Declared XML Namespace(s):
http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/tag/taml-201002/

Abstract:
This defines a markup for writing test assertions.

Status:
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1 Introduction

[All text is normative unless otherwise indicated.]

1.1 Terminology

Within this specification, the key words "shall", "shall not", "should", "should not" and "may" are to be interpreted as described in Annex H of [ISO/IEC Directives] if they appear in bold letters.

1.2 Normative References


1.3 Non-normative References

2 Markup Representation of Test Assertions

2.1 Binding to Test Assertions, Part 1 Test Assertions Model

This specification defines markup for test assertions conforming to the model defined in the OASIS TAG TC Test Assertions Part 1, Test Assertions Model [TAM] both Section 3 (Test Assertion) and Section 4 (Test Assertion Set).

Each 'class' in the Test Assertions Model is represented by an element of the same or similar name in the Test Assertion Markup Language, with exceptions as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Name</th>
<th>Markup Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class: testAssertion</td>
<td>element: testAssertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute: id</td>
<td>attribute: id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute: language</td>
<td>attribute: lg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class: normativeSource</td>
<td>element: normativeSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class: target</td>
<td>element: target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class: predicate</td>
<td>element: predicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class: prerequisite</td>
<td>element: prerequisite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class: tag</td>
<td>element: tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class: variable</td>
<td>element: var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class: description</td>
<td>element: description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class: prescription</td>
<td>element: prescription</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are classes in the Test Assertions Model [TAM] which are associated with the class 'shared'. These classes are suffixed with 'Shared' to distinguish them from classes of the same name associated with the 'testAssertion' class. In the Test Assertion Markup Language the names of the complex types which correspond to these 'shared' classes include the 'Shared' suffix while the corresponding element names do not.

All element and attributes names are given in lower camel case. Type names consist of the element name with the suffix '_type' appended.

Where the model specifies an attribute named 'content', usually with a base datatype 'string', the markup provides for this either with a base type of xsd:string assigned to an element's type (or a datatype derived from xsd:string such as xsd:normalizedString or xsd:token) or by allowing mixed content for the element's type.

Markup cardinalities are the same as those specified in the model.
Elements 'testAssertion', 'testAssertionSet' and 'testAssertionDocumentHeader' are declared as global elements and can be used as top level elements in a markup instance; all other elements are declared locally and are not valid as top level elements in a markup instance.

2.2 Conventions Used in the XML Markup and its Usage

The namespace prefix in use for the test assertion markup throughout this document is taml, representing the namespace: http://docs.oasis-open.org/tag/ns/v1.0/taml/201002/.

It is recommended to use this prefix in all instances of this markup.

In many cases, the XML representation of a mandatory model element - i.e. an attribute or association of cardinality (1..1) - is optional in the markup. This is because such elements, although mandatory, may be implicitly represented and therefore not using the conventional explicit mark-up element intended for them.

Instances of this markup are intended to be used either "standalone" i.e. in documents that do not contain any other markup foreign to this specification, or "embedded", i.e. as elements inside documents the root element of which belongs to a namespace foreign to this specification. Instances of this markup are XML elements representing either test assertions, or test assertion sets.

The compact Relax NG notation is used for representing the XML definitions.

The XPath notation may be used for representing attributes or elements, relative of their containing element, e.g.: taml:testAssertion/@id for the attribute 'id' of the taml:testAssertion element.

