
**Information technology — Document
Schema Definition Languages
(DSDL) —**

**Part 3:
Rule-based validation — Schematron**

*Technologies de l'information — Langages de définition de schéma de
documents (DSDL) —*

Partie 3: Validation de règles orientées — Schematron

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Document description and processing languages*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 19757-3:2006), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 19757 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL)*:

- *Part 2: Regular-grammar-based validation — RELAX NG*
- *Part 3: Rule-based validation — Schematron*
- *Part 4: Namespace-based Validation Dispatching Language (NVDL)*
- *Part 5: Extensible Datatypes*
- *Part 7: Character Repertoire Description Language (CREPDL)*
- *Part 8: Document Semantics Renaming Language (DSRL)*
- *Part 9: Namespace and datatype declaration in Document Type Definitions (DTDs)*
- *Part 11: Schema association*

Introduction

ISO/IEC 19757 defines a set of Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) that can be used to specify one or more validation processes performed against Extensible Stylesheet Language (XML) or Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) documents. [XML is an application profile SGML (see ISO 8879).]

A document model is an expression of the constraints to be placed on the structure and content of documents to be validated with the model. A number of technologies have been developed through various formal and informal consortia since the development of Document Type Definitions (DTDs) as part of ISO 8879, notably by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS). A number of validation technologies are standardized in DSDL to complement those already available as standards or from industry.

To validate that a structured document conforms to specified constraints in structure and content relieves the potentially many applications acting on the document from having to duplicate the task of confirming that such requirements have been met. Historically, such tasks and expressions have been developed and utilized in isolation, without consideration of how the features and functionality available in other technologies might enhance validation objectives.

The main objective of ISO/IEC 19757 is to bring together different validation-related tasks and expressions to form a single extensible framework that allows technologies to work in series or in parallel to produce a single or a set of validation results. The extensibility of DSDL accommodates validation technologies not yet designed or specified.

In the past, different design and use criteria have led users to choose different validation technologies for different portions of their information. Bringing together information within a single XML document sometimes prevents existing document models from being used to validate sections of data. By providing an integrated suite of constraint description languages that can be applied to different subsets of a single XML document, ISO/IEC 19757 allows different validation technologies to be integrated under a well-defined validation policy.

The structure of this part of ISO/IEC 19757 is as follows. [Clause 5](#) describes the syntax of an ISO Schematron schema. [Clause 6](#) describes the semantics of a correct ISO Schematron schema; the semantics specify when a document is valid with respect to an ISO Schematron schema. [Clause 7](#) describes conformance requirements for implementations of ISO Schematron validators. Annex A is a normative annex providing the ISO/IEC 19757-2 (RELAX NG) schema for ISO Schematron. Annex B is a normative annex providing the ISO Schematron schema for constraints in ISO Schematron that cannot be expressed by the schema of Annex A. Annex C is a normative annex providing the default query language binding to XSLT1. Annex D is a non-normative annex providing an ISO/IEC 19757-2 (RELAX NG compact syntax) schema and corresponding ISO Schematron schema for a simple XML language Schematron Validation Report Language. Annex E is a non-normative annex providing motivating design requirements for ISO Schematron. Annex F is a normative annex allowing certain Schematron elements to be used in external vocabularies. Annex G is a non-normative annex with a simple example of a multi-lingual schema.

This edition is backwards compatible with ISO/IEC 19757-3:2006, supercedes it, and augments it with the following capabilities: patterns may validate different documents, the inclusion mechanism has been supplemented by an enhanced extension mechanism, assertions may have linked properties, and SVRL may take richer text. As well, this edition provides extra query language bindings, in particular for XSLT2.

Considered as a document type, a Schematron schema contains natural-language assertions concerning a set of documents, marked up with various elements and attributes for testing these natural-language assertions, and for simplifying and grouping assertions.

Considered theoretically, a Schematron schema reduces to a non-chaining rule system whose terms are Boolean functions invoking an external query language on the instance and other visible XML documents, with syntactic features to reduce specification size and to allow efficient implementation.

Considered analytically, Schematron has two characteristic high-level abstractions: the pattern and the phase. These allow the representation of non-regular, non-sequential constraints that ISO/IEC 19757-2 cannot specify and various dynamic or contingent constraints.

This part of ISO/IEC 19757 is based on the Schematron^[2] assertion language. The let element is based on XCSL.^[4] Other features arise from the half-dozen early Open Source implementations of Schematron in diverse programming languages and from discussions in electronic forums by Schematron users and implementers.

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Information technology — Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) —

Part 3: Rule-based validation — Schematron

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 19757 specifies Schematron, a schema language for XML. This part of ISO/IEC 19757 establishes requirements for Schematron schemas and specifies when an XML document matches the patterns specified by a Schematron schema.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE Each of the following documents has a unique identifier that is used to cite the document in the text. The unique identifier consists of the part of the reference up to the first comma.

XPath, *XML Path Language (XPath) Version 1.0*, W3C Recommendation, 16 November 1999,¹⁾

XPath2, *XML Path Language (XPath) 2.0*, W3C Recommendation, 23 January 2007,²⁾

XPath2 Functions, *XQuery 1.0 and XPath 2.0 Functions and Operators*, W3C Recommendation, 23 January 2007,³⁾

XSLT1, *XSL Transformations (XSLT) Version 1.0*, W3C Recommendation, 16 November 1999,⁴⁾

XSLT2, *XSL Transformations (XSLT) Version 2.0*, W3C Recommendation, 23 January 2007,⁵⁾

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

abstract pattern

pattern in a rule that has been parameterized to enable reuse

3.2

abstract rule

collection of assertions which can be included in other rules but which does not fire itself

1) <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath>

2) <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath20/>

3) <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath-functions/>

4) <http://www.w3.org/TR/xslt>

5) <http://www.w3.org/TR/xslt20/>

3.3

active pattern

pattern belonging to the active phase

3.4

active phase

one particular phase, whose patterns are used for validation

3.5

assertion

natural-language assertion with corresponding assertion test and ancillary attributes: assertions are marked up with assert and report elements

3.6

assertion test

assertion modelled or implemented by a Boolean query

Note 1 to entry: An assertion test “succeeds” or “fails”.

3.7

compound document

notional instance document which has been divided into the original instance and a number of subordinate well-formed XML documents

Note 1 to entry: These subordinate documents may also contain schema-like information.

3.8

correct schema

schema that satisfies all the requirements of this part of ISO/IEC 19757

3.9

diagnostic

named natural language statements providing information to end-users of validators concerning the expected and actual values together with repair hints

3.10

elaborated rule context expression

single rule context expression which explicitly disallows items selected by lexically previous rule contexts in the same pattern

3.11

good schema

correct schema with queries which terminate and do not add constraints to those of the natural-language assertions

Note 1 to entry: It may not be possible to compute that a schema is good.

