



ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINE

HTML Pub — Tooling and documentation for HTML documents

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Foreword

The Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE) is an internationally-recognized standards developing organization. Headquartered and incorporated in the United States of America, SMPTE has members in over 80 countries on six continents. SMPTE's Engineering Documents, including Standards, Recommended Practices, and Engineering Guidelines, are prepared by SMPTE's Technology Committees. Participation in these Committees is open to all with a bona fide interest in their work. SMPTE cooperates closely with other standards-developing organizations, including ISO, IEC and ITU. SMPTE Engineering Documents are drafted in accordance with the rules given in its Standards Operations Manual.

For more information, please visit www.smpite.org.

This Standards Administrative Guideline forms an adjunct to the use and interpretation of the SMPTE Standards Operations Manual. In the event of a conflict, the Operations Manual shall prevail.

Introduction

Authoring SMPTE documents consist of two aspects:

- structure and syntax of the document; and
- managing revisions using GitHub.

1 Scope

This Administrative Guideline describes the process for authoring SMPTE documents using HTML.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

HTML Standard, Living Standard

url: <https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/>

SMPTE Standards Operations Manual

url: <https://doc.smpte-doc.org/standards-operations-manual/main/>

SMPTE AG 02, Document Naming and Packaging

url: <https://doc.smpte-doc.org/ag-02/main/>

SMPTE AG 07, Document Flowcharts

url: <https://doc.smpte-doc.org/ag-07/main/>

SMPTE AG 31, GitHub Operating Guidelines

url: <https://doc.smpte-doc.org/ag-31/main/>

SMPTE AG 33, Document Process and Workflow

url: <https://doc.smpte-doc.org/ag-33/main/>

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in the following documents apply:

- [SMPTE Standards Operations Manual](#)
- [SMPTE AG 31](#)

4 Conformance

The following keywords have a specific meaning in the context of this document:

- *shall* and *shall not* express a requirement from which no deviation is permitted;
- *should* and *should not* express a strong recommendation without necessarily mentioning or excluding other choices;
- *may* expresses explicit liberty (or opportunity) to do something;
- *Note* and *informative* indicates that the associated prose is not indispensable, and can be removed, changed, or added editorially without affecting the scope, or the document's usage.

5 Quick start

1. [Install the git source control system](#)
2. Install a text editor and local web server. Visual Studio Code (<https://code.visualstudio.com/>) combined with the `ms-vscode.live-server` extension (<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vscode.live-server>) is one option.
3. Clone the HTML publication template:

```
git clone --recurse-submodules https://github.com/SMPTE/html-pub-template.git
```

4. (Advanced) Add the pre-commit hook specified at [8.1.7](#) by following the instructions at <https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Customizing-Git-Git-Hooks>.
5. If working on a project that has a repository, update the `origin` remote to that repository:

```
git remote set-url origin <HTTPS URL of the project repository found on GitHub>
```

For example:

```
git remote set-url origin https://github.com/SMPTE/stxxx-y-private.git
```

6. Start editing the main prose element at `doc/main.html`.

6 Directory layout

A document consists of multiple files arranged in the following directory structure:

- `doc/main.html`: main element of the document (see [Clause 7](#)).
- `doc/media/`: directory containing media referenced by the main element (see [7.4.9](#)).
- `doc/elements/`: directory containing non-prose elements of the document (see [7.3.10](#)).
- `doc/snippets/`: directory containing snippets embedded in the main element (see [7.4.11](#)).
- `tooling/`: directory consisting of the tools necessary to render SMPTE documents (see [Clause 8](#)).
- `.smpte-build.json`: JSON file used to configure the HTML rendering process (see [8.1.3](#)).
- `.gitignore`: Prevents build and operating system artifacts from being tracked by Git.
- `.github/workflows/main.yml`: Allows automated HTML rendering and redlining in GitHub (see [8.1.4](#)).

7 Main element

7.1 General

The main element shall be an HTML document represented using the XML syntax, as specified at [HTML Standard](#).

The basic structure of the main element is illustrated at [Figure 1](#).

```

<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head itemscope="itemscope" itemtype="http://smpte.org/standards/documents">
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <script type="module" src="../tooling/smpite.js"></script>
    <meta itemprop="pubType" content="AG" />
    <meta itemprop="pubNumber" content="XX" />
    <!-- <meta itemprop="pubPart" content="99" /> -->
    <!-- <meta itemprop="pubSuiteTitle" content="Suite title" /> -->
    <meta itemprop="pubState" content="draft" />
    <meta itemprop="pubDateTime" content="20XX-XX-XX" />
    <!-- <meta itemprop="pubStage" content="WD" /> -->
    <!-- <meta itemprop="pubTC" content="27C" /> -->
    <!-- <meta itemprop="pubConfidential" content="no" /> -->
    <!-- <meta itemprop="pubRevisionOf" content="SMPTE ST XXXX-Y:ZZZZ" /> -->
    <title>Title of the document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <section id="sec-scope">
      <p>This is the scope of the document.<p>
    </section>
  </body>
</html>

```

Figure 1 — Basic structure of the main element.

The `smpite.js` script contains the code that renders the HTML document provided by the author into an HTML document appropriate for publication. This rendering happens automatically when loading the document in a web browser.

7.2 head element

7.2.1 General

The head element shall contain the following:

- `itemscope` attribute equal to `itemscope`;
- `itemtype` attribute equal to `http://smpte.org/standards/documents`;
- `<meta charset="utf-8" />`;
- `<meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge" />`;
- `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />`
- a script element whose `src` attribute links to the `smpite.js` module in the `tooling` directory.

The `title` element shall be equal to the title of the document, excluding:

- the name of the publisher, e.g., SMPTE;
- the document type, e.g., ST;
- the document number, e.g., 428-1;
- the title of the suite if the document is part of a suite.

EXAMPLE

The title of SMPTE ST 429-2 is *DCP Operational Constraints*.

In addition to the `title` element, the `head` element contains SMPTE publication metadata in the form of meta elements as specified below.

7.2.2 `pubType`

The `head` element shall contain exactly one meta element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubType`.

The element shall have a `content` attribute equal to one of the following values:

- ST, if the document is a Standard;
- RP, if the document is a Recommended Practice;
- EG, if the document is an Engineering Guideline;
- ER, if the document is an Engineering Report;
- RDD, if the document is an Registered Disclosure Document;
- AG, if the document is an Administrative Guideline; or
- OM, if the document is an Operations Manual.

7.2.3 `pubNumber`

The `head` element shall contain zero or one meta element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubNumber`.

The element shall be present if:

- `pubState` is `pub`; or
- `pubPart` is specified; or
- `pubVersion` is specified.

The `content` attribute of the element shall be equal to the document number, which is a sequence of digits.

7.2.4 `pubPart`

The `head` element shall contain exactly one meta element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubPart` if the document is part of a suite, and none otherwise.

The element shall have a `content` attribute equal to the document part number, which is a sequence of digits.

7.2.5 `pubSuiteTitle`

The `head` element shall contain exactly one meta element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubSuiteTitle` if the document is part of a suite, and none otherwise.

The element shall have a `content` attribute equal to the title of the document suite.

7.2.6 `pubVersion`

The `head` element shall contain zero or one meta element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubVersion`.

The element shall have a `content` attribute. The value of this attribute overrides the document version that is automatically generated by the tooling for Engineering Document and the `pubStage` is `PUB`.

This element shall be present if and only if the document version does not follow current practice.

7.2.7 `pubState`

The head element shall contain one `meta` element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubState`.

The element shall have a `content` attribute equal to one of the following values:

- `draft`, if the document is a draft.
- `pub`, if the document is published.

For further explanation of determining the value of the document's `pubState`, see [SMPTE AG 33](#)

7.2.8 `pubStage`

The head element shall contain zero or one `meta` element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubStage`.

The element shall be present if the document is an Engineering Document.

The element shall have a `content` attribute equal to one of the following values:

- `WD`, if the document is a Working Draft;
- `CD`, if the document is a Committee Draft;
- `FCD`, if the document is a Final Committee Draft;
- `DP`, if the document is a Draft Publication; or
- `PUB`, if the document is a Published.

For further explanation of determining the value of the document's `pubStage`, see [SMPTE AG 33](#)

7.2.9 `pubRevisionOf`

The head element shall contain zero or one `meta` element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubRevisionOf`.

The element shall have a `content` attribute equal to the identifier of the document that the document revises.

7.2.10 `pubTC`

The head element shall contain zero or one `meta` element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubTC`.

The element shall be present if the document is an Engineering Document.

The element shall have a `content` attribute equal to the identifier of the TC responsible for the document.

7.2.11 `pubConfidential`

The head element shall contain zero or one `meta` element with an `itemprop` attribute equal to `pubConfidential`.

If present, the element shall have a `content` attribute equal to one of the following values:

yes

The Engineering Document is SMPTE confidential.

no

The Engineering Document is not SMPTE confidential.

The element shall not be present unless the document is an Engineering Document.

Unless specified otherwise, an Engineering Document that is not at publication stage is confidential.

7.2.12 pubDateTime

The head element shall contain zero or one meta element with an itemprop attribute equal to pubDateTime.

The element shall be present if pubState is pub.