2.3 Test Assertion

taml:testAssertion

The taml:testAssertion element is representing the class 'testAssertion' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM] Detailed semantics of this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```xml
element taml:testAssertion { testAssertion_def }
testAssertion_def =
  attribute id { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute lg { NCName }?,
  attribute schemaVersionId { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute * { text }*,
  element taml:prescription { prescription_def }?,
  element taml:var { var_def }*,
  element taml:normativeSource { normativeSource_def }?,
  element taml:target { target_def }?,
  element taml:prerequisite { logicalexpr_def }?,
  element taml:predicate { logicalexpr_def }?,
  element taml:prescription { prescription_def }?,
  element taml:tag { tag_def }*,
  element taml:report { report_def }*,
  element { anyElement }*
```
If no provision is made for an implicit identifier to be assigned to a test assertion, a test assertion identifier shall be provided for every test assertion using the 'id' attribute of the 'testAssertion' element.

Like many of the elements in the Test Assertion Markup Language, the testAssertion element has a language attribute, 'lg'. This attribute is used to explicitly declare which prose or expression language is used for the logical expressions in the associated element - in that case throughout the test assertion. It is possible to declare the language for an individual part of a test assertion such as the predicate or the prerequisite (discussed later). Declaring the language for the test assertion as a whole using the 'lg' attribute of the testAssertion element shall mean that every part in the test assertion uses that language for its expression. A profile may specify a set of language identifiers for use with this attribute.

The testAssertion attribute 'schemaVersionId' should be used as part of the default Test Assertion Markup Language (version 1) version methodology which assigns a version identifier to every version of the markup language published schema. The version methodology allows that several versions of the schema may use the same namespace when they are considered to be compatible with previous versions using that namespace. These versions are denoted 'minor versions' while 'major versions' of the markup schema have differing namespaces. Test Assertion Markup Language schema 'minor versions' should be distinguished in the element at the top level of an XML instance or fragment (such as a fragment embedded within another markup) by the provision of a version identifier in the 'schemaVersionId' attribute of this element when that top level element is either the 'testAssertion' or 'testAssertionSet' element.

Conformance to the Test Assertions Model [TAM] requires that a test assertion shall have a normative source, a target and a predicate unless either or all of these are implicit. So the normativeSource, target and predicate elements may be implicit and also may be inherited from a test assertion set or document ancestor of the test assertion (specified later).

Conformance to the Test Assertions Model [TAM] requires that a test assertion may have prerequisite(s), prescription level and tags, either implicitly or explicitly. It also specifies a part called a variable represented here by taml:var..

One additional, optional element added for convenience to the usability of the markup and for tool support is 'tam:report'. It does not correspond to a part defined in the Test Assertions Model [TAM] but is allowed as a conforming extension.

Example:

The test assertion below is addressing a requirement about XML schema Naming and Design Rules (NDR) from a NIEM specification. It uses XPath as expression language for several of its elements (predicate, target) and attributes (target/@idscheme).. It concerns targets that are xsd:complexType elements in an XML schema:

```xml
<taml:testAssertion
   id="TA_R6.1"
   lg="XPath2.0"
   xmlns:taml="http://docs.oasis-open.org/tag/ns/v1.0/taml/201002/">
   <taml:description>xsd:complexType/@mixed value check, as specified in NIEM</taml:description>
   <taml:normativeSource>[Rule 6-1] Within the schema, an element xsd:complexType SHALL NOT own the attribute mixed with the value true.</taml:normativeSource>
   <taml:target type="complexType" idscheme="fn:concat('complexType:',@name)">//xsd:complexType</taml:target>
   <taml:predicate>not(@mixed) or @mixed ne 'true'</taml:predicate>
   <taml:prescription level="mandatory"/>
   <taml:report label="fail" message="Rule 6-1 violation"/>
</taml:testAssertion>
```
The `taml:normativeSource` element is representing the class 'normativeSource' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```xml
element taml: normativeSource { normativeSource_def }

normativeSource_def =
  attribute * (text )*,

element taml: comment { comment_def }?,
element taml: interpretation { interpretation_def }?,
element taml: refSourceItem { refSourceItem_def }*,
element taml: textSourceItem { textSourceItem_def }*,
element taml: derivedSourceItem { refSourceItem_def }*,
text ?
```

The normative source includes an element named 'refSourceItem' so that a reference may be used to point to the original text as it exists in the specification itself.

Compact Relax NG definition:

```xml
element taml: refSourceItem { refSourceItem_def }

refSourceItem_def =
  attribute name { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute lg { NCName }?,
  attribute uri { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute documentId { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute versionId { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute revisionId { xsd:normalizedString }?,

  attribute resourceProvenanceId { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute * - xsd:* (text )*,
text
```

The `refSourceItem` element provides for metadata which may be used to specify the identification of a normative source item resource. The `uri` attribute may contain a URL or URI or IRI pointing to the location of the source item. The other metadata attributes includes information about the kind of resource involved and most appropriately its provenance (such as authorship identifiers to certify its authenticity) and version, etc. The actual content of the `refSourceItem` element may be a string describing informally this source.