3.12

implementation

implementation of a Schematron validator

3.13

name

token with no whitespace characters

3.14

natural-language assertion

natural-language statement expressing some part of a pattern

Note 1 to entry: A natural-language assertion is “met” or “unmet”.

3.15**pattern**

named structure in instances specified in a schema by a lexically-ordered collection of rules

3.16**phase**

named, unordered collection of patterns; patterns may belong to more than one phase; two names, #ALL and #DEFAULT, are reserved with particular meanings

3.17**progressive validation**

validation of constraints in stages determined or grouped to some extent by the schema author rather than, for example, entirely determined by document order

3.18**property**

named data giving additional metadata on an assertion or report

3.19**query language binding**

named set, specified in a document called a Query Language Binding, of the languages and conventions used for assertion tests, rule-context expressions and so on, by a particular Schematron implementation

3.20**rule**

unordered collection of assertions with a rule-context expression and ancillary attributes

3.21**rule context**

element or other information item used for assertion tests

Note 1 to entry: A rule is said to fire when an information item matches the rule context.

3.22**rule-context expression**

query to specify subjects

Note 1 to entry: A rule-context is said to match an information item when that information item has not been matched by any lexically-previous rule context expressions in the same pattern and the information item is one of the information items that the query would specify.

3.23**schema**

specification of a set of XML documents

3.24**subject**

particular information item which corresponds to the object of interest of the natural-language assertions and typically is matched by the context expression of a rule

3.25**valid with respect to a schema**

member of the set of XML documents described by the schema: an instance document is valid if no assertion tests in fired rules of active patterns fail

3.26**variable**

constant value, evaluated within the parent schema, phase, pattern or rule and scoped within the parent schema, phase, pattern or rule

4 Notation

This part of ISO/IEC 19757 uses XPath to identify information items in Schematron schemas.

5 Syntax

5.1 Well-formedness

A Schematron schema shall be a well-formed XML document, according to the version of XML used.

5.2 Namespace

All elements shown in the grammar for Schematron are qualified with the namespace URI [IRI]:

<http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron>

In subsequent clauses, the prefix `sch` is taken as bound to the Schematron namespace URI for exposition purposes. The prefix `sch` is not reserved or required by this part of ISO/IEC 19757. Any element can also have foreign attributes in addition to the attributes shown in the grammar. A foreign attribute is an attribute with a name whose namespace URI is neither the empty string nor the Schematron namespace URI. Any non-empty element may have foreign child elements in addition to the child elements shown in the grammar. A foreign element is an element with a name whose namespace URI is not the Schematron namespace URI. There are no constraints on the relative position of foreign child elements with respect to other child elements.

5.3 Whitespace

Any element can also have as children strings that consist entirely of whitespace characters, where a whitespace character is one of U+0020, U+009, U+00D or U+00A. There are no constraints on the relative position of whitespace string children with respect to child elements.

NOTE Leading and trailing whitespace should be stripped from attributes defined by this part. Whitespace should be collapsed in elements defined by this part that allow text. Whitespace may be stripped from elements defined by this part that do not allow text.

5.4 Core elements

The grammar for Schematron elements is given in Annex A.

5.4.1 `active` element

The required `pattern` attribute is a reference to a pattern that is active in the current phase.

5.4.2 `assert` element

An assertion made about the context nodes. The data content is a natural-language assertion. The required `test` attribute is an assertion test evaluated in the current context. If the test evaluates positive, the report succeeds. The optional `diagnostics` attribute is a reference to further diagnostic information.

The natural-language assertion shall be a positive statement of a constraint.

The `icon`, `see` and `fpi` attributes allow rich interfaces and documentation. They are defined below.

The `flag` attribute allows more detailed outcomes. It is defined below.

The `role` and `subject` attributes allow explicit identification of some part of a pattern. They are defined below.

NOTE The natural-language assertion may contain information about actual values in addition to expected values and may contain diagnostic information. Users should note, however, that the `diagnostic` element is provided for such information to encourage clear statement of the natural-language assertion.

5.4.3 `extends` element

The `extends` element allows reference to the contents of other declarations. The `extends` element shall either have an `href` attribute or a `rule` attribute but not both.

Abstract rules are named lists of assertions without a context expression. An `extends` element with a `rule` attribute shall reference an abstract rule. The current rule uses all the assertions from the abstract rule it extends.

An `extends` attribute with an `href` attribute shall reference external declarations. The `href` attribute is an IRI reference to an external well-formed XML document or to an element in external well-formed XML document that is Schematron element of the same type as the parent element of the `extends` element. The contents of that referenced element shall be inserted in place of the `extends` element.

In such a case, the relative position of elements in the post-inclusion document may be to that extent invalid against the schema for Schematron Annex A; however, other schema constraints such as containment shall still apply.

NOTE The capability to extend with multiple elements was not part of ISO/IEC 19757-3:2006.

5.4.4 `include` element

The required `href` attribute shall be an IRI reference to a well-formed XML document or to an element in a well-formed XML document.

The referenced element shall be inserted in place of the `include` element. The referenced element shall be a type which is allowed by the grammar for Schematron at the location of the `include` element.

5.4.5 `let` element

A declaration of a named variable. If the `let` element is the child of a `rule` element, the variable is calculated and scoped to the current rule and context. Otherwise, the variable is calculated with the context of the instance document root.

The required `name` attribute is the name of the variable. The `value` attribute is an expression evaluated in the current context. If no `value` attribute is specified, the value of the attribute is the element content of the `let` element.

It is an error to reference a variable that has not been defined in the current schema, phase, pattern, or rule, if the query language binding allows this to be determined reliably. It is an error for a variable to be multiply defined in the current schema, phase, pattern and rule.

The variable is substituted into assertion tests and other expressions in the same rule before the test or expression is evaluated. The query language binding specifies which lexical conventions are used to detect references to variables.

5.4.6 `name` element

Provides the names of nodes from the instance document to allow clearer assertions and diagnostics. The optional `path` attribute is an expression evaluated in the current context that returns a string that is the name of a node. In the latter case, the name of the node is used.

5.4.7 `ns` element

Specification of a namespace prefix and URI. The required `prefix` attribute is an XML name with no colon character. The required `uri` attribute is a namespace URI [IRI].

In an ISO Schematron schema, namespace prefixes in context expressions, assertion tests and other query expressions should use the namespace bindings provided by this element. Namespace prefixes should not use the namespace bindings in scope for element and attribute names.