The element shall have a content attribute that conforms to the pattern YYYY-MM-DD, where YYYY, MM and DD are the year, month and day of the most recent approval date of the document.

See AG-02 for a definition of approval date.

7.2.13 effectiveDateTime

The head element shall contain zero or one meta element with an itemprop attribute equal to effectiveDateTime.

The element shall be present if the document is an Operations Manual and the pubState is pub.

The element shall have a content attribute that conforms to the pattern YYYY-MM-DD, where YYYY, MM and DD are the year, month and day that the document becomes effective.

7.2.14 Additional script elements

The head element may contain additional script elements that import JavaScript libraries for document layout, e.g.

[MathJax](#)

EXAMPLE

```
<script src="https://polyfill.io/v3/polyfill.min.js?features=es6"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" id="MathJax-script"
  async src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/mathjax@3/es5/tex-mml-svg.js">
</script>
```

7.2.15 Additional stylesheet and style elements

The head element shall not contain additional link elements that import either internal or external stylesheet files, nor shall it contain inline style elements.

EXAMPLE

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="./styles.css">
<style>
  p { color: red; }
</style>
```

NOTE — Also see [7.4.19](#) for guidance on styling.

7.3 body element

7.3.1 Overall structure

The `body` element shall consist of an ordered sequence of `section` elements to create their respective clauses, as specified at [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Ordered sequence of clause / section elements comprising the body element.

Clause name / section element	Cardinality
Foreword	0 or 1
Introduction	0 or 1
Scope	Exactly 1
Normative references	0 or 1
Terms and definitions	0 or 1
Conformance	0 or 1
Prose	0 or more
Annex	0 or more
Additional elements	0 or 1
Bibliography	0 or 1

From the author-supplied `section` elements specified at [Table 1](#), the tooling generates a document structure that conforms to SMPTE editorial requirements. For example:

- clauses are numbered automatically;
- headings of `section` elements (clause names) other than [Prose](#) and [Annex](#) are automatically generated;
- boilerplate is added, including the SMPTE masthead.

7.3.2 Foreword section

7.3.2.1 General

The Foreword section contains author-supplied prose, e.g. list of substantive changes since the last edition, that is added to the SMPTE boilerplate text.

The absence of this `section` indicates that no author-supplied prose was provided.

The `id` attribute shall be present on the `section` element and equal to `sec-foreword`.

The heading shall not be present.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-foreword">
  <p>This is the additional information relevant to the document.</p>
```

```
</section>
```

7.3.2.2 RDD

When `pubType` is set to RDD, the `Foreword` section shall be present and there shall be a single `d1`, after any author-supplied prose if supplied, which contains contact information about the proponent(s) of the RDD document.

The `id` attribute shall be present on the `d1` element and equal to `element-proponent`.

If present, the `d1` element shall use a single `dt` element for each company name designated as a Proponent of the document, and multiple lines of `dd` as needed for contact information for each company listed. The contact information should at least include an address and email, reach out to SMPTE HO for further details.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-foreword">
  <p>This is the additional information relevant to the document.</p>
  <d1 id="element-proponent">
    <dt>Company 1 Name Here</dt>
    <dd>Contact Name</dd>
    <dd>Company Address</dd>
    <dd><a>Contact Email</a></dd>
    <dd><a>Company Website</a></dd>
    <dt>Company 2 Name Here</dt>
    <dd>Contact Name</dd>
    <dd>Company Address</dd>
    <dd><a>Contact Email</a></dd>
    <dd><a>Company Website</a></dd>
  </d1>
</section>
```

7.3.3 Introduction section

The `Introduction` section contains author-supplied prose that forms the introduction of the document.

The absence of this `section` indicates that the document has no introduction.

The `id` attribute shall be present on the `section` element and equal to `sec-introduction`.

The heading shall not be present.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-introduction">
  <p>This is the introduction.</p>
</section>
```

7.3.4 Scope section

The `Scope` section contains author-supplied prose that forms the scope of the document.

The `id` attribute shall be present on the `section` element and equal to `sec-scope`.

The heading shall not be present.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-scope">
  <p>This is the scope.</p>
```

```
</section>
```

7.3.5 Normative references section

The Normative references section collects normative references cited in the document.

The `id` attribute shall be present on the section element and equal to `sec-normative-references`.

The heading shall not be present.

The absence of this section indicates that no normative references are cited by the document.

If present, the section shall contain a single `ul` element where each `li` element is a normative reference, such that:

- Each `li` element shall contain one `cite` element, with value that contains the text that will be used when citing the reference in the prose.
- The `cite` element shall contain an `id` attribute with value prefixed by `bib-`.
- Each `li` element may contain additional title information.
- Each `li` element may contain one `a` element that contains a location where the reference can be retrieved.
- Each `li` element may contain one `span` element with a `class="doi"` attribute that contains the DOI of the document. Using this will also create a DOI resolver URL.

The DOI `span` element should be used, and not the `a` element, for both the most recent and specific editions of a SMPTE document. SMPTE HO can provide guidance for specific DOIs available.

Undated references should be used, since they point to the most up-to-date edition of a document.

Dated references shall be used when referencing a specific element of the document, e.g., a table. They should also be used when past and future editions of the document are likely to be inadequate.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-normative-references">
  <ul>
    <li>
      <cite id="bib-HTML-5">HTML Standard</cite>, Living Standard
      <a href="https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/"></a>
    </li>
    <li>
      <cite id="bib-SMPTE-st429-18">SMPTE ST 429-18</cite>, D-Cinema Packaging - Immersive Audio Track
      File
      <span class="doi">10.5594/SMPTE.ST429-18</span>
    </li>
    <li>
      <cite id="bib-SMPTE-st429-18-2023">SMPTE ST 429-18:2023</cite>, D-Cinema Packaging - Immersive
      Audio Track File (2023 Edition)
      <span class="doi">10.5594/SMPTE.ST429-18.2023</span>
    </li>
  </ul>
</section>
```

7.3.6 Terms and definitions section

The Terms and definitions section collects terms, abbreviations and symbols that are not defined inline the clauses of the document, as described in [7.4.6](#).

The `id` attribute shall be present on the `section` element and equal to `sec-terms-and-definitions`.

The heading shall not be present.

The absence of this `section` indicates that all terms and abbreviations are defined inline the clauses of the document.

If present, the `section` contains one or both of the following elements:

- a `ul` element that cites external definitions, subject to the following constraints:
 - The `id` attribute of the `ul` element shall be equal to `terms-ext-defs`.
 - Each `li` element contains a citation link to a normative reference (see [7.3.5](#)), whose definitions are included by reference.
- a `d1` element that contains individual definitions and abbreviations, subject to the following constraints:
 - The `id` attribute of the `d1` element shall be equal to `terms-int-defs`.
 - Each `dt` element contains a single term, abbreviation or symbol. Zero or more additional `dt` elements can follow the first `dt` element, in which case all the terms, abbreviations and symbols in the immediately preceding `dt` elements are synonyms.
 - The `dd` elements following the `dt` element(s) shall appear in the following order - each group is optional (except the definition), but if present, it shall appear in this sequence:
 1. **Deprecated:** the first `dd` element, if present, shall have a `class` attribute containing `deprecated`, indicating the term is deprecated. At most one such element is permitted.
 2. **Definition:** the next `dd` element shall be the definition of the term. This element is required. References to other defined terms and `dfn` elements are permitted using `<a>` elements without an `href` attribute. Citations to clauses or external references (i.e. ``) are not permitted.
 3. **Examples:** the next `dd` element(s), if present, shall each have a `class` attribute containing `example`.
 4. **Notes:** the next `dd` element(s), if present, shall each have a `class` attribute containing `note`. References to defined terms, clauses, and external references are all permitted.
 5. **Source:** the last `dd` element, if present, shall have a `class` attribute containing `source` and serves as the source of the definition. At most one such element is permitted. It shall contain a reference to a bibliographic entry and may contain additional text. If any changes are made to the original terminological entry, this shall be indicated, along with a description of what has been modified.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-terms-and-definitions">
  <ul id="terms-ext-defs">
    <li><a href="#bib-HTML-5"></a></li>
  </ul>
  <d1 id="terms-int-defs">
    <dt><dfn>key number</dfn></dt>
    <dd class="deprecated">deprecated term</dd>
    <dd>number that is printed with ink or exposed onto the film at the time of
    manufacture at regular intervals, typically one foot</dd>
    <dd class="example">An example of a key number is 12345.</dd>
    <dd class="note">Key number shall not be confused with key frame.</dd>
    <dd class="source"><a href="#bib-key-number-spec"></a>, modified - definition has been updated.</dd>
  </d1>
</section>
```

NOTE — The boilerplate of the clause will be generated automatically.

7.3.7 Conformance section

The `Conformance section` contains author-supplied, conformance-related prose that is added to the SMPTE boilerplate text that is generated depending on `pubType`.

The `Conformance section` follows `Terms and definitions` and is the first SMPTE-defined clause that may carry substantive conformance requirements. It is positioned consistent with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, which reserve Clauses 1, 2, and 3 for `Scope`, `Normative references`, and `Terms and definitions` respectively.

The absence of this `section` indicates that no author-supplied, conformance-related prose is provided.

The `id` attribute shall be present on the `section` element and equal to `sec-conformance`.

The heading shall not be present.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-conformance">
  <p>These are additional conformance requirements and definitions.</p>
</section>
```

This section is prohibited unless the document is a Standard or Recommended Practice.