An alternative to using a reference to point to the normative source in a specification is to actually quote verbatim the source item so the normative source includes an element named 'textSourceItem' which allows a direct, verbatim quote of the specification text.

Compact Relax NG definition:
An alternative again to quoting verbatim the source item is to derive a form of words equivalent in
to the source item and for this the normative source includes an element named
'verifiedSourceItem'. This is particularly useful when the source consists of tables, diagrams, graphs
or text spread over several parts of the specification. The verifiedSourceItem element provides for
metadata which may be used to specify the identification of the normative source item resource from
which the source information has been derived. The element has a structure similar to the
refSourceItem element. The main difference with refSourceItem is that the content of the
verifiedSourceItem element shall represent the verified re-wording of the source.

Compact Relax NG definition:

```
<element taml:textSourceItem { textSourceItem_def }

textSourceItem_def =
  attribute name { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute lg { NCName }?,
  attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
  text
```

The `comment` element may be used to simply add comments of any kind (or as further specified in a
conformance profile for this markup or a customization thereof) to a normative source test assertion part.

Compact Relax NG definition:

```
<element taml:comment { comment_def }

comment_def =
  attribute lg { NCName }?,
  attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
  text
```

The `interpretation` element may be used to simply add an alternative description in prose of any
kind (or as further specified in a conformance profile for this markup or a customization thereof) to a
normative source test assertion part. This allows a prose expression to be added to improve human
understanding of its logic.

`taml:target`

The taml:target element is representing the class 'target' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed
semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```
<element taml:target { target_def }
```
A target can either be a specific item or a category of items. The 'target' element has a 'type' attribute that should be used to identify the target category, when defined. A target 'idscheme' attribute or, for a set of test assertions, a shared target 'idscheme' attribute (see later) may be used to specify the identity scheme associated with this target type or category. For example, its value can be a function such as an XPath expression, that produces a unique ID for each target instance. In case the test assertion applies to a single target instance (as opposed to a category of targets), the 'idscheme' attribute may contain the identifier of this target.

The target content may be an expression in a specialized formal expression language which should be identified using the 'lg' attribute. Such an expression or function should identify the set of targets to which the test assertion applies. This content may also be a textual representation of the target instance(s) under consideration.

**taml:prerequisite**

The taml:prerequisite element is representing the class 'prerequisite' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

**Compact Relax NG definition:**

```xml
<element taml:prerequisite { logicalexpr_def }
  logicalexpr_def =
    attribute lg { xsd:normalizedString }?,
    attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
  text
```

The prerequisite may be expressed using a specialized formal expression language which may be identified using the 'lg' attribute. The prerequisite content is stating a logical expression or statement to be evaluated (as "true" or "false") over the target, or over some collateral artifact or a set of these, e.g. identified using variables (see later), or over a combination of these.

**taml:predicate**

The taml:predicate element is representing the class 'predicate' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

**Compact Relax NG definition:**

```xml
<element taml:predicate { logicalexpr_def }
  logicalexpr_def =
    attribute lg { xsd:normalizedString }?,
    attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
  text
```
The predicate **may be** expressed using a specialized formal expression language which **may be** identified using the `'lg'` attribute. The predicate content is stating a logical expression or statement to be evaluated (as "true" or "false") over the target, and optionally over a set of collateral artifacts, e.g. identified using variables (see later).

**taml:prescription**

The `taml:prescription` element is representing the class ‘prescription’ in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```
element taml:prescription { prescription_def }
prescription_def =
    attribute level { "mandatory" | "preferred" | "permitted" }?,
    attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
    text ?
```

The allowable values for the attribute 'level' of the element `prescription` **may be** extended beyond the predefined values of mandatory, preferred and permitted.

The base datatype of any custom extended enumerations for prescription levels **shall** be W3C XML Schema [XSD2] datatype ‘Qname’. Custom enumerations **should** be prefixed with a namespace prefix associated with a namespace declared in the markup. Default namespaces (without a prefix) **shall not** be used.

