

World Class Standards

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Changes made in ETSI Drafting Rules (EDRs)

Paragraphs (clause 2.12.2)

The change

Latest version of ETSI Drafting rules strengthened the rule on clauses and subclauses in ETSI deliverables such that clauses or subclauses that have text below the title cannot contain further subdivisions.

Why the change

In the previous version of the ETSI Drafting Rules (May 2014) text paragraphs followed by clause subdivision were called "Hanging Paragraphs". Whilst they were discouraged, they were not expressly disallowed.

In the new version of the <u>ETSI Drafting Rules</u> updates were made to disallow the use of "Hanging paragraphs" and thus ensure precise referencing of specific text in ETSI deliverables. The rules now state that, when a clause or subclause has text below the title, there can be no further subdivisions.

Note that this rule is aligned with internationally recognized practice, for example <u>ISO/IEC Directives Part 2</u>: <u>http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/livelink?func=ll&objId=4230456&objAction=browse&sort=subtype</u>.

Note also that the current EDRs no longer use the term "hanging paragraphs". The reason is that when you look it up on Google it refers to indented paragraphs, which is not what EDRs are talking about.

Application clarification

When editing a first draft (not a revision) it is easier to handle the changes as the document itself is not yet referenced in another document. For this reason, the clauses can be easily updated as well as the cross referencing within the document

It is slightly more difficult to make changes in clause numbering in a revision of an existing deliverable. To avoid renumbering of the entire document, we recommend that a new subclause is added as shown in the example on page 3. It will then be necessary to check the cross referencing. If clause <X> is referenced in the document, ETSI Officer or Technical Body Rapporteur need to check (or inform *editHelp!* at <u>edithelp@etsi.org</u>) whether it is the entire clause <X> or clause <X>.0 that is being referenced.

On page 2 is the revised text in the current ETSI Drafting Rules (December 2014).



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ETSI Drafting Rules (December 2014)

Page 163 ETSI Drafting Rules (EDRs), December 2014

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1 ETSI deliverable

- 1.1 All ETSI deliverable types
- is duit an ETL delevantie one of the following type thal be chosen:

 The Rampus Standard (20) is a standard depiced by Rampus intraduction experiories and shall be chosen such as the decourse in standard warms used durits are specific to Rampus and suggestion manyorities are actional standards or when the during of the decourset is required under an ROUTLA models.
- The Hammenined European Standard (HEN) is a European standard adopted on the basis of a sequent mode by the Commonium for the application of Union homeministics legislation.
- The Technical Specification (TS) in the predeted deliverable when the document contain normative provision and where rapid time is "analet", vublicities and maintenance are exceeded. A TS may late be converted on a TS or an TS, or be used is probled the contents of a draft TS being test for voteor draft TS) being sent for Public Enquiry or vote.
- The ETSI Guide (EQ) shall be choose when the document contains informative elements providing guidance on handling of technical standardization activities in the whole or unjor parts of the Technics Organization.
- The ETM Standard (05) shall be chosen when the document contain nonmetrix previous and it is considered preferable or necessary that the document be submitted to the whole ETM membership for
- The Technical Report (TR) is the definit deliverable when the document contains only informative
- element. • The Special Report (SD) shall be used for any otherkind of document containing informative element of general ICIS members or public interest. The SE is also the appropriate delowable type for a delowable with dynamic context parameted by a coffware application on the ITIS web vite on the low of delowable with dynamic context parameted by a
- The Group Specification (G5) is an ETSI deliverable, containing ether specifications and/or information elements, produced by an ladouty Specification Group.
 ETSI sheleton document (on-structured delovable templates) are available from <u>colitikatio</u> versions. Further

ETSI skeleton documents (pre-structured delowable templates) are available from <u>and trialer</u> website. Further aformation can be found in <u>ETSI. Direction</u>.

2.12.2 Paragraph

A paragraph is an unnumbered subdivision of a clause. To be able to precisely reference every paragraph, clauses shall have either numbered or unnumbered subdivisions.

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To be able to precisely reference every paragraph, clauses shall have either numbered or unnumbered subdivisions.

Example 1 shows the two alternatives that shall be used for subdividing a clause.

