

Figure Legends/Keys

See [Github issue](#) and [comment #984](#)

I analyzed 37,841 standard documents that have been converted from a proprietary vocabulary to NISO STS.

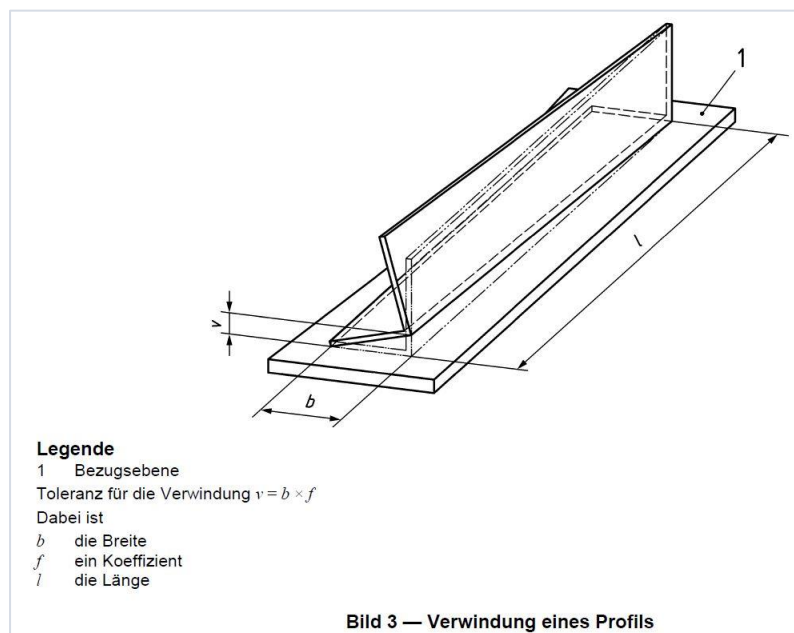
In particular I wanted to identify figure legends with subheadings and with interspersed (non-def-item) content such as plain paragraphs, notes, and even graphics and tables.

	Figure Legends	Standards
Total	91,062	37,841
1. non-nested or pseudo-nested, with interspersed content	10,974	4,342
a. of which pseudo-nested (<def><p><bold>)	289	132
b. of which contain a plain para (no table, no note) after that the list continues	338	222
2. nested def-lists	159	109
a. of which with interspersed content	40	32

Some of the nesting and the interspersed content are due to original tagging quirks or to glitches of some conversion heuristics.