Besides the use of the 'level' attribute, the element content (xsd:normalizedString) **may be** used to express further or more detailed information regarding the prescription level using prose or as a logical expression.

**taml:description**

The `taml:description` element is representing the class ‘description’ in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```
element taml:description { description_def }
description_def =
    attribute lg { xsd:normalizedString }?,
    attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
    text
```
The `description` element may be used to add a description in prose of any kind (or as further specified in a conformance profile for this markup or a customization thereof) to a test assertion.

**taml:tag**

The `taml:tag` element is representing the class 'tag' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```xml
<element taml:tag { tag_def }>
  tag_def =
    attribute name { xsd:normalizedString },
    attribute lg { xsd:normalizedString }?,
    attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
    text
</element>
```

The content of the `taml:tag` element is representing the "content" attribute of the corresponding class 'tag' in the model.

The `tag/@name` attribute **shall** be used in a tag element and have a non-empty value.

**taml:var**

The `taml:var` element is representing the class 'var' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```xml
<element taml:var { var_def }>
  var_def =
    attribute name { xsd:normalizedString }?,
    attribute lg { xsd:normalizedString }?,
    attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
    text
</element>
```

The content of the `taml:tag` element is representing the "content" attribute of the corresponding class 'tag' in the model.[TAM].

When declared inside a test assertion, the scope of a variable includes all the parts of this test assertion. The variable may be referred to, in any part of a test assertion e.g. using a notation such as "$variable1" where the corresponding variable is named 'variable1'. 
The `taml:report` element is not representing any class in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. It is added for convenience when test assertions are expected to contain reporting information to be used by test cases derived from these test assertions.

Compact Relax NG definition:

```xml
element taml:report { report_def }
report_def =
  attribute label { xsd:NCName }?,
  attribute message { text }?,
  attribute when { text }?,
  attribute lg { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
text
```

The `report` element may be used to specify what messages and labels are included in any reports generated from any test cases based on the test assertion. It may also be used to specify the outcomes of a test case and under which condition(s) each outcome is to be produced, so the `report` element is optional and of multiple cardinality in the `testAssertion` element.

The combination of allowing both mixed content (text can be interspersed with the XML tags) and extra elements from other namespaces (`xsd:any`) means that the content of this element can be a mixture of text and, say, HTML or other simple formatting markup.

The attribute `label` shall allow values 'fail', 'pass' and 'notQualified' as content, corresponding to the standard possible outcomes defined in the Test Assertions Model [TAM] as follows

- `notQualified` corresponds to the outcome "Target not qualified".
- `pass` corresponds to the outcome "Normative statement fulfilled [by the Target]."
- `fail` corresponds to the outcome "Normative statement not fulfilled [by the Target]"

Further values - e.g. 'warning', 'undetermined' - may be added which may be defined in a conformance profile.

The optional `when` attribute may be used to state the condition that must be satisfied in order for the outcome described by the `label` attribute, to apply. This attribute is useful when defining new outcomes (values for `label`) beyond the standard possible outcomes ('fail', 'pass' and 'notQualified'), or when a standard outcome uses an interpretation different from the default interpretation, which is:

- `outcome notQualified` is conditioned by the `taml:prerequisite` evaluating to 'false'.
- `outcome pass` is conditioned by the `taml:predicate` evaluating to 'true', and the `taml:prerequisite` (if any) evaluating to 'true').
- `outcome fail` is conditioned by the `taml:predicate` evaluating to 'false', and the `taml:prerequisite` (if any) evaluating to 'true').
The content of optional attribute `message` shall describe the meaning of the assertion outcome, e.g. provide an error message. A more detailed diagnostic message may be provided in the content of the `report` element. Further attributes may be defined for the `report` element in a conformance profile.

### 2.4 Test Assertion Set

taml:testAssertionSet

The `taml:testAssertionSet` element is representing the class `testAssertionSet` in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```

element taml:testAssertionSet { testAssertionSet_def }
testAssertionSet_def =
    attribute id [ xsd:normalizedString ]?,
    attribute lg [ NCName ]?,
    attribute schemaVersionId [ xsd:normalizedString ]?,
    attribute * - taml:* { text }*,
    element taml:testAssertionDocumentHeader { testAssertionDocumentHeader_def }?,
    element taml:testAssertionRef { testAssertionRef_def }*,
    element taml:testAssertionSet { testAssertionSet_def }*,
    element taml:testAssertionSelection { testAssertionSelection_def }*,
    element taml:testAssertionList {
        element taml:testAssertion { testAssertion_def }* }?,
    element { anyElement }*
```