NOTE Because the characters allowed as names may change in versions of XML subsequent to W3C XML 1.0, the ISO/IEC 19757-2 (RELAX NG Compact Syntax) schema for Schematron does not constrain the prefix to particular characters.

5.4.8 `param` element

A name-value pair providing parameters for an abstract pattern. The required `name` attribute is an XML name with no colon. The required `value` attribute is a fragment of a query.

5.4.9 `pattern` element

A structure, simple or complex. A set of rules giving constraints that are in some way related. The `id` attribute provides a unique name for the pattern and is required for abstract patterns.

The optional `documents` attribute provides IRIs of subordinate document the rule contexts are relative to. If the expression evaluates to more than one IRI, then the pattern is sought in each of the documents. The `documents` attribute is evaluated in the context of the original instance document root.

The `title` and `p` elements allow rich documentation.

The `icon`, `see` and `fpi` attributes allow rich interfaces and documentation.

When a `pattern` element has the attribute `abstract` with a value `true`, then the pattern defines an abstract pattern. An abstract pattern shall not have a `is-a` attribute and shall have an `id` attribute.

NOTE The `documents` attribute was not part of ISO/IEC 19757-3:2006.

5.4.10 `phase` element

A grouping of patterns, to name and declare variations in schemas, for example, to support progressive validation. The required `id` attribute is the name of the phase. The element specifies the phase to be used for validating documents, for example, by user command.

Two names, `#ALL` and `#DEFAULT`, have special meanings. The name `#ALL` is reserved to denote that all patterns are active. The name `#DEFAULT` is to denote that the name given in the `defaultPhase` attribute on the schema element should be used. If no `defaultPhase` is specified, then all patterns are active.

The `icon`, `see` and `fpi` attributes allow rich interfaces and documentation.

NOTE The names `#ALL` and `#DEFAULT` shall not be used in a Schematron schema. They are for use when invoking or configuring schema validation, for example, as a command-line parameter.

5.4.11 `report` element

An assertion made about the context nodes. The data content is a natural-language assertion. The required `test` attribute is an assertion test evaluated in the current context. If the test evaluates positive, the report succeeds. The optional `diagnostics` attribute is a reference to further diagnostic information.

The natural-language assertion shall be a positive statement of a found pattern or a negative statement of a constraint.

The `icon`, `see` and `fpi` attributes allow rich interfaces and documentation. They are defined below.

The `flag` attribute allows more detailed outcomes. It is defined below.

The `role` and `subject` attributes allow explicit identification of some part of a pattern. They are defined below.

NOTE The natural-language assertion may contain information about actual values in addition to expected values and may contain diagnostic information. Users should note, however, that the `diagnostic` element is provided for such information to encourage clear statement of the natural-language assertion.

5.4.12 `rule` element

A list of assertions tested within the context specified by the required `context` attribute. The `context` attribute specifies the rule context expression.

The `icon`, `see` and `fpi` attributes allow rich interfaces and documentation.

The `flag` attribute allows more detailed outcomes. It is defined below.

The `role` and `subject` attributes allow explicit identification of some part of a pattern as part of the validation outcome. They are defined below.

When the `rule` element has the attribute `abstract` with a value `true`, then the rule is an abstract rule. An abstract rule shall not have a `context` attribute. An abstract rule is a list of assertions that will be invoked by other rules belonging to the same pattern using the `extends` element. Abstract rules provide a mechanism for reducing schema size.

NOTE It is not an error if a rule never fires in a document. In order to test that a document always has some context, a new pattern should be created from the context of the document, with an assertion requiring the element or attribute.

5.4.13 `schema` element

The top-level element of a Schematron schema.

The optional `schemaVersion` attribute gives the version of the schema. Its allowed values are not defined by this part of ISO/IEC 19757 and its use is implementation-dependent.

The optional `queryBinding` attribute provides the short name of the query language binding in use. The `defaultPhase` attribute may be used to indicate the phase to use in the absence of explicit user-supplied information.

The `title` and `p` elements allow rich documentation.

The `icon`, `see` and `fpi` attributes allow rich interfaces and documentation.

5.4.14 `value-of` element

Finds or calculates values from the instance document to allow clearer assertions and diagnostics. The required `select` attribute is an expression evaluated in the current context that returns a string.

Variable references in the `select` attribute are resolved in the scope of the current schema, phase, pattern and rule.

5.5 Ancillary elements and attributes

5.5.1 `diagnostic` element

A natural-language message giving more specific details concerning a failed assertion, such as found *versus* expected values and repair hints.

NOTE 1 Diagnostics in multiple languages may be supported by using a different `diagnostic` element for each language, with the appropriate `xml:lang` language attribute, and referencing all the unique identifiers of the `diagnostic` elements in the `diagnostics` attribute of the assertion. Annex G gives a simple example of a multi-lingual schema.

NOTE 2 Typical values for the `role` attribute on a `diagnostic` element might be `warning`, `caution` or `note`.

5.5.2 `diagnostics` element

A section containing individual `diagnostic` elements.

5.5.3 `dir` element

A section of natural-language text with a direction specified by the `value` attribute. The value `ltr` indicates left-to-right text; the value `rtl` indicates right-to-left text.

5.5.4 `emph` element

A portion of text that should be rendered with some emphasis.

5.5.5 `flag` attribute

A Boolean variable with initial value `false`. A flag is implicitly declared by an assertion or rule having a `flag` attribute with that name. The value of a flag becomes `true` when an assertion with that flag fails or a rule with that flag fires.

The purpose of flags is to convey state or severity information to a subsequent process.

5.5.6 `fpi` attribute

A formal public identifier for the schema, phase or other element.

5.5.7 `icon` attribute

The location of a graphics file containing some visible representation of the severity, significance or other grouping of the associated element.

5.5.8 `p` element

A paragraph of natural language text containing maintainer and user information about the parent element. The schema can nominate paragraphs that should be rendered in a distinct way, keyed with the `class` attribute.

5.5.9 `properties` element

A section containing individual property elements.

NOTE The `properties` element was not part of ISO/IEC 19757-3:2006.

5.5.10 `property` element

An element to declare additional arbitrary properties for the subjects of failed assertions and successful reports.

The optional scheme element should be an IRI or other public identifier which specifies the notation used for the metadata value.

NOTE 1 The property element is suitable for linking assertions or reports to actions, to additional metadata, to datatyping, and to dynamically extracted text related to the subject.

NOTE 2 Where the property value contains elements in a well-known namespace or where the scheme used is otherwise obvious or unnecessary, the scheme element may be omitted. For example, if the property element contains an ISO/IEC 19757-7 Character Repertoire Description Language schema, no scheme attribute is appropriate.