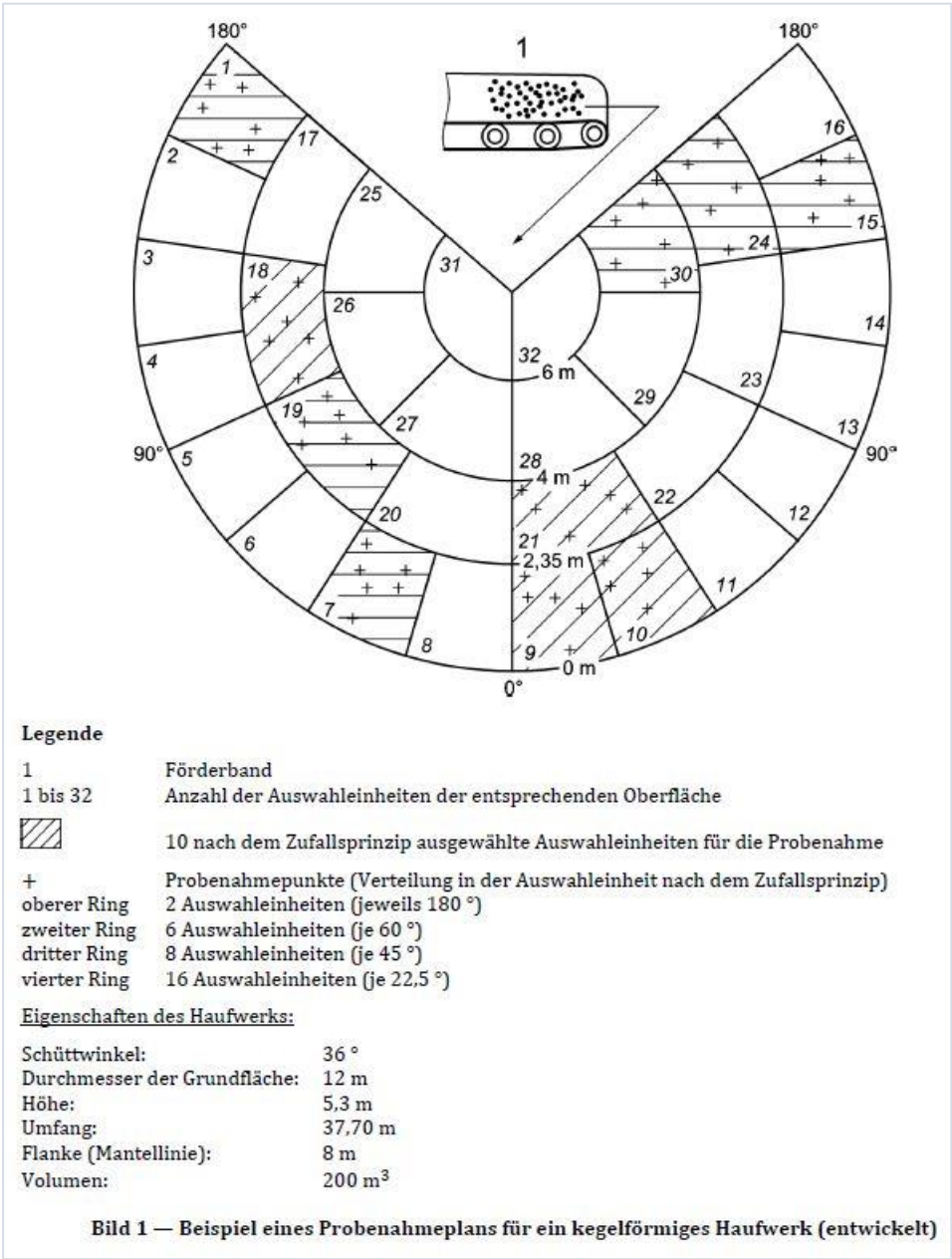
Most non-item content seems to stem from embedded annotations.

When searching for these constructs, I got the impression that about 25–50% of the legends could have been tagged otherwise, for example an interspersed all-boldface paragraph was intended as a subheading, or a second list with differing numbering scheme was tagged as a sublist to the first list's last item while it was actually an independent second list.



This has been reported as nested def-list with interspersed content. “Dabei ist” (“where”) has mistakenly (or correctly?) been identified as a heading of a nested def-list by the converter.

Still, there remains the “Toleranz für die Verwindung...” line, therefore this example may not be structured as a nested def-list (unless you treat the “Toleranz...” line as the heading of a first nested def-list that immediately contains another def-list with “Dabei ist” as heading, and with no def-items).



This has been identified as a nested list with interspersed non-def-item content (category 1.a. according to the table on page 1). On closer inspection, it turns out that the item with the hatched area and its definition have been encoded as a single-row table, probably because terms in the source XML dialect may not contain inline graphic objects. This could be resolved in NISO STS, resulting in a nested <def-list> with “Eigenschaften des Haufwerks” (don’t ask me what “Haufwerk” means) as the heading of the nested list.

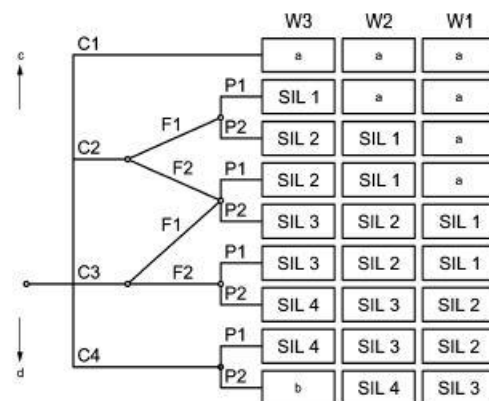


Bild D.1 — Risikograph nach E DIN EN 50156-1 (VDE 0116-1):2013-05

Legende

- c Niedrig
- d Hoch

Erforderliche Sicherheitsbezogene Anforderungsstufe:

- a keine besonderen Sicherheitsanforderungen
- b einfaches Schutzsystem nicht mehr ausreichend
- SIL 1-4 sicherheitsbezogene Anforderungsstufen

Die für die Risikobewertung möglichen Risikoparameter sind in E DIN EN 50156-1 (VDE 0116-1):2013-05, Bild 9, genannt:

Folgen des gefährlichen Ereignisses:

- C1 leichte Verletzung
- C2 schwere irreversible Verletzung einer oder mehrerer Personen, Tod einer Person
- C3 Tod mehrerer Personen
- C4 sehr viele Tote

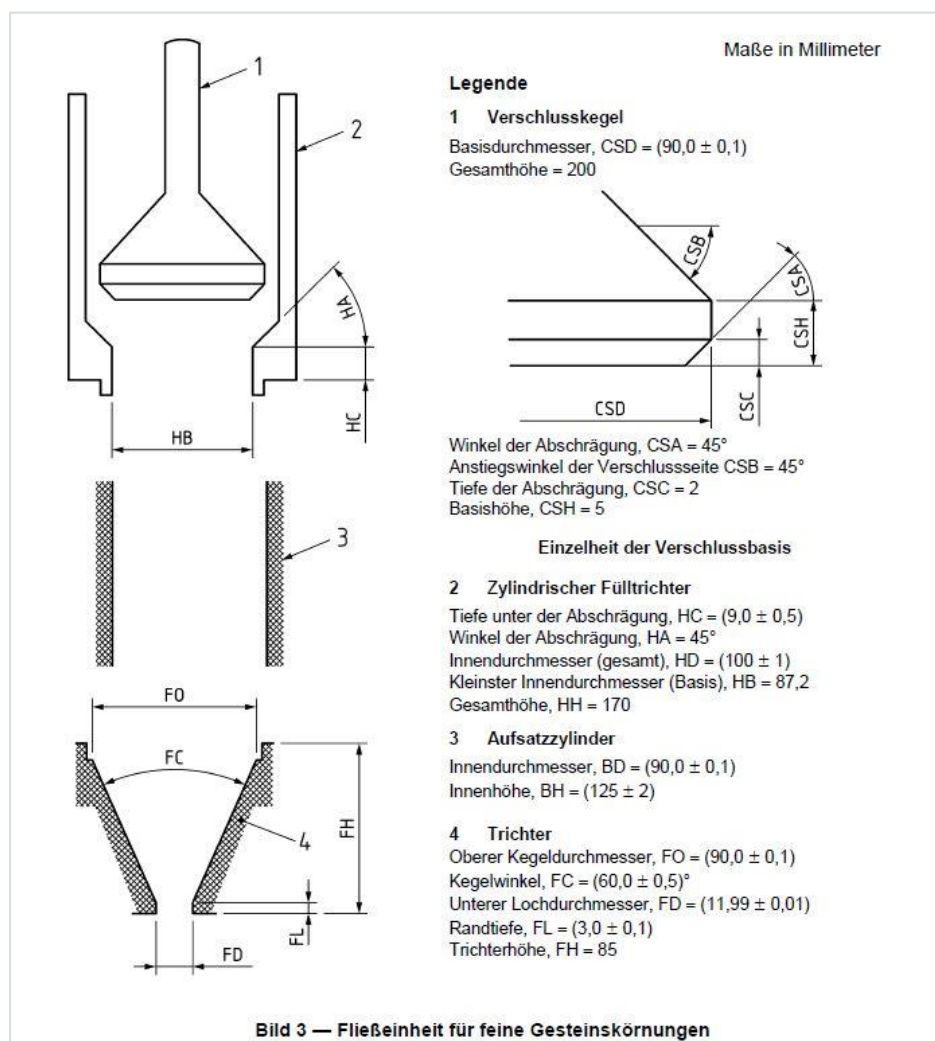
Häufigkeit und Dauer des Aufenthalts im Gefahrenbereich:

- F1 selten bis öfter
- F2 häufig bis dauernd

All the plain paragraphs that end with colons may be regarded as sublist headings. But then the paragraph that starts with “Die für die Risikobewertung möglichen Risikoparameter...” is the heading of a sublist that contains nothing but two other sublists. This tagging is supported by NISO STS, using nested def-lists.