The `testAssertionSet` element may be used to group together test assertions either by direct inclusion of the test assertions within the test assertion set, using the `taml:testAssertionList`, container or by references to constructs (possibly defined externally) that contain these test assertions, such as `taml:testAssertionRef`, (recursively) `taml:testAssertionSet` or `taml:testAssertionSelection`.

An instance may have this as the top element.

A test assertion set may be used to wrap together all the test assertions in a document. In this case the `taml:testAssertionDocumentHeader` may be used once within a document either on its own (i.e. outside the `testAssertionSet` element) or as a direct child of the outermost `testAssertionSet` element. See section later on `taml:testAssertionDocumentHeader`.

Another purpose of the test assertion set is that it may be used to provide a set of shared test assertion parts and their values in the same way to more than one test assertion (either to limit repetition or to ensure that the values correspond or to provide scope for variables across such test assertions). (See the section on the 'shared' element below.)

The `testAssertionSelection` child element may be used when test assertions are to be imported from some other source(s), yet only a subset is of interest based on a selection criterion. The `testAssertionSelection` element allows for providing this selection criterion while preserving the reference to the original set of test assertions. The selection criterion may either be a list of test assertion Ids, or a logical condition e.g. an XPath expression appropriate to the markup such as
'//taml:testAssertion[...]' which identifies for association with the test assertion set all current document test assertions written in the Test Assertion Markup Language or a subset of these.

**taml:shared**

The taml:shared element is representing the class 'shared' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```xml
element taml:shared { shared_def }
shared_def =
  attribute * - taml:* { text }*,
element taml:prescription { prescription_def }?,
element taml:var { var_def }*,
element taml:normativeSource { normativeSource_def }?,
element taml:target { target_def }?,
element taml:prerequisite { logicalexpr_def }?,
element taml:_predicate { logicalexpr_def }?,
element taml:report { report_def }*,
element { anyElement }*
```

The child element named 'shared' of the testAssertionSet element may be used to provide one or more test assertion parts either as default values for missing parts in the test assertions defined for this set, or as overrides (either overridden by or overriding any corresponding parts of test assertions defined within the set) or as composites (composing as either conjunctions or disjunctions with any corresponding parts of the test assertions within the set) to all the test assertions of the test assertion set.

The 'normativeSource', 'target', 'predicate', 'prerequisite', 'prescription', 'interpretation', the identically named 'tag' elements, the identically named 'var' elements and the 'report', elements, when they are children of this 'shared' element, are extended with a 'conflict' attribute which can take values as follows:

- `shared/normativeSource/@conflict = { conjunction | overriding | overridden }`
- `shared/target/@conflict = { conjunction | disjunction | overriding | overridden }`
- `shared/prerequisite/@conflict = { conjunction | disjunction | overriding | overridden }`
- `shared/predicate/@conflict = { conjunction | disjunction | overriding | overridden }`
- `shared/prescription/@conflict = { overriding | overridden }`
- `shared/description/@conflict = { conjunction | disjunction | overriding | overridden }`
- `shared/tag/@conflict = { conjunction | disjunction | overriding | overridden }`
shared/var/@conflict = {  conjunction | disjunction | overriding | overridden }
shared/report/@conflict = {  conjunction | disjunction | overriding | overridden }

The values of the 'conflict' attribute may be extended. Custom values may be ignored by an implementation. The base datatype of the custom extended enumeration for the 'conflict' attribute is W3C XML Schema [XSD2] datatype 'Qname'. Custom enumerations should be prefixed with a namespace prefix associated with a namespace declared in the markup. Default namespaces (without a prefix) shall not be used.

**taml:testAssertionSelection**

The `taml:testAssertionSelection` element is representing the class 'testAssertionSelection' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```relax-ng
element taml:testAssertionSelection { testAssertionSelection_def }
testAssertionSelection_def =
  attribute name { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute lg { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute expr { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
  element taml:testAssertionSet { testAssertionSet_def }*,
  element taml:testAssertionIdList {
    element taml:testAssertionId { xsd:normalizedString }* }?
text
```

The attribute 'expr' contains the selection criterion that corresponds to the 'content' attribute in the test assertion model.

