

CIECA XML Glossary

Name	Definition
attribute	Attributes allow you to add information about an element using name-value pairs. Attributes are often used to define properties of elements that are not considered the content of the element. e.g. <book isbn="03827"></book>
begin tag	open tag, the tag that precedes an element's data. A begin tag consists of a less-than sign, followed by the data element name (tag name) followed by a greater-than sign, e.g. "<tag>"
camel case	CamelFont, a convention for building names by concatenating a phrase or group of words, each of which has only its first letter capitalized, with no spaces, e.g. <ADataStructureForTheNextMillenium>
CamelFont	Same as camel case
child	see subordinate
close tag	see end tag
complex type	a collection of related elements
containment hierarchy	hierarchy, tree structure
content	the characters used within a defined element, e.g. <ElementName>Content text</ElementName>
content model	describes the content structure of elements and attributes in the XML document
document	the markup, a .xml file, a complete unit of xml markup
document type definition	a DTD or xml schema, a formal description of the format of an xml document
DTD	a file format (.DTD) for xml document type definition. Webopedia: "Short for document type definition. A DTD states what tags and attributes are used to describe content in an SGML document, where each tag is allowed, and which tags can appear within other tags."
ebXML	ebXML (Electronic Business using eXtensible Markup Language), sponsored by UN/CEFACT and OASIS, is a modular suite of specifications that enables enterprises of any size and in any geographical location to conduct business over the Internet. Using ebXML, companies now have a standard method to exchange business messages, conduct trading relationships, communicate data in common terms and define and register business processes."
element	Elements form the backbone of XML documents, creating structures you can manipulate with programs or style sheets. Elements identify named sections of information and are built using markup tags that identify the name, start, and end of the element.
empty element	an element with no data, e.g. "<tag></tag>"
empty tag	a special tag for an empty element that combines the start and end tags e.g. "<tag/>"
end tag	close tag, the tag that follows an element's data. An end tag consists of a less-than sign, followed by a forward slash, followed by the data element name (tag name) followed by a greater-than sign, e.g. "</tag>"
entity	Used in EMS committee discussions to mean "grouping of related data". In XML, has varied forms including document entity, parsed entity, unparsed entity, and general entity.
field	What a data element is called in dBase. When used in a CIECA context means the same as data element
hierarchy	containment hierarchy, tree structure

CIECA XML Glossary

Loop	By definition, loops are groups of two or more semantically related segments. In use, in the actual data stream, a loop may appear as only the loop beginning segment. Data segment loops may be unbounded or bounded. In order to establish the start of the loop, the first data segment in the loop shall appear once and only once in each occurrence. The beginning segment of a loop shall not appear elsewhere in the loop. Loops may have a specified maximum number of occurrences. Alternatively, the loop may be specified as having an unlimited number of occurrences.
markup	XML data, a .xml file, the data together with its tags
namespace	By using XML namespaces to qualify element names, you can avoid naming conflicts for elements that have the same name. Associating a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) with a namespace ensures that only elements with the same name remain unambiguous. e.g. xmlns="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:xml-data
object	a grouping of data that goes together; a logical grouping or collection of data
open tag	see begin tag
parent	see superordinate
root element	The top hierarchy element from which all other elements are nested in an XML document
root tag	same as root element
schema	xml schema, w3c standard for describing xml document structure in xml markup
Segment	A segment is composed of: a unique segment ID; one or more logically related simple data elements or composite data structures, or both, each preceded by a data element separator; and a segment terminator.
sequence	the specific order in which elements are to be displayed in an XML document
SGML	Standard Generalized Markup Language
simple type	a set of constraints on the value space and lexical space of a data type
start tag	open tag, begin tag
subordinate	child, an element that is contained within another element in a containment hierarchy
subset	with reference to another set, having fewer members than the other set, all of which are present in the other set
superordinate	parent, an element that contains other elements in a containment hierarchy
superset	with reference to another set, having all the members of the other set plus more
tag	e.g. <tag></tag>
transaction	Within EMS, a transaction refers to a business purpose for which selected data is grouped, i.e. an assignment transaction, vs. a supplement transaction.