7.3.8 Prose section(s)

Each `Prose section` contains author-supplied technical prose.

A `Prose section` may contain other nested `Prose section` elements. If any child of a `Prose section` is a `Prose section`, then all children shall be `Prose section` elements.

The `id` attribute shall be present and its value should be prefixed with `sec-`.

The `class` attribute of a `Prose section` shall not contain the `annex` class.

A `section` heading element of the appropriate level shall be present, starting with level 2 (h2) for all `Prose section` elements that are children of the `body` element.

`Prose section` elements are automatically numbered, so neither the heading element nor its `id` attribute should contain numbering information.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-prose-clause">
  <h2>Prose Clause</h2>
  <section id="sec-prose-sub-clause">
    <h3>Prose Sub Clause</h3>
    <p>Some technical content</p>
  </section>
  <section id="sec-next-prose-sub-clause">
    <h3>Next Prose Sub Clause</h3>
    <p>Some technical content</p>
  </section>
</section>
```

7.3.9 Annex section(s)

An Annex section contains an author-supplied technical annex.

The requirements for an Annex section are the same as those of a Prose section, with the exception that the Annex section shall contain the class attribute with value of annex.

An Annex section shall not contain nested annex class elements.

By default, an Annex section is labeled as (Normative). To label any Annex section as (Informative), the class attribute value of informative shall be present.

EXAMPLE

```
<section class="annex informative" id="sec-additional-info">
  <h2>Additional Info</h2>
  <section id="sec-additional-info-sub-section">
    <h3>Additional Info Sub Clause</h3>
    <p>Some technical content</p>
  </section>
  <section id="sec-additional-info-sub-section-more">
    <h3>Additional Info Sub Clause More</h3>
    <p>Some technical content</p>
  </section>
</section>
```

7.3.10 Additional elements section

The additional elements section collects the non-prose elements of the document.

The id attribute shall be present on the section element and equal to sec-elements.

The heading of the section shall not be present.

If present, the section shall:

- come immediately before the Bibliography section; and
- contain a single ordered list ol where each element li contains exactly one a that links to an element of the document.

Each a element shall have:

- an id attribute whose value is prefixed with element-;
- a title attribute that provides a short description of the element;
- a href attribute that links to the element, as detailed below; and
- a class attribute that contains the token informative if the element is informative.

Each additional element shall be managed in one of the following ways:

- as a file in the doc/elements directory, in which case the href attribute shall be relative path to the file, e.g. elements/element.txt ([Element a](#)); or
- in a separate SMPTE repository, in which case the href attribute shall be the absolute URL to a version of the repo, e.g. <https://github.com/SMPTE/html-pub/tree/631ed7a0312fa183c356a7b742129ce46f92736f>

([Element b](#)).

Non-SMPTE repositories and SMPTE repositories that are not an integral part of the document shall be cited using a bibliographic reference.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-elements">
  <ol>
    <li>
      <a id="element-sample-text" title="Description of the element" href="elements/form.docx"></a>
    </li>
  </ol>
</section>
```

NOTE — This clause will automatically be labeled as the last [Annex](#) clause and marked as informative.

7.3.11 Bibliography section

The Bibliography section contains author-supplied bibliographic references.

The `id` attribute shall be present on the `section` element and equal to `sec-bibliography`.

The heading shall not be present.

The absence of this `section` indicates that no bibliographic references are cited by the document.

If present, the `section` shall contain a single `ul` element that conforms to the same requirements as the `ul` element of the [normative references](#) section.

EXAMPLE

```
<section id="sec-bibliography">
  <ul>
    <li>
      <cite id="bib-iso-directives-part2">ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2</cite>,
      Principles and rules for the structure and drafting of ISO and IEC documents (Ninth edition, 2021)
      <a href="https://www.iso.org/sites/directives/current/part2/index.xhtml"></a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</section>
```

7.4 Other elements

7.4.1 Referencing clauses

When referencing a clause, an `a` element with its `href` attribute referencing a `section` element shall be used. The text of the link will be automatically set to clause number.

EXAMPLE

`` is rendered as [Clause 1](#) and `` is rendered as [7.4.1](#)

7.4.2 Citing normative references

When citing a normative reference, an `a` element with its `href` attribute referencing a `cite` element from the [normative references](#) section shall be used. The text of the link will be automatically set to the contents of the `cite` element.

EXAMPLE

`` is rendered as [HTML Standard](#).

7.4.3 Citing non-prose elements

When citing a non-prose element of the document, an `a` element with its `href` referencing an `a` element from the [additional elements](#) section shall be used. The text of the link will be automatically set to the letter of the element in element list.

EXAMPLE

`` is rendered as [Element a](#).

7.4.4 Citing bibliographic references

When citing a bibliographic reference in the prose, an `a` element with its `href` attribute referencing a `cite` element from the [Bibliography](#) section shall be used. The text of the link will be automatically set to the contents of the `cite` element.

EXAMPLE

`` is rendered as [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2](#).

7.4.5 External links

Links to external resources shall be written by wrapping the URL in an `a` element

EXAMPLE

`` is rendered as <https://www.iso.org/sites/directives/current/part2/index.xhtml>.

NOTE — An `href` attribute will automatically be generated.

7.4.6 Inline terms

A term can be defined by wrapping it in a `dfn` element.

EXAMPLE 1

`<dfn data-lt="alternate1|alternate2">term</dfn>`

The optional `data-lt` attribute specifies alternate forms of the [term](#), each separated by a `|` character.

An optional `id` attribute can be specified; otherwise one will be generated automatically.

EXAMPLE 2

The definition above can be referenced using one of the following forms:

- ``, which is rendered as [term](#)
- ``, which is rendered as [alternate1](#)
- ``, which is rendered as [alternate2](#)

7.4.7 Lists of key-value pairs

A `dL` element can be used for key-value pairs lists.

Since styling is automatically applied to `dL` elements, author should not specify additional formatting, either in the form of CSS styles or using markup such as the `b` element.

At least one `dd` shall be present for each `dt` element.

EXAMPLE

```
<dl>
  <dt>imperative forms</dt>
  <dd>"see"</dd>
  <dt>non-imperative forms</dt>
  <dd>"according to"</dd>
  <dd>"as defined in"</dd>
  <dd>"as specified in"</dd>
  <dd>"details as given in"</dd>
  <dd>"in accordance with"</dd>
</dl>
```

is rendered as:

imperative forms

"see"

non-imperative forms

"according to"

"as defined in"

"as specified in"

"details as given in"

"in accordance with"

7.4.8 Lists

A list can be inserted using either an `ol` or `ul` element. The `ul` (unordered list) element should be used when the order of listed items is not meaningful or important. The `ol` (ordered list) element should be only used when the order of listed items is meaningful and/or important to the list and/or document.

General guidelines for lists:

- An `ol` or `ul` element shall contain one (1) or more `li` element(s).
- A `li` element may contain one (1) or more nested `ol` or `ul` element(s).
- An `ol` element should not be nested within an `ul` element.

EXAMPLE

```
<ol>
  <li>First list item</li>
  <li>Second list item</li>
</ol>
```

is rendered as:

1. First list item
2. Second list item

For more examples of various list layouts and optional list types, see [Annex B](#)

7.4.9 Figures

A figure can be inserted using a `figure` element, using the image format as defined in [SMPTE AG 02](#), with the following requirements.

The `figure` element shall contain:

- an `id` attribute whose value starts with `figure-`
- one `img` or `pre` element
- one `figcaption` element following the `img` or `pre` element

If an `img` element is present, then its `src` attribute shall be present and be a relative path starting with the string `media/`.

Figures are automatically numbered.

EXAMPLE 1

```
<figure id="figure-sample-image">
  
  <figcaption>Example of a figure</figcaption>
</figure>
```

is rendered as



Figure 2 — Example of a figure

When referencing a figure in the prose, an `a` element with its `href` attribute referencing the `figure` element shall be used. The text of the link will be automatically set to the number of the figure.

EXAMPLE 2

```
<a href="#figure-sample-image"></a> is rendered as Figure 2.
```

7.4.10 Tables

Tables can be inserted by using a `table` element.

The `table` element shall contain:

- an `id` attribute whose value starts with `tab-`
- one `caption` element as the first child of the `table` element
- one `thead` element, containing one `tr` element, with `th` element(s) as needed for each column header
- one or more `tbody` element, with `tr` element(s) as needed for each row

Unless all columns are uniform in contents, the relative width of each column should be specified by setting the CSS `width` property as a percentage value on each `th` element.

NOTE 1 — Page breaks are avoided within a `tbody` element when generating PDF. Care should be taken for especially long tables to ensure rendering is as expected. For data in tables spanning multiple pages, other options should be considered and used.