The attribute 'lg' corresponds to the 'language' attribute in the test assertion model.

The `element taml:testAssertionSelection/taml:testAssertionIdList` identifies a list of test assertions by their `taml:testAssertion/@id` attribute value.

The `element taml:testAssertionSet` identifies the source set of test assertions, a subset of which must be selected, either by specifying a list of `taml:testAssertionId` instances, or by using the logical expression in `@expr`, or both.

**taml:testAssertionRef**

The `taml:testAssertionRef` element is representing the class 'testAssertionRef' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```relax-ng
element taml:testAssertionRef { testAssertionRef_def }
testAssertionRef_def =
  attribute name { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute lg { xsd:normalizedString }?,
```

Testassertionmarkuplanguage-1.0-cs-01
Copyright © OASIS® 2008-2010. All Rights Reserved.
A test assertion set may refer to one or more test assertions by their test assertion identifiers or by other means to locate them in external resources, rather than include the test assertions literally within the set. A test assertion set in which references are made to other test assertions outside of the set (whether in the same document or other documents) shall use the testAssertionRef child element to do so.

The element taml:testAssertionRef/taml:testAssertionIdList identifies a list of referred test assertion by their taml:testAssertion/@id attribute value.

The element taml:testAssertionRef/taml:testAssertionSetId identifies a referred set of test assertion by its taml:testAssertionSet/@id attribute value.

The testAssertionRef may be used to refer to a test assertion set as a whole, rather than a reference to each test assertion individually.

**testAssertionResource**

The taml:testAssertionResource element is representing the class 'testAssertionResource' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM]. Compact Relax NG definition:

```
<element taml:testAssertionResource { testAssertionResource_def }>
<testAssertionResource_def =
  attribute name { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute lg { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute uri { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute documentId { xsd:normalizedString }?,
  attribute * - xsd:* { text }*,
<text>
```

The taml:testAssertionResource/@name attribute allows for giving a name to the external resource.

The content of the taml:testAssertionResource element allows for an informal description of the resource.

**testAssertionDocumentHeader**

The taml:testAssertionDocumentHeader element is representing the class 'testAssertionDocumentHeader' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:
The `testAssertionDocumentHeader` element may be used to provide metadata (author, location, etc.) about the specification to which test assertions are associated when such test assertions are interspersed within a document written with a markup other than Test Assertion Markup Language.

The `testAssertionDocumentHeader` element may, alternatively, provide a container for metadata about the specification in the outermost `testAssertionSet` of a test assertion document or where an implementation only allows one test assertion set for each document.

There shall be no more than one `testAssertionDocumentHeader` element used in any given document.

**common**

The `taml:common` element is representing the class 'common' in the Test Assertions Model [TAM]. Detailed semantics about this class and its elements can be found in [TAM].

Compact Relax NG definition:

```xml
<%xml version='1.0' encoding='ISO-8859-1'%>
<%relaxng version='2.0' encoding='ISO-8859-1'%>
<%element taml:common {
  common_def }
common_def =
  element taml:sourceDocument { sourceDocument_def } ?,
  element taml:authors { authors_def } ?,
  element taml:location { location_def } ?
sourceDocument_def =
  ( element { anyElement }* | text )
authors_def =
  ( element { anyElement }* | text )
location_def =
  ( element { anyElement }* | text )
%>
```

### 2.5 Reserved Tag Names

**NormativeProperty**

A test assertion may be tagged to show that it is used in defining a "property" of an implementation (e.g. a conformance profile) using the reserved word tag name `NormativeProperty`.

**TA id:** widget-TA104-2

**Normative Source:** specification requirement 104

**Target:** widget
**Predicate:** [the widget] is from 5 to 15 centimeters long in its longer dimension.

**Prescription Level:** mandatory

**Tag:** NormativeProperty = medium-sized

The Test Assertion Markup Language allows this to be represented as follows