NOTE 3 Properties are defined as assertions in order to associate assertion text with the property. A property of an assert element typically should be information for validation. A property of a report element typically should be information for document augmentation (post schema validation information set.)

NOTE 4 The property element was not part of ISO/IEC 19757-3:2006.

5.5.11 `role` attribute

A name describing the function of the assertion or context node in the pattern. If the assertion has a `subject` attribute, then the role labels the arc between the context node and any nodes which match the path expression given by the `subject` attribute.

5.5.12 `see` attribute

The URI [IRI] of external information of interest to maintainers and users of the schema.

5.5.13 `span` element

A portion of some paragraph that should be rendered in a distinct way, keyed with the `class` attribute.

5.5.14 `subject` attribute

A path allowing more precise specification of nodes. The path expression is evaluated in the context of the context node of the current rule. If no subject attribute is specified, the current subject node may be used.

NOTE The `subject` attribute is required because the rule context may have been selected for reasons of convenience or performance, in association with the particular assertion tests. In such cases, the rule context may not be useful to identify users, and the nodes located by the `subject` attribute may be more useful. Similarly, it may not be possible to determine from an assertion test which nodes the assertion test has tested. In such a case, the nodes located by the `subject` attribute may be more useful.

5.5.15 `title` element

A summary of the purpose or role of the schema, pattern or rule for the purpose of documentation or a rich user interface.

6 Semantics

6.1 Validation function

A general Schematron validator is a function returning “valid”, “invalid” or “error”. The function notionally performs two steps: transforming the schema into a minimal syntax, then testing the instance against the minimal syntax.

A Schematron validator is a function over the following:

- a query language binding;
- a schema document;
- an instance to be validated;
- external XML documents addressed using information in the instance or schema;
- a phase name, or #ALL if all patterns shall be active patterns, or #DEFAULT if the defaultPhase attribute on the schema element shall be used;
- a list of name-value pairs, if the schema uses external variables.

NOTE This part of ISO/IEC 19757 does not constrain other information provided by an implementation nor other uses of Schematron schemas. However, it is the intent of this part of ISO/IEC 19757 to support implementations to provide rich, specific diagnostics customised with values that assist in detecting and rectifying problems.

6.2 Minimal syntax

To simplify the specification of semantics later, the following transformation steps are first applied to a schema, resulting in a schema in the minimal syntax.

- Resolve all inclusions by replacing the `include` element by the resource linked to.
- Resolve all abstract patterns by replacing parameter references with actual parameter values in all enclosed attributes that contain queries.
- Resolve all abstract rules in the schema by replacing the `extends` elements with the contents of the abstract rule identified.
- Negate all `report` elements into `assert` elements.
- Remove elements used for diagnostics and documentation.

The resulting minimal syntax is also a valid Schematron instance in the full syntax. The minimal syntax differs from the complex syntax by not containing the following XPath expressions.

- `//sch:include`
- `//sch:pattern[@abstract="true"]`
- `//sch:pattern[@is-a]`
- `//sch:rule[@abstract="true"]`
- `//sch:extends`
- `//sch:report`
- `//sch:diagnostics`
- `//sch:p`
- `//sch:title`

6.3 Abstract pattern processing

Abstract patterns allow a common definition mechanism for structures which use different names and paths, but which are at heart the same. For example, there are different table markup languages, but

they all can be in large part represented as an abstract pattern where a table contains rows and rows contain entries, as defined in the following example using the default query language binding:

```
<sch:pattern abstract="true" id="table">
  <sch:rule context="$table">
    <sch:assert test="$row">
      The element <name/> is a table. Tables contain rows.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>

  <sch:rule context="$row">
    <sch:assert test="$entry">
      The element <name/> is a table row. Rows contain entries.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
</sch:pattern>
```

When a pattern element has the attribute `is-a` with a value specifying the name of an abstract pattern, then the pattern is an instance of an abstract pattern. Such a pattern shall not contain any rule elements, but shall have `param` elements for all parameters used in the abstract pattern.

The following example uses the abstract pattern for tables given above to create three patterns for tables with different names or structures.

```
<sch:pattern is-a="table" id="HTML_Table">
  <sch:param name="table" value="table"/>
  <sch:param name="row" value="tr"/>
  <sch:param name="entry" value="td|th"/>
</sch:pattern>

<sch:pattern is-a="table" id="CALS_Table">
  <sch:param name="table" value="table"/>
  <sch:param name="row" value="//row"/>
  <sch:param name="entry" value="cell"/>
</sch:pattern>

<sch:pattern is-a="table" id="calendar">
  <sch:param name="table" value="calendar/year"/>
  <sch:param name="row" value="week"/>
  <sch:param name="entry" value="day"/>
</sch:pattern>
```

When creating an instance of an abstract pattern, the parameter values supplied by the `param` element replace the parameter references used in the abstract patterns. The examples above use the default query language binding in which the character `.` is used as the delimiter for parameter references.

Thus, given the abstract patterns defined earlier in this clause, the patterns defined above are equivalent to the following, with the `id` elements shown expanded:

```
<sch:pattern id="HTML_table">
  <sch:rule context="table">
    <sch:assert test="tr">
      The element table is a table. Tables containing rows.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
  <sch:rule context="tr">
    <sch:assert test="td|th">
      The element tr is a table row. Rows contain entries.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
</sch:pattern>

<sch:pattern id="CALS_table">
  <sch:rule context="table">
    <sch:assert test="//row">
      The element table is a table. Tables containing rows.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
</sch:pattern>
```

```

    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
  <sch:rule context="//row">
    <sch:assert test="cell">
      The element row is a table row. Rows contain entries.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
</sch:pattern>

<sch:pattern id="calendar">
  <sch:rule context="calendar/year">
    <sch:assert test="week">
      The element year is a table. Tables containing rows.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
  <sch:rule context="week">
    <sch:assert test="day">
      The element week is a table row. Rows contain entries.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
</sch:pattern>

```

6.4 Query language binding

A query language binding shall provide the following:

- the general query language used. A name token which identifies the query language. The data model;
- the rule context query language. The rule context scope;
- the assertion test, a function which returns a data value coercible into Boolean.

A schema language binding may also provide the following:

- the data models of the various query languages, the conversion between data models, and the treatment of information items: which information items are stripped or ignored, which information items are errors, and which information items are used;
- the name query language, a function which returns a data value coercible into a string;
- the value-of query language, a function which returns a data value coercible into a string;
- the let value query language, a function which returns a data value;
- the documents selecting query language, a function which returns a data value interpretable as a list or sequence of IRIs;
- the variable delimiter convention, a lexical convention such as a delimiter by which the use of a variable in a query expression shall be recognized;
- the abstract pattern parameter convention, a lexical convention such as a delimiter by which the parameters of abstract patterns inside query expressions shall be recognised.