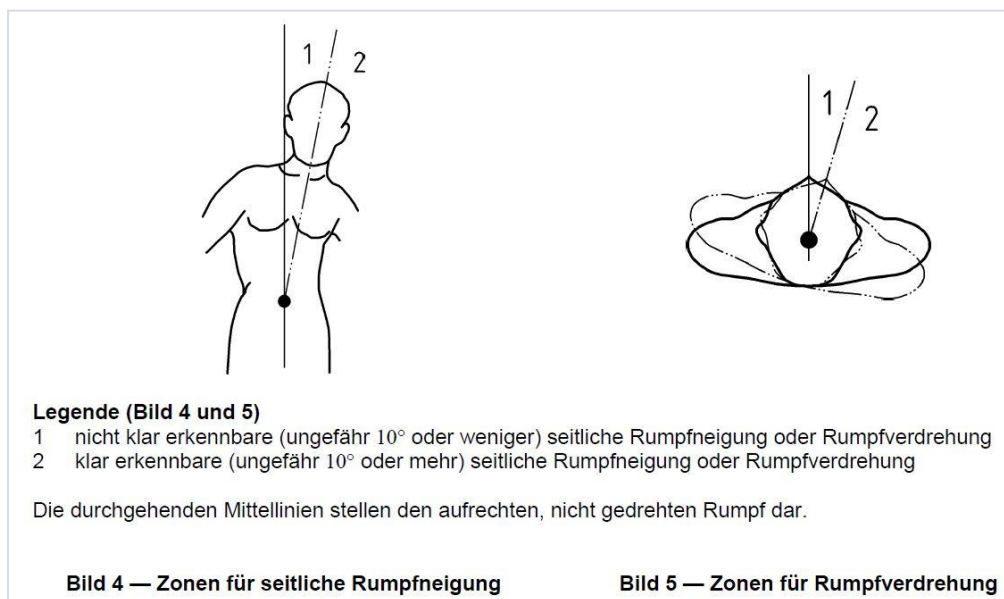
(In the current STS tagging, only the latter two plain paras (“Folgen...” and “Häufigkeit...”) are tagged as sublist headings, the other two are plain paras.)

With tables as legend containers, the layout can be imitated but the nesting cannot be captured in a machine-understandable way.



The graphics in item 1 probably necessitated using a (single-column) table for the <def> part in the source XML dialect. Interestingly, what looks like a sublist heading, the centered line “Einzelheit der Verschlussbasis”, is buried in the last row of this table.

The numbers 1–4 can be found in the figure on the left, therefore they constitute the <term>s (rather than, for ex., “4 Trichter”). The additional parameters can be put in the <def> after the first <p>. This means that this legend can be structured as a nested def-list, too.