```xml
<testAssertion id="widget-TA104-2">
    ...
    <predicate> [the widget] is from LENGTH-A to LENGTH-B long in its longer dimension</predicate>
    ...
    <tag name="NormativeProperty">medium-sized</tag>
</testAssertion>
```

**VersionAdd and VersionDrop**

- **tag:** VersionAdd: the lowest numerical version to which the test assertion applies.
- **tag:** VersionDrop: the lowest numerical version number to which the test assertion does NOT apply.

Both VersionAdd and VersionDrop are optional tags. The absence of both tags shall mean that the test assertion is valid in all specification versions. If only a VersionAdd tag exists and its value is X, the test assertion will be valid in version X of the specification and all subsequent versions. If only a VersionDrop tag exists and its value is Y, the test assertion shall be valid in all versions of the specification prior to version Y. If both VersionAdd and VersionDrop tags exist, the test assertion shall be valid in version X and all subsequent versions up to but not including version Y. Based on these rules, the set of test assertions that apply to a specific version of the specification can be determined.
3 XML Schema

```xml
<xs:schema xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/tag/ns/v1.0/taml/201002/
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/tag/ns/v1.0/taml/201002/
  elementFormDefault="qualified"
  attributeFormDefault="unqualified" version="1.0">

  <xs:element name="testAssertion" type="testAssertion_type"/>
  <xs:element name="common" type="common_type"/>
  <xs:element name="testAssertionDocumentHeader" type="testAssertionDocumentHeader_type"/>
  <xs:element name="testAssertionSet" type="testAssertionSet_type"/>

  <xs:simpleType name="codeExtension_type">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:QName">
      <xs:pattern value="[^:]+::[^:]+"/>
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>

  <xs:complexType name="comment_type">
    <xs:simpleContent>
      <xs:extension base="xs:string">
        <xs:attribute name="lg" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
        <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
      </xs:extension>
    </xs:simpleContent>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:complexType name="common_type">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="sourceDocument" type="sourceDocument_type" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="authors" type="authors_type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:element name="location" type="location_type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="skip" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:complexType name="description_type">
    <xs:simpleContent>
      <xs:extension base="xs:normalizedString">
        <xs:attribute name="lg" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
        <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
      </xs:extension>
    </xs:simpleContent>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:simpleType name="descriptionConflictBaseCode_type">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:normalizedString">
      <xs:enumeration value="overriding"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="overridden"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="conjunction"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="disjunction"/>
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>