EXAMPLE 1

```
<table id="tab-sample-tabledata">
  <caption>Sample Table</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number</th>
      <th>Sample Name</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>0001</td>
      <td>Name 01</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0002</td>
      <td>Name 02</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

is rendered as

Table 2 — Sample Table

Sample Number	Sample Name
0001	Name 01
0002	Name 02

When referencing a table in the prose, an `a` element with its `href` attribute referencing the `table` element shall be used. The text of the link will be automatically set to the number of the table.

EXAMPLE 2

`` is rendered as [Table 2](#).

For more examples of various table layouts and optional cell/column text alignment, see [Annex A](#)

Tables may include footnotes. Footnotes shall appear in a `tfoot` element at the foot of the table, each as a `p` element with `class="footnote"` and a unique `id` attribute. Footnotes are automatically assigned superscript lowercase letters (a, b, c, etc) in the order they appear in the `tfoot` element. References to footnotes within the table body are marked with an `a` element whose `href` attribute references the footnote's `id`.

NOTE 2 — Footnotes are only permitted within tables. They must not be used outside of a `table` element.

NOTE 3 — Each footnote reference (a `a` element) shall be in the same table as the footnote it references, and each footnote shall be referenced exactly once.

EXAMPLE 3

```
<table id="tab-sample-footnote">
  <caption>Sample Table with Footnotes</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number</th>
      <th>Sample Name</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>0001</td>
      <td>Name 01 <a href="#fn-doc-example"></a></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0002</td>
      <td>Name 02</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <td colspan="2">
        <p class="footnote" id="fn-doc-example">Footnote content goes here.</p>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

is rendered as

Table 3 — Sample Table with Footnotes

Sample Number	Sample Name
0001	Name 01 a
0002	Name 02
^a Footnote content goes here.	

Notes are permitted in tables cells or `tfoot` elements and are automatically numbered. When a note is also present in the `tfoot`, it shall appear before all footnotes:

EXAMPLE 4

```
<tfoot>
  <tr>
    <td colspan="2">
      <p class="note">Note content goes here.</p>
      <p class="footnote" id="fn-doc-example-2">Footnote content goes here.</p>
    </td>
  </tr>
</tfoot>
```

is rendered as

Table 4 — Sample Table with Note and Footnote in Footer

Sample Number	Sample Name
0001	Name 01 ^a
<p>NOTE — Note content goes here.</p> <p>^a Footnote content goes here.</p>	

7.4.11 External code snippets

External code snippets can be inserted by setting the `data-include` attribute on a `pre` element to the relative path of the snippet.

EXAMPLE

```
<pre data-include="snippets/example.txt"></pre>
```

is rendered as

```
This an example.
```

Keeping code snippets separate from the main element allows the snippets to be individually formatted and validated.

External code snippets are not additional elements of the document and are not listed in the *Additional element* annex, which is covered at [7.3.10](#).

7.4.12 Internal code snippets

Internal code snippets can be inserted by using `pre` element.

EXAMPLE

```
<pre>
SCHEMAID = %s"https://www.smpte-ra.org/json-schema/" PUBNUM "/" REVISION [ "/" SHORTNAME]
SHORTNAME = 1*4("/" 1*(ALPHA / DIGIT / "-" / "_" / ".") )
PUBNUM = 1*(DIGIT) [ "." 1*(DIGIT)]
REVISION = STABLEREV
STABLEREV = 4(DIGIT) [2(DIGIT)]
</pre>
```

The `pre` element preserves all white space. As a result, the `pre` element and its contents should not be indented.

7.4.13 Notes

A note is inserted by using a `p` or `div` element whose `class` attribute is equal to `note`. The element element can also have an `id` attribute, in which case the value of the `id` attribute shall start with the string `note-`.

Notes will automatically be formatted and numbered.

EXAMPLE 1

```
<p id="note-example-ref" class="note">
  The license portion of Annex A is verbatim the BSD-3-Clause license
  available at <a href="https://spdx.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause.html">.
</p>
```

is rendered as

NOTE — The license portion of Annex A is verbatim the BSD-3-Clause license available at <https://spdx.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause.html>.

A note can also be cited by referencing the value of the `id` attribute.

EXAMPLE 2

`` results in [7.4.13, Note](#).

7.4.14 Examples

An example is inserted by using a `p` or `div` element whose `class` attribute is equal to `example`. The element can also have an `id` attribute, in which case the value of the `id` attribute shall start with the string `ex-`.

Notes will automatically be formatted and numbered.

EXAMPLE 1

```
<div id="ex-example-ref" class="example">The number <i>0.0003</i> can be written
<i>3 × 10-4</i> but is never written <i>3e-4</i>.</div>
```

results in:

EXAMPLE 2

The number 0.0003 can be written 3×10^{-4} but is never written $3e^{-4}$.

An example can also be cited by referencing the value of the `id` attribute.

EXAMPLE 3

`` results in [7.4.14, Example 2](#).

7.4.15 Quotes and blockquotes

Prose can be quoted inline using the `q` element or as a block using the `blockquote` element.

EXAMPLE 1

```
<blockquote>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed
do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim
veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
consequat.</blockquote>
```

results in:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

EXAMPLE 2

```
This is a quote: <q>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed
do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.</q>
```

results in:

This is a quote: “*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.*”;

7.4.16 Formulae

Formulae are specified using the HTML math element.

Unless specified otherwise, a formula is inline.

EXAMPLE 1

```
One needs to evaluate <math><mrow><mi>y</mi><mo>=</mo><mi>a</mi><msup><mi>x</mi><mn>2</mn></msup><mo>+</mo><mi>b</mi><mi>x</mi><mo>+</mo><mi>c</mi></mrow></math> to find the position.
```

results in:

One needs to evaluate $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ to find the position.

A block formula is specified by wrapping a single math element whose display attribute is "block" in a div element whose class is formula and whose id attribute starts with eq-. Block formulae are numbered and should be referenced: see, for example, [Formula \(1\)](#).

EXAMPLE 2

```
<div class="formula" id="eq-1">
<math display="block"><mrow><mi>y</mi><mo>=</mo><mi>a</mi><msup><mi>x</mi><mn>2</mn></msup><mo>+</mo>
<mi>b</mi><mi>x</mi><mo>+</mo><mi>c</mi></mrow></math>
</div>
```

results in:

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \tag{1}$$

NOTE — Tools such as <https://temml.org/> can be used to convert from Latex to MathML.

The unicode minus sign (−) is used in math expressions instead of the hyphen-minus, e.g. −42 renders as -42, and 6x − 103y renders as 6x – 103y.

7.4.17 Special Characters

Characters should be encoded as UTF-8-encoded Unicode codepoints, e.g. あ, instead of HTML entities, e.g. あ, except as needed for usage in pre or examples.

The characters listed in [Table 5](#) are an exception to this guidance. They are commonly inserted by word processors (e.g. curly quotes substituted for straight quotes, en/em dashes substituted for hyphens) and shall not appear as literal codepoints in the document source. When one of these characters is genuinely needed, it shall be written as a unicode character reference (e.g. “) so that author intent is explicit.

Table 5 — Characters not permitted as literals in document source

Codepoint	Name	Preview	Reference
U+2018	Left Single Quotation Mark	‘	‘
U+2019	Right Single Quotation Mark	’	’
U+201C	Left Double Quotation Mark	“	“
U+201D	Right Double Quotation Mark	”	”
U+2013	En Dash	–	–
U+2014	Em Dash	—	—
U+2011	Non-Breaking Hyphen	-	‑
U+2026	Horizontal Ellipsis	...	…
U+00A0	No-Break Space	[]	
U+00AD	Soft Hyphen	⏎	­
U+00A9	Copyright Sign	©	©
U+00AE	Registered Sign	®	®

NOTE — The validator reports each literal occurrence with line and column information. Numeric unicode, or named character references (e.g. “ , “) are recognized as deliberate and are not flagged.

7.4.18 Inline code fragments

Inline code fragments should be wrapped in a `code` element. A code fragment is text that is intended to be used verbatim in computer code, including command line code, including:

- script names (i.e. `smpte.js`)
- element names (i.e. `head`)
- namespaces (i.e. `http://www.smpte-ra.org/schemas/428-7/2014/DCST`)
- short code snippets, e.g. `<meta charset="utf-8" />` or `int i = 3;`
- literal values, e.g., `true` or `00:00:04:ZeroE`
- regular expressions or match pattern, e.g., `YYYY-MM-DD`

NOTE — Namespaces are wrapped with a `code` element and not with an `a` element since they do not necessarily resolve to a resource.

EXAMPLE

This is an `element` that is rendered with the `code` HTML element.

results in:

This is an `element` that is rendered with the `code` HTML element.