The query language binding may also specify the element types in other namespaces which provide query-language-specific ancillary information or pragmatic hints.

The query language binding shall specify any whitespace processing required on queries.

The query language binding shall specify any restrictions to the value of name tokens.

A Schematron implementation which does not support the query language binding, specified in a schema with the `queryBinding` attribute, shall fail with an error.

NOTE The following query language names are reserved without further definition. Implementations which use different query language bindings are encouraged to use one of these names if appropriate: `stx`, `xslt`, `exslt`, `xslt2`, `xpath`, `xpath2`, `xquery`.

6.5 Order and side-effects

The order in which elements are validated is implementation-dependent, without altering the validity of the instance.

The order in which patterns are used is implementation-dependent, without altering the validity of the instance.

The order in which assertions are tested is implementation-dependent, without altering the validity of the instance.

The only elements for which order is significant are the `rule` and `let` elements.

A `rule` element acts as an if-then-else statement within each pattern. An implementation may make order non-significant by converting rules context expressions to elaborated rule context expressions.

A `let` element may use lexically previous variables within the same rule or global variables.

All queries shall act as pure functions. Queries shall not alter the instance in any way visible to other queries. This part of ISO/IEC 19757 does not specify any outcome augmentation of the instance being validated.

NOTE The behaviour of the `rule` element allows constraints that would require a complex context expression to be factored into simpler expressions in different rules.

7 Conformance

7.1 Simple conformance

A simple-conformance implementation shall be able to report for any XML document that its structure does not conform to that of a valid Schematron schema.

- A valid schema conforms to the constraints of Annex A, the normative ISO/IEC 19757-2 (RELAX NG Compact Syntax) schema of this part of ISO/IEC 19757.

A simple-conformance implementation shall be able to determine for any XML document and for any good schema whether the document is valid with respect to the schema.

NOTE 1 It is not a requirement of this part of ISO/IEC 19757 that a simple-conformance implementation shall be able to determine whether validation will terminate or whether the queries are feasible against some other schema for the instance. The ability to determine these depends on the query language used. Where the query language allows incorrectness to be established, implementations are encouraged to report this information as part of validation.

NOTE 2 It is not a requirement of this part of ISO/IEC 19757 that a simple-conformance implementation shall be able to generate validation reports in the Schematron Validation Report Language, defined in Annex D.

7.2 Full conformance

A full-conformance implementation shall be able to determine for any XML document whether it is a correct schema.

- A valid schema conforms to the constraints of Annex A, the normative ISO/IEC 19757-2 (RELAX NG Compact Syntax) schema of this part of ISO/IEC 19757.
- A valid schema conforms to the constraints of Annex B, the normative ISO Schematron schema of this part of ISO/IEC 19757.
- A correct schema's attributes conform to the grammars specified by the query language binding in use.

- A correct schema has one definition only in scope for any variable name in any context.
- The values of the attributes `flag`, `id`, `name` and `prefix` are well-formed names in the version of XML being used.

A full-conformance implementation shall be able to determine for any XML document and for any good schema whether the document is valid with respect to the schema.

NOTE 1 It is not a requirement of this part of ISO/IEC 19757 that a full-conformance implementation shall be able to determine whether the validation will terminate or whether the queries are feasible against some other schema for the instance. The ability to determine these depends on the query language used. Where the query language allows incorrectness to be established, implementations are encouraged to report this information as part of validation.

NOTE 2 It is not a requirement of this part of ISO/IEC 19757 that a full-conformance implementation shall be able to generate validation reports in the Schematron Validation Report Language, defined in Annex D.

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Annex A (normative)

RELAX NG schema for Schematron

A correct Schematron schema shall be valid with respect to the following ISO/IEC 19757-2 (RELAX NG Compact Syntax) schema.

```
# Copyright © ISO/IEC 2015

# The following permission notice and disclaimer shall be included in all
# copies of this XML schema ("the Schema"), and derivations of the Schema:

# Permission is hereby granted, free of charge in perpetuity, to any
# person obtaining a copy of the Schema, to use, copy, modify, merge and
# distribute free of charge, copies of the Schema for the purposes of
# developing, implementing, installing and using software based on the
# Schema, and to permit persons to whom the Schema is furnished to do so,
# subject to the following conditions:

# THE SCHEMA IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR
# IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
# FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL
# THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR
# OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE,
# ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEMA OR THE USE OR
# OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SCHEMA.

# In addition, any modified copy of the Schema shall include the following
# notice:

# "THIS SCHEMA HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM THE SCHEMA DEFINED IN ISO/IEC 19757-3,
# AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS COMPLYING WITH THAT STANDARD".

namespace local = ""
default namespace sch = "http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"

start = schema

# Element declarations.
schema =
  element schema {
    attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
    rich,
    attribute schemaVersion { non-empty-string }?,
    attribute defaultPhase { xsd:IDREF }?,
    attribute queryBinding { non-empty-string }?,
    (foreign
    & inclusion*
    & (title?, ns*, p*, let*, phase*, pattern+, p*, diagnostics?, properties))
  }
active =
  element active {
    attribute pattern { xsd:IDREF },
    (foreign & (text | dir | emph | span)*)
  }
assert =
  element assert {
    attribute test { exprValue },
    attribute flag { flagValue }?,
    attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
    attribute diagnostics { xsd:IDREFS }?,
    attribute properties { xsd:IDREFS }?,
    rich,
    linkable,
```

```

        (foreign & (text | name | value-of | emph | dir | span)*)
    }
    diagnostic =
        element diagnostic {
            attribute id { xsd:ID },
            rich,
            (foreign & (text | value-of | emph | dir | span)*)
        }
    diagnostics = element diagnostics { foreign & inclusion* & diagnostic* }
    dir =
        element dir {
            attribute value { "ltr" | "rtl" }?,
            (foreign & text)
        }
    emph = element emph { text }
    extends =
        element extends {
            (attribute rule { xsd:IDREF }
            | attribute href { uriValue } ),
            foreign-empty
        }
    let =
        element let {
            attribute name { nameValue },
            (attribute value { string }
            | foreign-element+)
        }
    name =
        element name {
            attribute path { pathValue }?,
            foreign-empty
        }
    ns =
        element ns {
            attribute uri { uriValue },
            attribute prefix { nameValue },
            foreign-empty
        }
    p =
        element p {
            attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
            attribute class { classValue }?,
            attribute icon { uriValue }?,
            (foreign & (text | dir | emph | span)*)
        }
    param =
        element param {
            attribute name { nameValue },
            attribute value { non-empty-string }
        }
    pattern =
        element pattern {
            attribute documents { pathValue }?,
            rich,
            (foreign
            & inclusion*
            & ((attribute abstract { "true" },
                attribute id { xsd:ID },
                title?,
                (p*, let*, rule*))
            | (attribute abstract { "false" }?,
                attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
                title?,
                (p*, let*, rule*))
            | (attribute abstract { "false" }?,
                attribute is-a { xsd:IDREF },
                attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
                title?,
                (p*, param*)))))
        }