  <xs:simpleType name="commentType">
  </xs:complexType>

</xs:schema>
```
<xs:union memberTypes="descriptionConflictBaseCode_type
codeExtension_type"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:complexType name="descriptionShared_type">
<xs:simpleContent>
<xs:extension base="description_type">
<xs:attribute name="conflict" type="descriptionConflictCode_type"/>
</xs:extension>
</xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="interpretation_type">
<xs:simpleContent>
<xs:extension base="xs:normalizedString">
<xs:attribute name="lg" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
</xs:extension>
</xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="namespace_type">
<xs:sequence>
<xs:element name="prefix" type="xs:token"/>
<xs:element name="uri" type="xs:anyURI"/>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="namespaces_type" mixed="true">
<xs:sequence>
<xs:element name="namespace" type="namespace_type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="normativeSource_type" mixed="true">
<xs:sequence>
<xs:element name="comment" type="comment_type" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="interpretation" type="interpretation_type"
minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="refSourceItem" type="refSourceItem_type" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<xs:element name="textSourceItem" type="textSourceItem_type"
minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<xs:element name="derivedSourceItem" type="refSourceItem_type"
minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:simpleType name="normativeSourceConflictBaseCode_type">
<xs:restriction base="xs:normalizedString">
<xs:enumeration value="overriding"/>
<xs:enumeration value="overridden"/>
<xs:enumeration value="conjunction"/>
<xs:enumeration value="disjunction"/>
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
<xs:simpleType name="normativeSourceConflictCode_type">
  <xs:union memberTypes="normativeSourceConflictBaseCode_type
codeExtension_type"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:complexType name="normativeSourceShared_type" mixed="true">
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="normativeSource_type">
      <xs:attribute name="conflict" type="normativeSourceConflictCode_type"/>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="predicate_type">
  <xs:simpleContent>
    <xs:extension base="xs:normalizedString">
      <xs:attribute name="lg" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
      <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:simpleType name="predicateConflictBaseCode_type">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:normalizedString">
    <xs:enumeration value="overriding"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="overridden"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="conjunction"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="disjunction"/>
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:simpleType name="predicateConflictCode_type">
  <xs:union memberTypes="predicateConflictBaseCode_type
codeExtension_type"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:complexType name="predicateShared_type">
  <xs:simpleContent>
    <xs:extension base="predicate_type">
      <xs:attribute name="conflict" type="predicateConflictCode_type"/>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="prerequisite_type">
  <xs:simpleContent>
    <xs:extension base="xs:normalizedString">
      <xs:attribute name="lg" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
      <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:simpleType name="prerequisiteConflictBaseCode_type">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:normalizedString">
    <xs:enumeration value="conjunction"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="disjunction"/>
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:simpleType name="prerequisiteConflictCode_type">
  <xs:union memberTypes="prerequisiteConflictBaseCode_type
codeExtension_type"/>
</xs:simpleType>
<xs:element name="var" type="varShared_type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<xs:element name="report" type="reportShared_type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="sourceDocument_type" mixed="true">
<xs:sequence>
<xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="skip" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="revision" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
<xs:attribute name="version" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="tag_type">
<xs:simpleContent>
<xs:extension base="xs:normalizedString">
<xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
<xs:attribute name="lg" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
</xs:extension>
</xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:simpleType name="tagConflictBaseCode_type">
<xs:restriction base="xs:normalizedString">
<xs:enumeration value="overriding"/>
<xs:enumeration value="overridden"/>
<xs:enumeration value="conjunction"/>
<xs:enumeration value="disjunction"/>
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:simpleType name="tagConflictCode_type">
<xs:union memberTypes="tagConflictBaseCode_type codeExtension_type"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:complexType name="tagShared_type">
<xs:simpleContent>
<xs:extension base="tag_type">
<xs:attribute name="conflict" type="tagConflictCode_type"/>
</xs:extension>
</xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="target_type">
<xs:simpleContent>
<xs:extension base="xs:normalizedString">
<xs:attribute name="type" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
<xs:attribute name="lg" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
<xs:attribute name="idscheme" type="xs:normalizedString"/>
<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
</xs:extension>
</xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="authors_type" mixed="true">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="skip" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="location_type" mixed="true">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="skip" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##any" processContents="skip"/>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
4 Conformance

A Conforming Test Assertion is a Test Assertion Markup Language testAssertion element that:

- is valid according to the XML Schema (Section 3)
- satisfies all normative mandatory provisions ("must", "must not", "shall", "shall not" keywords) in Sections 2.3 Test Assertion and 2.5 Reserved Tag Names.
- uses the mark-up in compliance with the general semantics of a test assertion and its parts as described in the Test Assertions Model [TAM] specification.

A Conforming Test Assertion Set is a Test Assertion Markup Language testAssertionSet element that:

- is valid according to the XML Schema (Section 3)
- satisfies all normative mandatory provisions ("must", "must not", "shall", "shall not" keywords) in Sections 2.3 Test Assertion, 2.4 Test Assertion Set, and 2.5 Reserved Tag Names.
- uses the mark-up in compliance with the general semantics of a test assertion set as described in the Test Assertions Model [TAM] specification.
Appendix A. Acknowledgments

The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully acknowledged.

**Participants:**

- David Pawson, Royal National Institute for the Blind
- Dennis Hamilton, Individual
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- Serm Kulvatunyou, NIST
- Stephen D. Green, Document Engineering Services
- Tim Boland, NIST
- Victor Rudometov, Oracle Corporation
- Youngkon Lee, Korea TAG forum
### Appendix B. Revision History

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<th>What</th>
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<td>02/10/10</td>
<td>Stephen Green</td>
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