7.4.19 Using class attributes

In addition to the restriction of using internal or external defined `stylesheet` and `style` elements as per [7.2.15](#), editors shall not use `style` attributes within `html` elements for styling. Instead, the styling may be modified using `class` values where applicable as listed below.

annex

Used on a `section` element to designate the clause as an annex. See [7.3.9](#).

note

Applied to `p`, `div`, or `dd` elements to create a formatted and automatically numbered note. See [7.4.13](#).

example

Applied to `p` or `div` elements to create a formatted and automatically numbered example. See [7.4.14](#).

footnote

Applied to a `p` element inside a `tfoot` element to create a table footnote. Footnotes are only permitted inside a `tfoot` element - use outside of tables is not allowed. See [7.4.10](#).

center-cell;

right-cell;

left-cell;

top-cell

Applied to a `td` element to override the alignment of that individual table cell. See [A.1.3](#).

text-nowrap

Applied to an element to prevent line wrapping of its contents. This is commonly used on `th` or `td` elements to keep short identifiers, tags, or codes on a single line. See [Clause A.5](#)

col-1-nowrap through col-8-nowrap

Applied to a `table` element to prevent line wrapping within the specified column. See [Clause A.6](#)

col-xsmall;

col-small;

col-medium;

col-wide

Applied to `th` or `td` elements to suggest a relative column width for that cell. These classes provide extra-narrow, narrow, medium, or wide column layouts without using inline `style` attributes. See [Clause A.5](#)

col-1-xsmall through col-8-xsmall;

col-1-small through col-8-small;

col-1-medium through col-8-medium;

col-1-wide through col-8-wide

Applied to a `table` element to suggest relative widths for specific columns. See [Clause A.6](#)

col-1-center through col-8-center;

col-1-right through col-8-right;

col-1-left through col-8-left;

col-1-top through col-8-top

Applied to a `table` element to override the alignment of the specified column. Multiple classes may be combined to align multiple columns. See [A.1.2](#).

list-none

Applied to a `ul` element to remove bullet markers. See [Clause B.4](#).

formula

Applied to a `div` element that contains a block `math` element to format and number displayed formulae. See [7.4.16](#)

text-right

Applied to an element to right-align its text content.

text-left

Applied to an element to left-align its text content.

syntax

Applied to a `td` or `th` element in a syntax listing table to render its contents in a monospace font at a reduced size.

NOTE 1 — All other elements are automatically styled by the default SMPTE defined CSS values, such as "code" and may not be altered.

NOTE 2 — Tables are automatically formatted for best view on a variety of screen sizes and formats.

8 Tooling

8.1 General

8.1.1 Overview

The SMPTE HTML publication tooling consists of several components:

- Rendering code (`smpte.js`) that renders the author-supplied HTML document into a publication-ready HTML document. The rendering involves numbering clauses, inserting boilerplate, etc., and takes place directly in the web browser used by the author.
- Building code (`scripts/build.mjs`) that automates the process of validating, rendering, generating redlines and uploading publication artifacts to Amazon S3.
- A GitHub workflow (`.github/workflows/main.yml` and `workflows/action.yml`) that automatically executes the building code whenever a change is made to the GitHub repository where the document is tracked.
- Amazon AWS infrastructure where the publication artifacts are deployed.

8.1.2 Rendering

At the heart of the tooling is the rendering code at `smpte.js`.

The rendering code runs in browser and is imported using a `script` element (see [7.2](#)).

8.1.3 Building

Building the document for publication involves the following steps:

1. Validating the document
2. Rendering the document
3. Creating redlines from the rendered document
4. Uploading the rendered document and corresponding redlines to S3

The build process carried by the build script `scripts/build.mjs` is usually executed by the GitHub workflow (see [8.1.4](#)). The script has the following dependencies:

- [node](#) dependencies specified in `./package.json`
- [HTML 5 validator](#) available as a Python package using `pip install html5validator`

The build process looks for the following environment variables:

- `AWS_S3_REGION`
- `AWS_S3_BUCKET`
- `AWS_S3_KEY_PREFIX`
- `CANONICAL_LINK_PREFIX`

The build process also expects the AWS environment to be set up to allow access to the bucket.

The S3 upload step can be skipped by providing the `validate` argument to the build script.

The build process MAY be configured using an optional `.smpte-build.json` file containing a JSON object that conforms to the JSON schema at [Figure 3](#). When the file is absent, the build derives its configuration from the document metadata and the repository's git tags.

```
{
  "title": "Build configuration",
  "description": "Schema for the SMPTE HTML publication tooling build configuration file",
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "latestEditionTag": {
      "description": "Optional override for the redline base. When set, the build uses this git commit or tag when generating redlines against the latest edition. When unset or null, the build auto-derives the redline base from the most recent matching git tag (most recent prior `pub` tag when the document's pubStage is PUB; otherwise the most recent prior dated tag of any stage).",
      "type": [ "string", "null" ]
    }
  }
}
```

Figure 3 — Schema for the optional build configuration file `.smpte-build.json`.

If present and not equal to `null`, the `latestEditionTag` property overrides the auto-selected base for the published-edition redline with the specified Git tag or commit. When absent or `null`, the base is auto-selected as described in [8.1.5](#).

EXAMPLE

```
{
  "latestEditionTag": null
}
```

For the complete description of redline outputs produced by the tooling, see [8.1.5](#).

8.1.4 GitHub integration

To automatically create and upload to S3 the clean and redline copies of the document when commits are pushed to GitHub, the workflow file at [Figure 4](#) is stored at `.github/workflows/main.yml` in the repository.

```

name: Build SMPTE document

on:
  push:
  pull_request:
  release:
    types: [published]

env:
  AWS_REGION: us-east-1
  AWS_S3_BUCKET: html-doc-pub
  AWS_ROLE: arn:aws:iam::189079736792:role/gh-actions-html-pub
  CANONICAL_LINK_PREFIX: https://doc.smpte-doc.org/

jobs:
  build:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    if: >
      github.repository_owner == 'SMPTE' && (
        (github.event_name == 'push' && github.ref == 'refs/heads/main')
        || github.event_name == 'pull_request'
        || github.event_name == 'release'
      )
    # These permissions are needed to interact with GitHub's OIDC Token endpoint.
    permissions:
      id-token: write
      contents: write
      pull-requests: write

    steps:
      - name: Checkout repo
        uses: actions/checkout@v3
        with:
          fetch-depth: 0
          submodules: true

      - name: Set repository name
        run: echo "REPOSITORY_NAME=${GITHUB_REPOSITORY#*/}" >> $GITHUB_ENV

      - name: Check out all branches with the exception of the current branch
        run: CUR_BRANCH=$(git rev-parse --abbrev-ref HEAD); for i in `git branch -a | grep remote | grep -v "remotes/pull" | grep -v HEAD | grep -v ${CUR_BRANCH}`; do git branch --track ${i#remotes/origin/} $i; done

      - name: Configure AWS Credentials
        uses: aws-actions/configure-aws-credentials@v1-node16
        with:
          role-to-assume: ${ env.AWS_ROLE }
          aws-region: ${ env.AWS_REGION }

      - name: Build and deploy document (local)
        uses: ./tooling/workflows
        if: github.repository != 'SMPTE/html-pub'
        with:

```

```

AWS_S3_REGION: ${env.AWS_REGION}}
AWS_S3_BUCKET:      ${env.AWS_S3_BUCKET}}
AWS_S3_KEY_PREFIX: "${env.REPOSITORY_NAME}}/"
CANONICAL_LINK_PREFIX: ${env.CANONICAL_LINK_PREFIX}}
GITHUB_TOKEN: ${secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN}}

- name: Build and deploy document (HTML Pub repo)
  uses: ./workflows
  if: github.repository == 'SMPTE/html-pub'
  with:
    AWS_S3_REGION: ${env.AWS_REGION}}
    AWS_S3_BUCKET:      ${env.AWS_S3_BUCKET}}
    AWS_S3_KEY_PREFIX: "${env.REPOSITORY_NAME}}/"
    CANONICAL_LINK_PREFIX: ${env.CANONICAL_LINK_PREFIX}}
    GITHUB_TOKEN: ${secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN}}

- name: Notify template repo to update submodule
  if: github.event_name == 'release' && github.repository == 'SMPTE/html-pub'
  env:
    GH_TOKEN: ${ secrets.TEMPLATE_REPO_PAT }}
    TAG_NAME: ${ github.event.release.tag_name }}
  run: |
    gh api repos/SMPTE/html-pub-template/dispatches \
      --method POST \
      --field event_type=tooling-release \
      --field "client_payload[tag]=${TAG_NAME}" \
      --field "client_payload[sha]=${GITHUB_SHA}"

```

Figure 4 — GitHub workflow file.

The workflow file defines the following environment variables:

AWS_S3_REGION

Used to set `AWS_S3_REGION`.

AWS_S3_BUCKET

Used to set `AWS_S3_BUCKET`.

CANONICAL_LINK_PREFIX

If set, used to generate the links to publication artifacts that are referenced from the GitHub pull request.

AWS_ROLE

ARN of the AWS role used by the workflow to upload files to S3 (see [8.1.6](#)).

When the workflow is executed on a GitHub pull request, a comment that contains links to the clean and redline documents is automatically added to the pull request. The links use one of the following prefixes:

- `CANONICAL_LINK_PREFIX/AWS_S3_KEY_PREFIX`, if `CANONICAL_LINK_PREFIX` is set;
- `http://AWS_S3_BUCKET.s3-website-AWS_S3_REGION.amazonaws.com/AWS_S3_KEY_PREFIX`, otherwise.

The workflow file automatically sets `AWS_S3_KEY_PREFIX` to the name of the repository.

8.1.5 Redlines

The tooling automatically produces redline (change-tracked) renderings of the document on every build — pull requests, merges to `main`, and release publications. Redlines compare the current rendered document against a chosen reference rendering using the `htmldiff` utility, and the resulting HTML files are deployed to S3 alongside the clean output and bundled into the review zip when applicable.

Three redlines may be produced per build, each with a different reference base:

Redline to current draft (`base-r1.html`)

Generated against the pull request's target branch (typically `main`), via the `GITHUB_BASE_REF` environment variable provided by GitHub Actions on pull request events. Shows what the PR itself changes relative to the branch it will merge into.

