</head>
        <p>Die erweiterbare Stylesheetsprache fuer Transformationen
        (<hi rend="italic">eXtensible Stylesheet Language
        for Transformations</hi>) - abgekuerzt <term>XSLT</term> -
        macht es moeglich, <term>XML</term>-Dokumente mit
        Hilfe von <term>XPath</term> in ein anderes Vokabular
        umzuwandeln. Je nach Verwendungszweck koennen hieraus
        unterschiedliche textbasierte Formate entstehen.</p>
        <div2 type="section" n="1.1">
          <head>Wozu XSLT?</head>
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<p>Um XML zu verarbeiten, gibt es bestimmte
Programmierschnittstellen, wie das <hi rend="italic">
Document Object Model</hi> (DOM) oder die <hi rend="italic">
Simple API for XML</hi> (SAX). Allerdings koennen sie fuer
eine einfache Transformation zu uebertrieben oder
kompliziert erscheinen. Um XML-Daten auf einfachere Art
und Weise zu transformieren, wurde fuer diesen Zweck XSLT entworfen:
<list>
  <item>XSLT ist ein Werkzeug, das (neben XPath,
  XPointer, XLink usw.) fuer den Einsatz auf XML
  spezialisiert ist.</item>
  <item>XSLT ist eine international anerkannte
  Spezifikation, die vom W3C gefoerdert wird.</item>
  <item>...</item>
</list>
</p>
</div2>
<div2 type="section" n="1.2">
  <p>Die erweiterbare Stylesheetsprache XSL besteht aus
  zwei Spezifikationen. Als dritte Komponente wird
  XPath verwendet:</p>
  <list>
    <label>XSL for Transformations (XSLT)</label>
    <item>XSLT spezifiziert eine Transformationssprache,
    bestehend aus 37 Elementen, die XML-Dokumente in
    eine andere Form konvertieren. Die XSLT-Elemente
    sind alle an einen bestimmten Namensraum gebunden.</item>
    <label>Formatting Objects (FO oder XSL-FO)</label>
    <item>XSL-FO beschreibt die zweite Spezifikation,
    die XSL um eine Formatierungssprache erweitert.</item>
    <label>XML Path Language (XPath)</label>
    <item>Diese Sprache ist Gegenstand von Kapitel 9.</item>
  </list>
  <p>XSLT und XSL-FO koennen voellig unabhaengig voneinander
  verwendet werden, d.h. normalerweise werden Sie Stylesheets
  schreiben, die ohne den FO-Teil auskommen und nur die
  Transformationssprache verwendet.</p>
</div2>
</div1>
</body>
</text>
</TEI>

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2 Beschreibung einer Handschrift

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<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE TEI SYSTEM "/home/thomas/tei_test/tei.dtd" [
<!ENTITY % TEI.core 'INCLUDE'>
<!ENTITY % TEI.tei 'INCLUDE'>

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<!ENTITY % TEI.header 'INCLUDE'>
<!ENTITY % TEI.textstructure 'INCLUDE'>
<!ENTITY % TEI.msdescription 'INCLUDE'>
<!ENTITY % TEI.namesdates 'INCLUDE'>
]>
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
    <fileDesc>
      <titleStmt>
        <title>Book of Kells - Manuscript Description</title>
        <author>Thomas Klampfl</author>
      </titleStmt>
      <publicationStmt>
        <date>4.12.2009</date>
      </publicationStmt>
      <sourceDesc>
        <!-- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Kells -->
      <msDesc>
        <msIdentifier>
          <country>Ireland</country>
          <settlement>Dublin</settlement>
          <repository>Trinity College Library</repository>
          <idno>MS A. I. (58)</idno>
        </msIdentifier>
        <msContents>
          <msItem>
            <title>Gospel of Matthew</title>
            <title>Gospel of Mark</title>
            <title>Gospel of Luke</title>
            <title>Gospel of Mark</title>
            <title>Two lists of Hebrew names</title>
            <title>Breves causae</title>
            <title>Argumenta</title>
            <title>Eusebian canon tables</title>
            <textLang xml:lang="la">Latin</textLang>
          </msItem>
        </msContents>
        <physDesc>
          <objectDesc form="codex">
            <supportDesc>
              <support>
                <material>calf vellum</material>
              </support>
              <extent>340 folios
                <dimensions unit="mm">
                  <height>330</height>
                  <width>250</width>
                </dimensions>
              </extent>
            </objectDesc>
          </physDesc>
        </msDesc>
      </sourceDesc>
    </fileDesc>
  </teiHeader>
</TEI>

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    <collation>
      <p>The majority of the folios are part of bifolios.
      The extant folios are gathered into 38 quires.
      There are between four and twelve folios per quire;
      the folios are commonly, but not invariably, bound
      in groups of ten. Some folios are single sheets,
      as is frequently the case with the important
      decorated pages.</p>
    </collation>
  </supportDesc>
</objectDesc>
<handDesc>
  <handNote>
    <p>Hand A is found on folios 1 through 19v,
    folios 276 through 289, and folios 307 through
    the end of the manuscript.</p>
  </handNote>
  <handNote>
    <p>Hand B is found on folios 19r through 26
    and folios 124 through 128.</p>
  </handNote>
  <handNote>
    <p>Hand C is found through the majority of the text.</p>
  </handNote>
</handDesc>
<decoDesc>
  <p>The text is accompanied by many full page miniatures, while
  smaller painted decorations appear throughout the text in
  unprecedented quantities.</p>
</decoDesc>
</physDesc>
<history>
  <origin>
    <origPlace>Ireland</origPlace>
    <origDate>ca. 800</origDate>
  </origin>
  <provenance>
    <p>The earliest historical reference to the book,
    and indeed to the book's presence at Kells, can
    be found in a 1007 entry in the Annals of Ulster.</p>
    <p>The book was certainly at Kells in the 12th century,
    when land charters pertaining to the Abbey of Kells
    were copied onto some of its blank pages.</p>
  </provenance>
  <acquisition>
    <p>The Book of Kells remained in Kells until 1654.
    In that year, Cromwell's cavalry was quartered
    in the church at Kells, and the governor of the
    town sent the book to Dublin for safekeeping. Henry

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        Jones, who later became bishop of Meath after the
        Restoration, presented the manuscript to Trinity
        College in Dublin in 1661, where it has remained
        ever since, except for brief loans to other
        libraries and museums. It has been on display to
        the public in the Old Library at Trinity since
        the 19th century.</p>
    </acquisition>
</history>
<additional>
    <adminInfo>
        <availability>
            <p>Two volumes can normally be seen displayed at
            Trinity, one opened at a major decorated page,
            and one opened to show two text pages with
            smaller decorations.</p>
        </availability>
    </adminInfo>
    <surrogates>
        <p>In 1951, the Swiss publisher Urs Graf Verlag Bern
        produced the first facsimile of the Book of Kells.</p>
        <p>Under license from the Board of Trinity College
        Dublin, Thames and Hudson produced a second facsimile
        edition in 1974.</p>
        <p>In 1990, the Swiss publisher Faksimile-Verlag
        Luzern produced a third facsimile of the book in
        a two volume set.</p>
    </surrogates>
</additional>
</msDesc>
</sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
</teiHeader>
<text>
    <body>
        <p>Book of Kells</p>
    </body>
</text>
</TEI>

```