EXAMPLE 1:

5 Title	2	5	Title	
5.1	Title	Paragraph 1		
Paragraphs		Paragraph 2		
5.2	Title			
Paragraphs		Paragraph n		
5.3	Title	6	Test report	
Paragraphs				
6 Test report				

Mixed numbered and unnumbered subdivisions shall not be used as they make precise paragraph referencing not possible.

Example 2 shows clause subdivision that shall not be used.

EXAMPLE 2:

5	Title	
Parag referei	aph 1 (text that cannot be precisely ced)	
Paragi referei	aph 2 (text that cannot be precisely ced)	
5.1	Title	
Parag	aphs	
5.2	Title	
Parag	aphs	
5.3	Title	
Parag	aphs	
6	Test report	



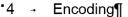
Example

This is an example of the incorrect subdivision of a clause followed by the same text correctly subdivided.

•4 →	Enc	oding					
specificati		S ⁻¹ 02%18-[1], ii	thod to encode raw SPI-XM nto a compact binary format				
not binary and in ord	•encoded.•S er•to•genera only•versio	imilarly, it also ite backwards c	ents and attributes that are no prepresents the data in a slig compatible binary that permi ication [i, 1] to continue to do	htly modified form t ts devices equipped v	o the broadcast with an EPG de	only version [i.2] ecoder based on the	
In the present document the term "delivery system" is used to indicate whether the SPI service is delivered over DAB or DRM. This parameter is used in the encoding of several elements and attributes, but is not itself encoded. Therefore, decoders need to know which system delivered the binary data in order to correctly decode it."							
unique tag	value, a le	ngth value (ind	uses a tag-length-value enco icating the length of the data vices to easily skip elements	contained within thi	is element or at	tribute) and the	
•	Tag	Length	Value	Tag	Length		
Figure-1:-Tag-length-value-encoding-scheme¶							
way (see c structure i	lause¥.4). s not necess	The hierarchica sarily identical.	ese binary structures as desc al nature of the SPI XML is Various common data types ple of a binary encoded XM	generally preserved i s have been assigned	n these binary efficient binary	structures, but the	
		e length of certa ncoding (see cl	ain data types can be worked ause°4.4).¶	l out from their enco	ding, there shal	l still be a length	

•4.1 → Syntax specification¶

The specifications of syntax that appear in the present document are written using a form of pseudo-code that is similar to the procedural language "C"; this provides for easy specification of loops and conditional data structures. Within these specifications, the type of individual data fields is expressed using the mnemonics given in table 1.9



•4.0 → Encoding·method¶

The present document provides a method to encode raw SPI-XML data, generated as per the hybrid radio SPI-XML specification ETSITS 902%18 [1], into a compact binary format to be broadcast using the MOT protocol [2] using the DAB [3] or DRM [4] systems.

The hybrid SPI-XML contains elements and attributes that are not relevant for broadcast use and consequently these are not binary encoded. Similarly, it also represents the data in a slightly modified form to the broadcast only version [12] and in order to generate backwards compatible binary that permits devices equipped with an EPG decoder based on the broadcast only version of this specification [11] to continue to decode correctly, some additional steps are required to generate the binary.

In the present document the term "delivery system" is used to indicate whether the SPI service is delivered over DAB or DRM. This parameter is used in the encoding of several elements and attributes, but is not itself encoded. Therefore, decoders need to know which system delivered the binary data in order to correctly decode it. \P

The binary encoding described here uses a tag-length-value encoding. Each element or attribute is encoded using a unique tag value, a length value (indicating the length of the data contained within this element or attribute) and the actual data value(s). This enables devices to easily skip elements that are not wanted or were undefined.¶



XML-elements are all encoded in these binary structures as described in clause⁴⁴.2. Attributes are coded in a similar way (see clause⁴⁴.4). The hierarchical nature of the SPI XML is generally preserved in these binary structures, but the structure is not necessarily identical. Various common data types have been assigned efficient binary encodings as described in clause⁴⁴.7. For an example of a binary encoded XML object, see annex C.¶

Note that although the length of certain data types can be worked out from their encoding, there shall still be a length field in the attribute encoding (see clause⁴⁴.4).¶

•4.1 → Syntax specification¶

The specifications of syntax that appear in the present document are written using a form of pseudo-code that is similar to the procedural language "C"; this provides for easy specification of loops and conditional data structures. Within these specifications, the type of individual data fields is expressed using the mnemonics given in table 1.1



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Working closer together can ensure that your future ETSI deliverable is published without delay.