```

```

phase =
  element phase {
    attribute id { xsd:ID },
    rich,
    (foreign & inclusion* & (p*, let*, active*))
  }
properties = element properties { property* }
property =
  element property {
    attribute id { xsd:ID },
    attribute role { roleValue }?,
    attribute scheme { text }?,
    (foreign & (text | name | value-of | emph | dir | span)*)
  }
report =
  element report {
    attribute test { exprValue },
    attribute flag { flagValue }?,
    attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
    attribute diagnostics { xsd:IDREFS }?,
    attribute properties { xsd:IDREFS }?,
    rich,
    linkable,
    (foreign & (text | name | value-of | emph | dir | span)*)
  }
rule =
  element rule {
    attribute flag { flagValue }?,
    rich,
    linkable,
    (foreign
      & inclusion*
      & ((attribute abstract { "true" },
        attribute id { xsd:ID },
        let*,
        (assert | report | extends | p)+)
      | (attribute context { pathValue },
        attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
        attribute abstract { "false" }?,
        let*,
        (assert | report | extends | p)+)))
    )
  }
span =
  element span {
    attribute class { classValue },
    (foreign & text)
  }
title = element title { (text | dir)* }
value-of =
  element value-of {
    attribute select { pathValue },
    foreign-empty
  }
# common declarations
inclusion =
  element include {
    attribute href { uriValue },
    foreign-empty
  }
rich =
  attribute icon { uriValue }?,
  attribute see { uriValue }?,
  attribute fpi { fpiValue }?,
  attribute xml:lang { langValue }?,
  attribute xml:space { "preserve" | "default" }?
linkable =
  attribute role { roleValue }?,
  attribute subject { pathValue }?
foreign = foreign-attributes, foreign-element*
foreign-empty = foreign-attributes

```

```
foreign-attributes = attribute * - (local:* | xml:*) { text }*
foreign-element =
  element * - sch:* {
    (attribute * { text }
    | foreign-element
    | schema
    | text)*
  }

# Data types
uriValue = xsd:anyURI
pathValue = string
exprValue = string
fpiValue = string
langValue = xsd:language
roleValue = string
flagValue = string
nameValue = string

# In the default query language binding, xsd:NCNAME
classValue = string
non-empty-string = xsd:token { minLength = "1" }
```

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Annex B (normative)

Schematron schema for additional constraints

A correct Schematron schema shall be valid with respect to the following Schematron schema.

```
<!--
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```

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THE SCHEMA IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEMA OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SCHEMA.

In addition, any modified copy of the Schema shall include the following notice:

THIS SCHEMA HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM THE SCHEMA DEFINED IN ISO/IEC 19757-3, AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS COMPLYING WITH THAT STANDARD."

```
-->
```

```
<sch:schema xmlns:sch="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron" xml:lang="en">
  <sch:title>Schema for Additional Constraints in Schematron</sch:title>
  <sch:ns prefix="sch" uri="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"/>
  <sch:p>This schema supplies some constraints in addition to those given in the
    ISO/IEC 19757-2
    (RELAX NG Compact Syntax) Schema for Schematron. </sch:p>
  <sch:pattern>
    <sch:rule context="sch:active">
      <sch:assert test="//sch:pattern[@id=current()/@pattern]"> The pattern
        attribute of the active element shall match the id
        attribute of a pattern.</sch:assert>
    </sch:rule>
    <sch:rule context="sch:pattern[@is-a]">
      <sch:assert test="//sch:pattern[@abstract='true'][@id=current()/@is-a]"> The
        is-a attribute of a pattern element shall match
        the id attribute of an abstract pattern.
      </sch:assert>
    </sch:rule>
    <sch:rule context="sch:extends">
      <sch:assert test="//sch:rule[@abstract='true'][@id=current()/@rule]"> The rule
        attribute of an extends element shall match the id
        attribute of an abstract rule.
      </sch:assert>
    </sch:rule>
    <sch:rule context="sch:let">
      <sch:assert
        test="not(//sch:pattern
          [@abstract='true']/sch:param[@name=current()/@name])"
        > A variable name and an abstract pattern parameter should not use the
          same name.
      </sch:assert>
    </sch:rule>
  </sch:pattern>
</sch:schema>
```

Annex C (normative)

Default query language binding

A Schematron schema with no language binding or a `language` attribute with the value `xslt`, in any mix of upper and lower case letters, shall use the following binding.

- The query language used is the extended version of XPath specified in XSLT1. Consequently, the data model used is the data model of those specifications.
- The rule context is interpreted according to the Production 1 of XSLT1. The rule context may be root nodes, elements, attributes, comments and processing instructions. An implementation may allow the rule context to be text nodes at user option however implementations may reject or fail to implement schemas which specify text nodes.
- The assertion test is interpreted according to Production 14 of XPath, as returning a Boolean value.
- The name query is interpreted according to Production 14 of XPath, as returning a string value. Typically, the `select` attribute contains an expression returning an element node: the name query takes the local or prefixed name of the node, not its value.
- The value-of query is interpreted according to Production 14 of XPath, as returning a string value.
- The let value is interpreted according to Production 14 of XPath, as returning a string value.
- The documents attribute of the pattern element shall be interpreted according to the Production 1 of XSLT1, as returning one or more IRI strings that are evaluated using the `document()` function.
- The notation for signifying the use of parameter of an abstract pattern is to prefix the name token with the character `?`. This is a character not found as a delimiter in URLs or XPath. The character not followed by the name of an in-scope parameter shall not be treated as a parameter name delimiter. Such a character may subsequently be used as a delimiter for a variable name or as a literal character.
- A Schematron let expression is treated as an XSLT1 variable. The XSLT1 `$` delimiter signifies the use of a variables in an context expression, assertion test, name query, value-of query or let expression. The character not followed by the name of an in-scope variable shall be treated as a literal character.

The XSLT1 `key` element may be used, in the XSLT1 namespace, before the pattern elements.

The XSLT1 `copy-of` element may be used, in the XSLT1 namespace and without child nodes, inside the property element.

The attributes `id`, `name` and `prefix` should follow the rules for non-colonized names for the version of XML used by the document.

Annex D (informative)

Schematron Validation Report Language

D.1 Description

The Schematron Validation Report Language (SVRL) is a simple XML language which may be used for reporting the results of Schematron validation and for conformance suites.

The order of elements in an SVRL is implementation-dependent; different implementations may generate the same elements in a different order.

All elements shown in the grammar for Simple Validation Report Language are qualified with the namespace URI:

<http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/svrl>

Elements related to the same subordinate document should be grouped together. In subsequent schemas, the prefix `svrl` is taken as bound to the Simple Validation Report Language namespace URI for exposition purposes. The prefix `svrl` is not reserved or required by this part of ISO/IEC 19757.

D.2 RELAX NG compact syntax schema