CIECA XML Glossary

Transaction 272	This X12 Transaction Set contains the format and establishes the data contents of the Property and Casualty Loss Notification Transaction Set (272) for use within the context of an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) environment. The transaction set can be used to provide loss information flow between property and casualty (P & C) insurance companies, agents, service providers, and industry bureaus. Expected users are property and casualty insurance companies, agents, service providers (e.g. adjusters or glaziers), and industry bureaus (e.g., National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB) or the Index System). Business functions consist of loss notification, work assignments and reporting.
Transaction 124	This X12 Transaction Set contains the format and establishes the data contents of the Vehicle Damage Transaction Set (124) for use within the context of an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) environment. This standard can be used to provide vehicle damage information flow between Property & Casualty (P&C) insurance companies, independent agents, service providers, information providers, self-insurers and financial institutions. Business functions consist of the estimating of vehicle damage and the detailed reporting of parts and labor cost connected with repairing the estimated damage.
Transaction 841	This X12 Transaction Set contains the format and establishes the data contents of the Specifications/Technical Information Transaction Set (841) for use within the context of an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) environment. The transaction set can be used to transmit or request specifications or technical information between trading partners. It can be used to transmit engineering change and engineering change requests. It can also be used to allow EDI trading partners the ability to exchange a complete or partial technical description of a product, process, service, etc. over the same path as any other EDI transaction. The detail area can include graphic, text, parametric, tabular, image, spectral, or audio data. A transmission includes identification information to assist the receiver in interpreting and utilizing the information included in the transaction.
Transaction Set	The information included in a transaction set is, for the most part, the same as the information in a conventionally printed document. A transaction set is the data that is exchanged in order to convey meaning between parties engaged in EDI, consisting of a specific group of segments that represent a business document (e.g. purchase order, invoice). The function of each transaction set is defined in a purpose and scope statement. Each transaction set is composed of one or more tables, which list the segments in a predefined position.
tree structure	hierarchy, containment hierarchy, ...
union	from set theory, combining every member of two or more sets (e.g. all the data elements from two standards)
valid	A determination that a given XML file meets the specifications in its corresponding DTD or Schema.
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium, a standards group comprised of members from companies involved with the Internet and World Wide Web.
well-formed	well-formed xml markup has and end tag for every start tag and end tags for all child tags before the end tag for the parent
well-formedness	the condition of being well-formed (as in "Check the markup for well-formedness.")

CIECA XML Glossary

X12	Accredited Standards Committee X12 (ASC X12) was accredited by ANSI in 1979, ASC X12, Electronic Data Interchange, is a voluntary standards group charged with developing American National Standards for electronic data interchange.
xml	Short for <i>Extensible Markup Language</i> , a specification developed by the W3C. XML is a pared-down version of SGML, designed especially for Web documents. It allows designers to create their own customized tags, enabling the definition, transmission, validation, and interpretation of data between applications and between organizations.
xml schema	A special kind of XML document written according to the rules given in the W3C XML Schema specification. Schema documents have a file extension of .xsd (Xml Schema Document) and are used for validation of XML documents
XSL	Short for <i>Extensible Style Language</i> , a specification for separating style from content when creating HTML or XML pages. The specifications work much like templates, allowing designers to apply single style documents to multiple pages. XSL is the second style specification to be offered by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)(www.w3c.org). The first, called Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), is similar to XSL but does not include two major XSL's innovations -- allowing developers to dictate the way Web pages are printed, and specifications allowing one to transfer XML documents across different applications. W3C released the first draft of XSL in August 1998, and promotes the specifications as helpful to the Web's speed, accessibility, and maintenance.
XSLT	Short for <i>Extensible Style Language Transformation</i> , the language used in XSL style sheets to transform XML documents into other XML documents. An XSL processor reads the XML document and follows the instructions in the XSL style sheet, then it outputs a new XML document or XML-document fragment. This is extremely useful in e-commerce, where the same data need to be converted into different representations of XML. Not all companies use the exact same programs, applications and computer systems. XSLT Recommendation was written and developed by the XSL Working Group and became ratified by the W3C on November 16, 1999.