Generated: on pull request events. *Omitted:* on push and release events, where no PR base is defined.

Redline to most recent published edition (`pub-r1.html`)

Generated against the most recent prior git tag matching `YYYYMMDD-pub` — the previous published edition. Shows what has changed since the last edition was published. The reference base may be overridden by setting `latestEditionTag` in `.smpte-build.json` — useful when rebuilding an archived edition or pinning to a specific historical release.

This redline satisfies the requirement in [SMPTE AG 02](#) for a redline against the published document (the baseline draft) when preparing a revision.

Generated: on every event. *Omitted:* when no prior `-pub` tag exists (e.g., the first edition).

Redline to most recent release (`release-r1.html`)

Generated against the most recent prior git tag matching `YYYYMMDD-{stage}` for any recognized `pubStage` (`-wd`, `-cd`, `-fcd`, `-dp`, or `-pub`). Shows iterative changes since the last release tag of any kind, supporting draft-to-draft review across the workflow stages defined in [SMPTE AG 33](#).

This redline satisfies the requirement in [SMPTE AG 02](#) that markup from the ballot document be provided for comment resolution.

Generated: when the current document's `pubStage` is `WD`, `CD`, `FCD`, or `DP`. *Omitted:* when `pubStage` is `PUB` (a published edition's relevant comparison is to the prior published edition only) or when no prior dated release tag exists.

In all cases, any tag pointing at the `HEAD` commit is excluded from selection, so a freshly-tagged release does not redline against itself. When the build runs on a pull request, links to all available redline outputs are included in the comment posted to the PR (see [8.1.4](#)). When the build runs on a release publication, the redline files are bundled into the review zip attached to the release (see [Clause C.6](#)).

8.1.6 Amazon AWS integration

The tooling uploads publication artifacts to an S3 bucket according to the following parameters:

AWS_S3_REGION

Region where the S3 bucket lives, e.g., `us-west-1`

AWS_S3_BUCKET

Name of the S3 bucket, e.g., `html-doc-pub`

AWS_S3_KEY_PREFIX

Prefix used when creating the S3 key where the document is stored, e.g., `draft/ag05/`

EXAMPLE

Given `AWS_S3_BUCKET=html-doc-pub` and `AWS_S3_KEY_PREFIX=ag-05/`, the tooling uploads publication artifacts under the prefix `s3://html-doc-pub/ag05/`.

An [OIDC role](#) grants the tooling permissions to upload objects to the bucket. This avoids maintaining IAM users and storing GitHub secrets.

The trust policy for the role associated with one GitHub repository is specified at [Figure 5](#).

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Federated": "arn:aws:iam::189079736792:oidc-provider/token.actions.githubusercontent.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "token.actions.githubusercontent.com:aud": "sts.amazonaws.com"
        },
        "StringLike": {
          "token.actions.githubusercontent.com:sub": "repo:SMPTE/*"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Figure 5 — Trust policy for the OIDC role.

The permissions for the role associated with one GitHub repository is specified at [Figure 6](#).

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:PutObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::<name of bucket>/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Figure 6 — Permissions granted to the role associated with each GitHub repository, where `<name of bucket>` is replaced by `AWS_S3_BUCKET`.

The bucket is made public using the policy at [Figure 7](#).

```
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::<name of bucket>/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
]
}
```

Figure 7 — Public bucket policy where <name of bucket> is replaced by AWS_S3_BUCKET

The contents of the bucket are also made available through a Cloudfront distribution, which allows the publication artifacts to be made available through a custom domain name and TLS (currently <https://doc.smp-te-doc.org/>).

8.1.7 Git commit hooks

It is advisable to install the git commit hook listed at [Figure 8](#). It detects errors before a document can be committed.

```
#!/bin/sh
if test -f "tooling/scripts/validate.mjs"; then
  validate=./tooling/scripts/validate.mjs
else
  validate=./scripts/validate.mjs
fi

node $validate ./doc/main.html
```

Figure 8 — Pre-commit hook that validates the main element.

8.2 Using tooling locally

8.2.1 Overview

Many of the features and automatic formatting available in the tooling is present and available when working locally. This allows an editor to create and edit a valid HTML document before pushing to a repo and encountering an error.

It is recommended to utilize VS Code (<https://code.visualstudio.com/>) as your local HTML editor, using the Live Preview extension (<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vscode.live-server>), which shows some validation in real-time for an editor.

Other useful extension(s) for VS Code are:

- Git Graph (visual aid) - <https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=mhutchie.git-graph>

8.2.2 Installation and prerequisites

To use the full features locally either on command line, or in terminal (also available inside of VS Code), an editor will need to have the following installed locally:

- Node.js - <https://nodejs.org/en/download>
- Python - <https://www.python.org/downloads/>
- PIP - <https://pip.pypa.io/en/stable/installation/>

Once installed, it is recommended to keep up to date with the latest versions.

8.2.3 Repo setup

Assuming the prerequisites listed in [8.2.2](#) are already installed, each time a new repo is cloned and work is to be started, the repo will need to be configured for its dependencies, based on the current `./package.json` file.

The command for this is:

```
npm install
```

NOTE — This command will update `./package-lock.json`, and can be run again if changes are made to `./package.json` for editing and/or updating dependencies based on the repo.

Once npm/Node is set up, it is also recommended to set up the requirements and further dependencies for validation to run properly.

The command for this is:

```
npm run prevalidate
```

This will check and (if needed) install the HTML 5 validator as noted in [8.1.3](#). If the HTML 5 validator has already been installed, or the command has been run before (on another repo), the prompt will return:

```
html5validator found. HTML validation ready.
```

8.2.4 Updating the tooling submodule

Document repositories include the tooling (`./tooling/`) as a git submodule. When the tooling is updated, each document repo must be manually bumped to point to the new tooling commit. It is important to keep the submodule as up to date as possible, as updates may include bug fixes, validation improvements, and formatting changes that affect document output.

NOTE 1 — Individual changes to files within the `./tooling/` submodule directory are not permitted. All tooling changes must be made through the <https://github.com/SMPTE/html-pub> repository and picked up via a submodule bump.

To check which commit the submodule is currently pinned to and whether it is behind the remote, run:

```
git submodule status
```

The output lists each submodule with its current commit SHA. To determine whether the submodule is current, compare the commit SHA against the latest release tag and commit at <https://github.com/SMPTE/html-pub>.

To update the submodule to the latest commit on its tracked remote branch, run:

```
git submodule update --remote
```

NOTE 2 — This command fetches from the submodule's remote and advances the pointer in the superproject to the latest available commit on the tracked branch. It does not automatically stage or commit the change in the parent repo.

After updating, the parent repository will show the submodule directory as modified. Stage and commit the bump with:

```
git add tooling/
git commit -m "Bump tooling to latest"
```

Push the change to the remote as normal:

```
git push
```

8.2.5 Validation

When creating a PR on GitHub, the tooling automatically performs a build process as noted in [8.1.3](#), and part of that process is doing validation, both the internal to the tooling and for general HTML 5 validation.

While the internal tooling validation occurs at runtime while editing, waiting until the build action during a PR to check the HTML 5 validation can present an editor with unforeseen issues (i.e. an invalid element or broken schema error), which then results in failures on the PR/build that must be fixed. Often times when this occurs the preview with redlines is not available in the PR, and/or the tooling will not allow a build to finish. Therefore it is highly recommended an editor runs the validation locally prior to pushing to GitHub to prevent these failures from occurring.

The command for this is:

```
npm run validate
```

NOTE — This command reports back errors in (2) separate sections that are required to be resolved before a build can complete. The HTML validation includes line numbers for the convenience of the editor.

EXAMPLE

```
> smpte-html-pub-tooling@2.1.0 prevalidate
> node scripts/ensure-html5validator.mjs

html5validator found. HTML validation ready.

> smpte-html-pub-tooling@2.1.0 validate
> run-p validate:doc validate:html

> smpte-html-pub-tooling@2.1.0 validate:html
> html5validator --errors-only ./doc/main.html

> smpte-html-pub-tooling@2.1.0 validate:doc
> node ./scripts/validate.mjs ./doc/main.html

Unknown element in clause HTMLElement {
  [Symbol(SameObject caches)]: [Object: null prototype] { children: HTMLCollection {} }
}
".../SMPTE/html-pub/./doc/main.html":1512.7-1512.10: error: No "p" element in scope but a "p" end tag seen.
".../SMPTE/html-pub/./doc/main.html":1524.7-1524.10: error: No "p" element in scope but a "p" end tag seen.
".../SMPTE/html-pub/./doc/main.html":1554.21-1555.7: error: Saw "<" when expecting an attribute name. Probable
cause: Missing ">" immediately before.
".../SMPTE/html-pub/./doc/main.html":1554.21-1555.9: error: End tag had attributes.
".../SMPTE/html-pub/./doc/main.html":1555.242-1555.245: error: No "p" element in scope but a "p" end tag seen.
ERROR: "validate:html" exited with 5.
```

8.2.6 Handling new validation errors after a tooling bump

A tooling update may introduce new or stricter validation rules. After bumping the submodule, run validation locally as described in [8.2.5](#) before committing or pushing.

If validation reports new errors that were not present before the bump, those errors must be resolved in the document source before the bump commit is pushed. Do not push a submodule bump that causes a document to fail validation.