```
# Copyright © ISO/IEC 2015
#
# The following permission notice and disclaimer shall be included in all
# copies of this XML schema ("the Schema"), and derivations of the Schema:
# Permission is hereby granted, free of charge in perpetuity, to any
# person obtaining a copy of the Schema, to use, copy, modify, merge and
# distribute free of charge, copies of the Schema for the purposes of
# developing, implementing, installing and using software based on the
# Schema, and to permit persons to whom the Schema is furnished to do so,
# subject to the following conditions:
#
# THE SCHEMA IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR
# IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
# FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL
# THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR
# OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE,
# ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEMA OR THE USE OR
# OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SCHEMA.
#
# In addition, any modified copy of the Schema shall include the following
# notice:
#
# THIS SCHEMA HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM THE SCHEMA DEFINED IN ISO/IEC 19757-3,
# AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS COMPLYING WITH THAT STANDARD."

namespace local = ""
default namespace svrl = http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/svrl

schematron-output =
  element schematron-output {
    attribute title { text }?,
    attribute phase { xsd:NMTOKEN }?,
    attribute schemaVersion { text }?,
    human-text*,
    ns-prefix-in-attribute-values*,
```

```

        (active-pattern,
        (fired-rule, (failed-assert | successful-report)*))+
    }
# only namespaces from sch:ns need to be reported
ns-prefix-in-attribute-values =
    element ns-prefix-in-attribute-values {
        attribute prefix { xsd:NMTOKEN },
        attribute uri { text },
        empty
    }
# only active patterns are reported
active-pattern =
    element active-pattern {
        attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
        attribute documents { text }?,
        attribute name { text }?,
        attribute role { xsd:NMTOKEN }?,
        empty
    }
# only rules that are fired are reported,
fired-rule =
    element fired-rule {
        attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
        attribute name { text }?,
        attribute context { text },
        attribute role { xsd:NMTOKEN }?,
        attribute flag { xsd:NMTOKEN }?,
        empty
    }
# only references are reported, not the diagnostic
diagnostic-reference =
    element diagnostic-reference {
        attribute diagnostic { xsd:NMTOKEN },
        human-text
    }
# only failed assertions are reported
failed-assert =
    element failed-assert {
        attlist.assert-and-report, diagnostic-reference*, property-reference*, human-text
    }
# only successful asserts are reported
successful-report =
    element successful-report {
        attlist.assert-and-report, diagnostic-reference*, property-reference*, human-text
    }
# property-reference
property-reference =
    element property-reference {
        attribute property { xsd:NMTOKEN },
        attribute role { text }?,
        attribute scheme { text }?,
        human-text
    }
# human text
human-text =
    element text {
        attribute xml:space { text }?,
        attribute xml:lang { text }?,
        attribute see { text }?,
        attribute icon { text }?,
        attribute fpi { text }?,
        rich-text
    }
# rich text
rich-text = (foreign | dir | span | emph | text)*
# directionality
dir =
    element dir {
        attribute class { text }?,
        attribute dir { text }?,
        text
    }

```

```

    }
# emphasis
emph =
    element emph {
        attribute class { text }?,
        text
    }
# arbitrary markup
span =
    element span {
        attribute class { text },
        text
    }
# foreign
foreign = foreign-attributes | foreign-element
foreign-attributes = attribute * - (xml:* | local:*) { text }*
foreign-element =
    element * - svrl:* {
        (attribute * { text }
        | foreign-element
        | text)*
    }
attlist.assert-and-report =
    attribute id { xsd:ID }?,
    attribute location { text },
    attribute test { text },
    attribute role { xsd:NMTOKEN }?,
    attribute flag { xsd:NMTOKEN }?
start = schematron-output

```

D.3 Schematron Schema

The corresponding Schematron schema is:

```

<!--
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```

The following permission notice and disclaimer shall be included in all copies of this XML schema ("the Schema"), and derivations of the Schema: Permission is hereby granted, free of charge in perpetuity, to any person obtaining a copy of the Schema, to use, copy, modify, merge and distribute free of charge, copies of the Schema for the purposes of developing, implementing, installing and using software based on the Schema, and to permit persons to whom the Schema is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

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In addition, any modified copy of the Schema shall include the following notice:

THIS SCHEMA HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM THE SCHEMA DEFINED IN ISO/IEC 19757-3, AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS COMPLYING WITH THAT STANDARD."

```

-->

```

```

<sch:schema xmlns:sch="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron" xml:lang="en">
  <sch:title>Schema for Schematron Validation Report Language</sch:title>
  <sch:ns prefix="svrl" uri="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/svrl"/>
  <sch:p>The Schematron Validation Report Language is a simple language
    for implementations to use to compare their conformance. It is
    basically a list of all the assertions that fail when validating
    a document, in any order, together with other information such as
    which rules fire. </sch:p>
  <sch:p>This schema can be used to validate SVRL documents, and provides examples
    of the use of abstract rules and abstract patterns.</sch:p>
  <sch:pattern>
    <sch:title>Elements</sch:title>

