

omd.sty: A generic framework for extensible Metadata in L^AT_EX*

Michael Kohlhase
Jacobs University, Bremen
<http://kwarc.info/kohlhase>

July 20, 2010

Abstract

The **omd** package is part of the **STEX** collection, a version of **TEX/LATEX** that allows to markup **TEX/LATEX** documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning **TEX/LATEX** into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM).

This package supplies the infrastructure for extending **STEX** macros with OMDoc metadata. This package is mainly intended for authors of **STEX** extension packages.

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	The User Interface	2
3	The Implementation	2
3.1	Using better defaults than empty	3
3.2	Finale	4

*Version v0.9 (last revised 2010/06/25)

1 Introduction

The `omd` package supplies the infrastructure for extending `STEX` macros with ontology-based metadata. The `omd` infrastructure is intended to support the new metadata infrastructure for the OMDoc format [Koh06] introduced in OMDoc1.3 [Koh10]¹

2 The User Interface

- `\omdaddkey` The `\omdaddkey` command takes two arguments, a metadata group $\langle group \rangle$ and a metadata keyword name $\langle key \rangle$. It registers $\langle key \rangle$ in the metadata group $\langle group \rangle$. The keys registered for a metadata group can be used for defining macros with a key/value arguments via the `\omdsetkeys` macro, see for instance the the definition in Figure 1. With these definitions in a used package¹ `\foo[type=bar,id=f4711]` is formatted to
- `\omdsetkeys`

I have seen a *foo* of type `bar` with identifier `f4711`!

```
\omdaddkey{foo}{id}
\omdaddkey{foo}{type}
\newcommand\foo[1][]{\omdsetkeys{foo}{#1}}
I have seen a \emph{foo} of type \texttt{\foo@type} with identifier
\texttt{\foo@id!}
```

Example 1: Defining a macro with metadata

3 The Implementation

We build on the `keyval` package which we first need to load.

- `\omdaddkey` An invocation of `\omdaddkey{<group>}{<key>}` macro first extends the `clearkeys` macro and then defines the key $\langle key \rangle$ with the `\define@key` macro from the `keyval` package. This stores the key value given in the local macro $\langle group \rangle @ \langle key \rangle$.
- ```
1 <*package>
2 \RequirePackage{keyval}[1997/11/10]
3 <*ltxml>
4 </ltxml>
5 <*package>
6 \newcommand\omdaddkey[3][] {\omd@ext@clear@keys{#2}{#3}{#1}%
7 \define@key{#2}{#3}{#1} {\expandafter\gdef\csname #2@#3\endcsname{##1}}}
8 </package>
9 <*ltxml>
10 </ltxml>
```

<sup>1</sup>EDNOTE: continue

<sup>1</sup>The character is only allowed in packages.

```

\omdsetkeys
11 <*package>
12 \newcommand\omdsetkeys[2]{\csname clear@#1@keys\endcsname\setkeys{#1}{#2}}
13 </package>
14 <*ltxml>
15 </ltxml>

\omd@ext@clear@keys \omd@ext@clear@keys{\langle group \rangle}{\langle key \rangle}{\langle default \rangle} extends (or sets up if this is
the first \omdaddkey for \langle group \rangle) the \clear@{\langle group \rangle}@keys macro to set the de-
fault value \langle default \rangle for \langle key \rangle. The \clear@{\langle group \rangle}@keys macro is used in the
generic \omdsetkeys macro below.
16 <*package>
17 \newcommand\omd@ext@clear@keys[3]{\@omd@ext@clear@keys{#1}{#10#2}{#3}}
18 \newcommand\omd@ext@clear@keys[3]{\@ifundefined{clear@#1@keys}%
19 {\expandafter\def\csname clear@#1@keys\endcsname{%
20 {\expandafter\gdef\csname #2\endcsname{#3}}}}%
21 {\expandafter\g@addto@macro\csname clear@#1@keys\endcsname{%
22 {\expandafter\gdef\csname #2\endcsname{#3}}}}}
23 </package>
24 <*ltxml>
25 </ltxml>

```

### 3.1 Using better defaults than empty

\omdaddkeynew \omdaddkeynew is an experimental version of \omdaddkey which gives \omd@unspecified as an optional argument, so that it is used as the default value here and then test for it in \omfidus. But unfortunately, this does not work yet.

```

26 <*package>
27 \newcommand\omdaddkeynew[3][]{\omd@ext@clear@keys{#2}{#3}{#1}%
28 \define@key{#2}{#3}{\expandafter\gdef\csname #2@#3\endcsname{##1}}}
29 </package>
30 <*ltxml>
31 </ltxml>

```

EdNote(2) \omd@unspecified A internal macro for unspecified values. It is used to initialize keys.<sup>2</sup>

```

32 <*package>
33 \newcommand\omd@unspecified{an omd-defined key left unspecified}
34 </package>
35 <*ltxml>
36 </ltxml>

```

\omdifus This just tests for equality of the first arg with \omd@unspecified

```

37 <*package>
38 \newcommand\omdifus[4]{\message{testing #1@#2=\csname#1@#2\endcsname}\expandafter\ifx\csname #1
39 </package>
40 <*ltxml>
41 </ltxml>

```

---

<sup>2</sup>EDNOTE: MK: we could probably embed an package error or warning in here

### 3.2 Finale

Finally, we need to terminate the file with a success mark for perl.

```
42 <|txml|>1;
```

## References

- [Koh06] Michael Kohlhase. OMDOC – *An open markup format for mathematical documents [Version 1.2]*. LNAI 4180. Springer Verlag, Aug. 2006. URL: <http://omdoc.org/pubs/omdoc1.2.pdf>.
- [Koh10] Michael Kohlhase. “An Open Markup Format for Mathematical Documents OMDoc [Version 1.3]”. Draft Specification. 2010. URL: <https://svn.omdoc.org/repos/omdoc/branches/omdoc-1.3/doc/spec/main.pdf>.