NOTE — Validation errors introduced by a tooling update reflect real issues in the document source. They should be corrected in the document, not worked around by reverting or pinning to an older tooling commit.

Annex A

Table Examples (Informative)

A.1 Alignment

A.1.1 Default Alignment

By default, table headers within `thead` are set to `text-align: center;`, and cells within the body `tbody` are set to `text-align: left;`, as the below example shows.

```
<table id="tab-sample-tabledata-defaultalign">
  <caption>Default Alignment Table Sample</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number</th>
      <th>Sample Name</th>
      <th>Sample Code</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>0001</td>
      <td>Name 01</td>
      <td><code>Code 1</code></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0002</td>
      <td>Name 02</td>
      <td><code>Code 2</code></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0003</td>
      <td>Name 03</td>
      <td><code>Code 3</code></td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

is rendered as

Table A.1 — Default Alignment Table Sample

Sample Number	Sample Name	Sample Code
0001	Name 01	Code 1
0002	Name 02	Code 2
0003	Name 03	Code 3

A.1.2 Column Alignment

To change the alignment of an entire column, classes such as `col-3-center`, `col-3-right`, `col-3-left`, or `col-3-top` may be added to the `table` element. Multiple alignment classes may be combined across different columns, and multiple classes targeting the same column are also allowed since horizontal (`text-align`) and vertical (`vertical-align`) alignment are independent properties, as the below example shows.

```

<table id="tab-sample-tabledata-colcenter" class="col-1-top col-2-top col-2-right col-3-top col-3-center">
  <caption><code>col-1-top col-2-top col-2-right col-3-top col-3-center</code> Table Sample</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number</th>
      <th>Value</th>
      <th>Sample Code</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>0001</td>
      <td>42</td>
      <td><code>Code 1</code></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0002</td>
      <td>This is a longer description that spans multiple lines to demonstrate how <code>col-2-top</code> and
      <code>col-2-right</code> may be combined on the same column to independently control vertical and horizontal
      alignment.</td>
      <td><code>Code 2</code></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0003</td>
      <td>8</td>
      <td><code>Code 3</code></td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>

```

is rendered as

Table A.2 — col-1-top col-2-top col-2-right col-3-top col-3-center Table Sample

Sample Number	Value	Sample Code
0001	42	Code 1
0002	This is a longer description that spans multiple lines to demonstrate how col-2-top and col-2-right may be combined on the same column to independently control vertical and horizontal alignment.	Code 2
0003	8	Code 3

NOTE 1 — Alignment classes are available for columns 1-8 using col-x-center, col-x-right, col-x-left, and col-x-top. Multiple classes may be combined on the same table to align different columns independently.

NOTE 2 — Tables over 8 columns wide should not be used and instead split into multiple smaller tables.

A.1.3 Cell Alignment

To change the alignment of an individual cell, classes such as center-cell, right-cell, left-cell, or top-cell may be added to each td as needed, as the below example shows.

```

<table id="tab-sample-tabledata-centercell">
  <caption>Cell Alignment Table Sample</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number</th>
      <th>Sample Name</th>
      <th>Sample Code</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td><code>col-1-center</code></td>
      <td><code>col-2-right</code></td>
      <td><code>col-3-left</code></td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>

```

```

</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td class="right-cell">0001</td>
    <td>Name 01</td>
    <td><code>Code 1</code></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="center-cell">0002</td>
    <td>Name 02</td>
    <td><code>Code 2</code></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="top-cell">0003</td>
    <td>Name 03</td>
    <td><code>Code 3</code></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="top-cell">0004</td>
    <td class="top-cell">Name 04</td>
    <td>This is a longer description that spans multiple lines to demonstrate how the <code>top-cell</code>
class aligns the content of the first two cells to the top of the row rather than the default middle alignment
when adjacent cells contain more content.</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

is rendered as

Table A.3 — Cell Alignment Table Sample

Sample Number	Sample Name	Sample Code
0001	Name 01	Code 1
0002	Name 02	Code 2
0003	Name 03	Code 3
0004	Name 04	This is a longer description that spans multiple lines to demonstrate how the <code>top-cell</code> class aligns the content of the first two cells to the top of the row rather than the default middle alignment when adjacent cells contain more content.

NOTE — Cell alignment classes may be added to as many `td` elements as needed and may be combined with column-level alignment classes.

A.2 Multiple Headers

To insert additional header(s), use `th` in place of `td` within the `tr` of `tbody` that will contain the additional header, as the below example shows.

EXAMPLE

```

<table id="tab-sample-tabledata-multiheader">
  <caption>Multiple Header Table Sample</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number</th>
      <th>Sample Name</th>
      <th>Sample Code</th>
    </tr>

```

```

</thead>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>0001</td>
    <td>Name 01</td>
    <td><code>Code 1</code></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>0002</td>
    <td>Name 02</td>
    <td><code>Code 2</code></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Sample Number 2</th>
    <th>Sample Name 2</th>
    <th>Sample Code 2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>0003</td>
    <td>Name 03</td>
    <td><code>Code 3</code></td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

is rendered as

Table A.4 — Multiple Header Table Sample

Sample Number	Sample Name	Sample Code
0001	Name 01	Code 1
0002	Name 02	Code 2
Sample Number 2	Sample Name 2	Sample Code 2
0003	Name 03	Code 3

A.3 Cell Spanning

A.3.1 colspan

colspan is supported as needed, as the below example shows.

```

<table id="tab-sample-tabledata-colspan">
  <caption><code>colspan</code> Table Sample</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number</th>
      <th>Sample Name</th>
      <th>Sample Code</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>0001</td>
      <td>Name 01</td>
      <td><code>Code 1</code></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0002</td>

```

```

    <td>Name 02</td>
    <td><code>Code 2</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td colspan="3">next section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>0003</td>
  <td>Name 03</td>
  <td><code>Code 3</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

is rendered as

Table A.5 — colspan Table Sample

Sample Number	Sample Name	Sample Code
0001	Name 01	Code 1
0002	Name 02	Code 2
next section		
0003	Name 03	Code 3

NOTE — See <https://html.com/tables/rowspan-colspan/> for additional information.

A.3.2 rowspan

rowspan is supported as needed, as the below example shows.

```

<table id="tab-sample-tabledata-rowspan">
  <caption><code>rowspan</code> Table Sample</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number</th>
      <th>Sample Name</th>
      <th>Sample Code</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td rowspan="2">0001</td>
      <td>Name 01</td>
      <td><code>Code 1</code></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Name 02</td>
      <td><code>Code 2</code></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0002</td>
      <td>Name 03</td>
      <td><code>Code 3</code></td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>

```

is rendered as

Table A.6 — rowspan Table Sample

Sample Number	Sample Name	Sample Code
0001	Name 01	Code 1
	Name 02	Code 2
0002	Name 03	Code 3

NOTE — See <https://html.com/tables/rowspan-colspan/> for additional information.

A.4 Complex Example

All the various options above are available to be combined as needed to create complex tables, as the below example shows.

```
<table id="tab-sample-tabledata-complex" class="col-3-center col-4-center">
  <caption>Complex Table Sample</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number</th>
      <th>Sample Name</th>
      <th>Sample Code</th>
      <th>Sample Data</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td rowspan="2">0001</td>
      <td>Name 01</td>
      <td><code>Code 1</code></td>
      <td>Data 01</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Name 02</td>
      <td class="center-cell"><code>Code 2</code></td>
      <td>Data 01</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0003</td>
      <td>Name 03</td>
      <td><code>Code 3</code></td>
      <td>Data 01</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Sample Number 2</th>
      <th>Sample Name 2</th>
      <th>Sample Code 2</th>
      <th>Sample Data 2</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0004</td>
      <td>Name 04</td>
      <td><code>Code 5</code></td>
      <td>Data 05</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td colspan="3" class="center-cell">section of data</td>
      <td class="center-cell">Data 05.5</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>0005</td>
      <td>Name 05</td>

```

```

<td><code>Code 5</code></td>
<td>Data 06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

is rendered as

Table A.7 — Complex Table Sample

Sample Number	Sample Name	Sample Code	Sample Data
0001	Name 01	Code 1	Data 01
	Name 02	Code 2	Data 01
0003	Name 03	Code 3	Data 01
Sample Number 2	Sample Name 2	Sample Code 2	Sample Data 2
0004	Name 04	Code 5	Data 05
section of data			Data 05.5
0005	Name 05	Code 5	Data 06

A.5 Column Width and No-wrap (Cell-level)

Column widths and non-wrapping text may be controlled at the individual cell level using classes such as `col-small`, `col-wide`, and `text-nowrap`.

EXAMPLE

```

<table id="tab-sample-tabledata-widthcell">
  <caption>Cell-level Width and No-wrap Table Sample</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th class="col-small text-nowrap">ID</th>
      <th>Description</th>
      <th class="col-wide">Identifier</th>
      <th class="text-nowrap">Code</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td class="col-small text-nowrap">01</td>
      <td>Example element</td>
      <td class="col-wide">urn:smpte:example:identifier:0001</td>
      <td class="text-nowrap">A-01</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td class="col-small text-nowrap">02</td>
      <td>Another example element</td>
      <td class="col-wide">urn:smpte:example:identifier:0002</td>
      <td class="text-nowrap">B-02</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>

```

is rendered as

Table A.8 — Cell-level Width and No-wrap Table Sample

ID	Description	Identifier	Code
01	Example element	urn:smpte:example:identifier:0001	A-01
02	Another example element	urn:smpte:example:identifier:0002	B-02

A.6 Column Width and No-wrap (Column-level)

Column width and wrapping behavior may also be controlled for entire columns using table-level classes such as `col-3-nowrap` and column width classes.

EXAMPLE