```

```

<!--Abstract Rules -->
<sch:rule abstract="true" id="second-level">
  <sch:assert test="../svrl:schematron-output"> The <sch:name/> element is a
    child of schematron-output. </sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
<sch:rule abstract="true" id="childless">
  <sch:assert test="count(*)=0"> The <sch:name/> element should not contain
    any elements.
  </sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
<sch:rule abstract="true" id="empty">
  <sch:extends rule="childless"/>
  <sch:assert test="string-length(space-normalize()) = 0"> The <sch:name/>
    element should be empty. </sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
<!-- Rules-->
<sch:rule context="svrl:schematron-output">
  <sch:assert test="not(../*)"> The <sch:name/> element is the root element.
  </sch:assert>
  <sch:assert
    test="count(svrl:text) + count(svrl:ns-prefix-in-attribute-values)
+count(svrl:fired-rule) + count(svrl:failed-assert) +
    count(svrl:successful-report) = count(*)">
    <sch:name/> may only contain the following elements: text,
    ns-prefix-in-attribute-values, active-pattern, fired-rule, failed-assert and
    successful-report. </sch:assert>
  <sch:assert test="svrl:active-pattern">
    <sch:name/> should have at least one active pattern. </sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
<sch:rule context="svrl:text">
  <sch:extends rule="childless"/>
</sch:rule>
<sch:rule context="svrl:diagnostic-reference">
  <sch:extends rule="childless"/>
  <sch:assert test="string-length(@diagnostic) > 0">
    <sch:name/> should have a diagnostic attribute, giving the id of
    the diagnostic.
  </sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
<sch:rule context="svrl:ns-prefix-in-attribute-values">
  <sch:extends rule="second-level"/>
  <sch:extends rule="empty"/>
  <sch:assert
    test="following-sibling::svrl:active-pattern
or following-sibling::svrl:ns-prefix-in-attribute-value"
    > A <sch:name/> comes before an active-pattern or another
    ns-prefix-in-attribute-values element. </sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
<sch:rule context="svrl:active-pattern">
  <sch:extends rule="second-level"/>
  <sch:extends rule="empty"/>
</sch:rule>
<sch:rule context="svrl:fired-rule">
  <sch:extends rule="second-level"/>
  <sch:extends rule="empty"/>
  <sch:assert
    test="preceding-sibling::active-pattern |
preceding-sibling::svrl:fired-rule |
preceding-sibling::svrl:failed-assert |
preceding-sibling::svrl:successful-report"
    > A <sch:name/> comes after an active-pattern, an empty fired-rule,
    a failed-assert or a successful report. </sch:assert>
  <sch:assert test="string-length(@context) > 0"> The <sch:name/> element
    should have a context attribute giving the current
    context, in simple XPath format. </sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
<sch:rule context="svrl:failed-assert | svrl:successful-report">
  <sch:extends rule="second-level"/>
  <sch:assert test="count(svrl:diagnostic-reference) + count(svrl:text) =
    count(*)"> The <sch:name/> element should only contain a
    text element and diagnostic reference elements. </sch:assert>

```

```

    <sch:assert test="count(svrl:text) = 1"> The <sch:name/> element should only
      contain a text element. </sch:assert>
    <sch:assert
      test="preceding-sibling::svrl:failed-rule |
      preceding-sibling::svrl:failed-assert |preceding-sibling::svrl:successful-
      report"
      > A <sch:name/> comes after a fired-rule, a failed-assert or a successful-
      report.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
<!-- Catch-all rule-->
<sch:rule context="*">
  <sch:report test="true()"> An unknown <sch:name/> element has been used.
  </sch:report>
</sch:rule>
</sch:pattern>
<sch:pattern>
  <sch:title>Unique Ids</sch:title>
  <sch:rule context="*[@id]">
    <sch:assert test="not(preceding::*[@id=current()/@id][1])"> Id attributes
      should be unique in a document. </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
</sch:pattern>
<sch:pattern abstract="true" id="requiredAttribute">
  <sch:title>Required Attributes</sch:title>
  <sch:rule context="$context">
    <sch:assert test="string-length( $attribute ) > 0"> The <sch:name/> element
      should have a <sch:value-of select="$attribute /name()" /> attribute.
    </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>
</sch:pattern>
<sch:pattern is-a="requiredAttribute">
  <sch:param name="context" value="svrl:diagnostic-reference"/>
  <sch:param name="attribute" value="@diagnostic"/>
</sch:pattern>
<sch:pattern is-a="requiredAttribute">
  <sch:param name="context" value="svrl:failed-assert or svrl:successful-report"/>
  <sch:param name="attribute" value="@location"/>
</sch:pattern>
<sch:pattern is-a="requiredAttribute">
  <sch:param name="context" value="svrl:failed-assert or svrl:successful-report"/>
  <sch:param name="attribute" value="@test"/>
</sch:pattern>
<sch:pattern is-a="requiredAttribute">
  <sch:param name="context" value="svrl:ns-prefix-in-attribute-values"/>
  <sch:param name="attribute" value="@uri"/>
</sch:pattern>
<sch:pattern is-a="requiredAttribute">
  <sch:param name="context" value="svrl:ns-prefix-in-attribute-values"/>
  <sch:param name="attribute" value="@prefix"/>
</sch:pattern>
</sch:schema>

```

Annex E (informative)

Design requirements

Motivating design requirements for the schema language with the default query language binding include the following.

- Represent abstract patterns such as the *head+body* pattern.
- Support progressive validation of compound documents.
- Include assertions or abstract rules from an external file.
- Support a one-to-one mapping between the natural-language statements and artificial-language statements.
- Support the generation and labelling of arcs between information items.

Motivating design requirements for the schema language with the default query language binding do not include the following.

- Simple specification of constraints that are simply expressed by grammar-based validation, such as ISO/IEC 19757-2 (RELAX NG) schemas.
- Replacement of any other standard schema language for XML.
- Single-pass or streamable implementation.

As well, certain outcomes are out-of-scope for this part of ISO/IEC 19757:

- Specification of a type system.
- Generation of links between multiple occurrences of some datum across multiple documents for the purpose of consistency-checking.

Motivating requirements for the changes introduced in this part of ISO/IEC 19757 include the following.

- Support more query language bindings, in particular XSLT2.
- Support the declaration of simple static and dynamic properties.

Annex F (informative)

Use of Schematron as a vocabulary

The following Schematron element types may be used as vocabulary elements by other standards and schemas. The semantics of element types used externally shall follow this part of ISO/IEC 19757:

- `schema`;
- `pattern`;
- `rule`;
- `assert`;
- `report`.

These elements should use the standard Schematron namespace specified in [5.2](#).

When Schematron elements other than the `schema` element are used as vocabulary elements by other standards and schemas, the other standard or schema should specify mechanisms for defining information otherwise supplied by Schematron elements, such as `ns` or `let`.

Annex G (informative)

Use of Schematron for multi-lingual schemas

The following Schematron schema shows how multiple languages may be supported.

```
<sch:schema xmlns:sch="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron" xml:lang="en">
  <sch:title>Example of Multi-Lingual Schema</sch:title>
  <sch:pattern>
    <sch:rule context="dog">
      <sch:assert test="bone" diagnostics="d1 d2"> A dog should have a bone.
    </sch:assert>
    </sch:rule>
  </sch:pattern>
  <sch:diagnostics>
    <sch:diagnostic id="d1" xml:lang="en"> A dog should have a bone. </sch:diagnostic>
    <sch:diagnostic id="d2" xml:lang="de"> Ein Hund sollte ein Bein haben. </
  </sch:diagnostics>
</sch:schema>
```