```
<table id="tab-sample-tabledata-widthcolumn" class="col-3-nowrap col-1-xsmall col-4-wide">
  <caption>Column-level Width and No-wrap Table Sample</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>ID</th>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Code</th>
      <th>Identifier</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>01</td>
      <td>Element One</td>
      <td>ABC-0001</td>
      <td>urn:smpte:example:identifier:0001</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>02</td>
      <td>Element Two</td>
      <td>ABC-0002</td>
      <td>urn:smpte:example:identifier:0002</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

is rendered as

Table A.9 — Column-level Width and No-wrap Table Sample

ID	Name	Code	Identifier
01	Element One	ABC-0001	urn:smpte:example:identifier:0001
02	Element Two	ABC-0002	urn:smpte:example:identifier:0002

Annex B

List Examples (Informative)

B.1 Customizing Ordered Lists

B.1.1 General

Ordered lists (`ol`) may be modified from their default list numberings (numbers) using the `type` attribute. The possible list numberings are lowercase letter (`a`), uppercase letter (`A`), lowercase Roman numerals (`i`), uppercase Roman numerals (`I`), and numbers (`1` - default if not used). The `start` attribute may also be used with a numeric value to denote the start of the numbering of the listed items.

NOTE — The `type` and `start` attributes are not supported for unordered lists (`ul`). Formatting for bullets on `ul` lists are auto-generated by the tooling, based on nesting.

B.1.2 List type Examples

See below for various list examples utilizing `type` and `start`

EXAMPLE 1

Lower Case Letter:

```
<ol type="a">
  <li>First list item</li>
  <li>Second list item</li>
</ol>
```

is rendered as:

- a. First list item
- b. Second list item

EXAMPLE 2

Upper Case Letter:

```
<ol type="A">
  <li>First list item</li>
  <li>Second list item</li>
</ol>
```

is rendered as:

- A. First list item
- B. Second list item

EXAMPLE 3

Lower Case Roman Numeral:

```
<ol type="i">
  <li>First list item</li>
  <li>Second list item</li>
</ol>
```

is rendered as:

- i. First list item
- ii. Second list item

EXAMPLE 4

Upper Case Roman Numeral:

```
<ol type="I">
  <li>First list item</li>
  <li>Second list item</li>
</ol>
```

is rendered as:

- I. First list item
- II. Second list item

EXAMPLE 5

List starting from (3):

```
<ol start="3">
  <li>First list item</li>
  <li>Second list item</li>
</ol>
```

is rendered as:

3. First list item
4. Second list item

B.2 List Nesting

Both `ol` and `ul` elements may be nested as many times within a `li` element as needed to achieve the required results. See below for various examples.

EXAMPLE 1

Nesting `ol`:

```
<ol>
  <li>First list item
    <ol type="a">
      <li>First sub item</li>
      <li>Second sub item</li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Second list item</li>
</ol>
```

is rendered as:

1. First list item
 - a. First sub item
 - b. Second sub item

2. Second list item

NOTE — When nesting `ol` style lists, different `type` attributes should be used to ensure readability, as this is not achieved automatically.

EXAMPLE 2

Nesting `ul`:

```
<ul>
  <li>First list item
    <ul>
      <li>First sub item</li>
      <li>Second sub item</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Second list item</li>
</ul>
```

is rendered as:

- First list item
 - First sub item
 - Second sub item
- Second list item

EXAMPLE 3

Nesting `ul` in `ol`:

```
<ol>
  <li>First list item
    <ul>
      <li>First sub item</li>
      <li>Second sub item</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Second list item</li>
</ol>
```

is rendered as:

1. First list item
 - First sub item
 - Second sub item
2. Second list item

B.3 Complex List Example

The features in [Clause B.1](#) and [Clause B.2](#) may be combined as needed to achieve the required results for a complex list. See below for an example.

EXAMPLE

```
<ol>
  <li>First list item
    <ol type="a">
```

```

<li>First sub item
  <ol type="i">
    <li>First sub item's 1st item with small roman numerals</li>
    <li>First sub item's 2nd item with small roman numerals</li>
  </ol>
</li>
<li>Second sub item
  <ol type="i" start="3">
    <li>Second sub item's 1st item with small roman numerals, starting with "iii" to continue
numbers</li>
    <li>Second sub item's 2nd item with small roman numerals</li>
  </ol>
</li>
</ol>
</li>
<li>Second list item</li>
<li>Third list item</li>
<li>Forth list item
  <ol type="a">
    <li>Forth list item's sub item
      <ul>
        <li>1st bullet under sub item
          <ul>
            <li>1st sub bullet</li>
          </ul>
        </li>
        <li>2nd bullet under sub item</li>
      </ul>
    </li>
    <li>Forth list item's sub item</li>
  </ol>
</li>
<li>Fifth list item
  <ul>
    <li>1st bullet sub item</li>
    <li>2nd bullet sub item</li>
  </ul>
</li>
</ol>

```

is rendered as:

1. First list item
 - a. First sub item
 - i. First sub item's 1st item with small roman numerals
 - ii. First sub item's 2nd item with small roman numerals
 - b. Second sub item
 - iii. Second sub item's 1st item with small roman numerals, starting with "iii" to continue numbers
 - iv. Second sub item's 2nd item with small roman numerals
2. Second list item
3. Third list item
4. Forth list item
 - a. Forth list item's sub item
 - 1st bullet under sub item
 - 1st sub bullet

- 2nd bullet under sub item
- b. Forth list item's sub item
- 5. Fifth list item
 - 1st bullet sub item
 - 2nd bullet sub item

B.4 Unordered List Without Bullets

To remove bullet markers from an unordered list, the class `list-none` may be applied to the `ul` element, as the below example shows.

EXAMPLE

```
<ul class="list-none">  
  <li>First list item</li>  
  <li>Second list item</li>  
  <li>Third list item</li>  
</ul>
```

is rendered as:

- First list item
- Second list item
- Third list item

Annex C

Auto-draft releases (Normative)

C.1 General

This annex describes the tooling behavior that auto-drafts GitHub releases. For the document workflow that drives *when* releases are created and *who* publishes them, see [SMPTE AG 33](#).

C.2 Trigger and auto-draft

Whenever the state of the document changes to `<meta itemprop="pubState" content="pub" />` on the `main` branch, the tooling automatically creates a *draft* release in the GitHub repo. A user with appropriate permissions reviews and publishes the draft to finalize the release and trigger production of the associated artifacts.

C.3 Tag and release naming

The GitHub release and the git tag shall be named `YYYYMMDD "-" pubStage`, where `YYYYMMDD` represents the value of `pubDateTime` (as defined in [7.2.12](#)) and the `pubStage` suffix is the value of the `pubStage` meta in lowercase.

EXAMPLE

20230615-fcd or 20230925-pub

C.4 Same-day iterations

For workflow events that share both `pubDateTime` and `pubStage` with the most recent release but represent a distinct release moment, the merge commit message shall include the token `[force-release]`. The tooling appends a numeric suffix (`-2`, `-3`, ...) to the tag to disambiguate.

C.5 Publishing the draft release

To publish a draft release after it has been auto-created:

1. In the repository on GitHub, navigate to the **Releases** page (<https://github.com/SMPTE/{repo}/releases>).
2. Open the draft release whose name matches the expected `YYYYMMDD-pubStage` tag for the merged document state.
3. Click **Edit**, review the auto-generated release notes, and confirm that the target commit corresponds to the merge that produced the new state.
4. Click **Publish release**.

C.6 Release artifacts

Publishing the draft release attaches zip packages to the release details page:

- **Ballot zip** — named per [SMPTE AG 02](#). Bundles the rendered document together with the published-edition redline (`pub-rl.html`) and the most-recent-release redline (`release-rl.html`). See [8.1.5](#) for redline details and reference-base selection.
- **Publish zip** — named by the tag, used for publishing per [SMPTE AG 33](#).

EXAMPLE

See <https://github.com/SMPTE/st428-24-private/releases/tag/20241101-dp>, where <https://github.com/SMPTE/st428-24-private/releases/download/20241101-dp/27c-st-428-24-dp-2024-12-06-pub.zip> (ballot zip) and <https://github.com/SMPTE/st428-24-private/releases/download/20241101-dp/20241101-dp.zip> (publish zip) are available.

Annex D

Additional elements (Informative)

The following are the non-prose elements of this document:

- a. Sample text element (informative). file: <sample.txt>.
- b. Sample URL element (normative). url: <<https://github.com/SMPTE/html-pub/tree/631ed7a0312fa183c356a7b742129ce46f92736f>>.

Bibliography

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Principles and rules for the structure and drafting of ISO and IEC documents (Ninth edition, 2021)

url: <https://www.iso.org/sites/directives/current/part2/index.xhtml>

SMPTE AG 16, Standards Style Guide

url: <https://doc.smpte-doc.org/ag-16/main/>