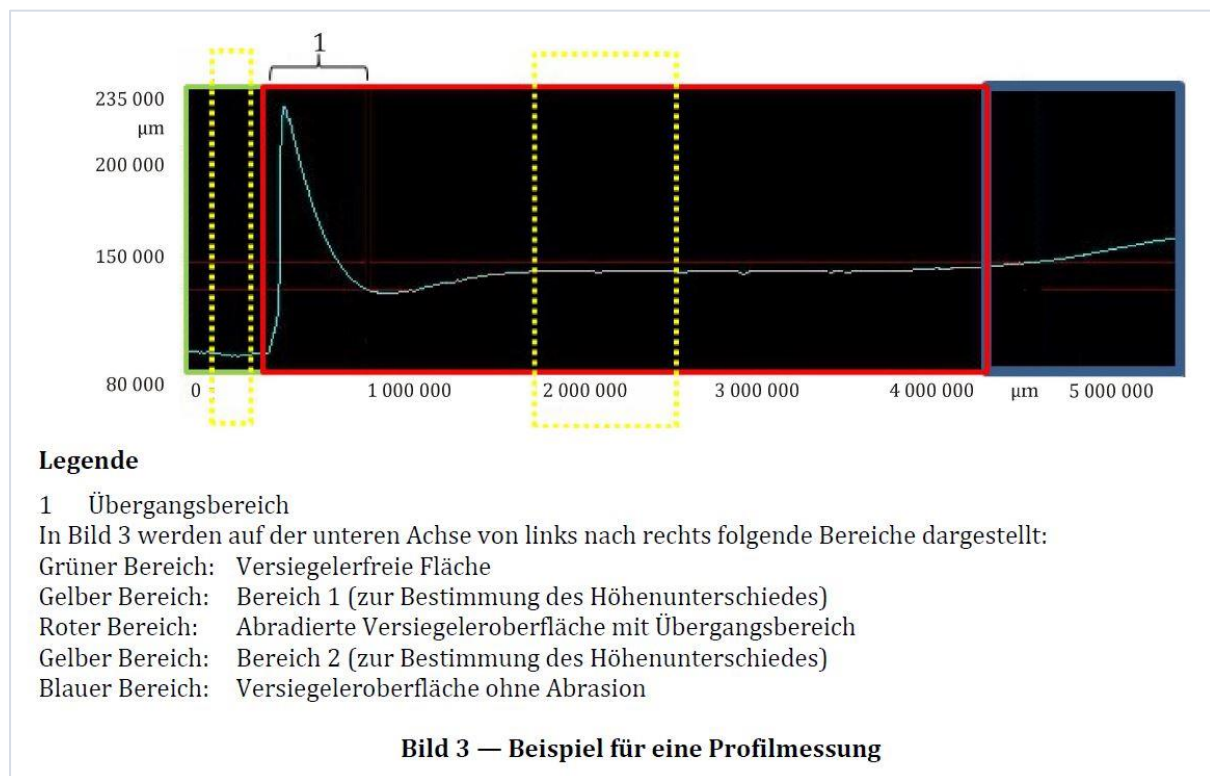
Apart from the fact that one would advise against using this combined presentation in newly created standards, there is a plain paragraph here that cannot realistically be eliminated using a nested def-list. With tables, you could just span both columns in order to get a plain paragraph in.

As users of def-lists, we use something like this:

```
<def-item specific-use="non-def-item-content">
  <term/>
  <def>
    <p>Die durchgehenden Mittellinien stellen den aufrechten, nicht gedrehten
Rumpf dar.</p>
  </def>
</def-item>
```

Apart from the combined figures that are rather exotic, the plain paragraph is a phenomenon that one sees frequently, also in the middle of def-lists.

Remark: In the actual XML (both in the proprietary source XML vocabulary and in NISO STS) the legend is only attached to Fig. 4. Fig. 5 doesn't have a legend.



This is currently tagged like this:

```
<def-list list-type="key">
  <title>Legende</title>
  <def-item>
    <term>1</term>
    <def><p>Übergangsbereich</p></def>
  </def-item>
  <def-item specific-use="non-def-item-content">
    <term/>
    <def><p>In Bild 3 werden auf der unteren Achse von links nach rechts folgende
Bereiche dargestellt:</p></def>
  </def-item>
  <def-item>
    <term>Grüner Bereich:</term>
    <def><p>Versiegelerfreie Fläche</p></def>
  </def-item>
  <def-item>
    <term>Gelber Bereich:</term>
    <def><p>Bereich 1 (zur Bestimmung des Höhenunterschiedes)</p></def>
  </def-item>
  ...
</def-list>
```

This is not ideal because the terms after the interspersed paragraph should be rendered wider than the first item's term, 1.

Using a nested def-list with "In Bild 3 werden..." as its heading isn't ideal, either, since a subheading will typically be rendered other than a plain paragraph. But it could work as a compromise.

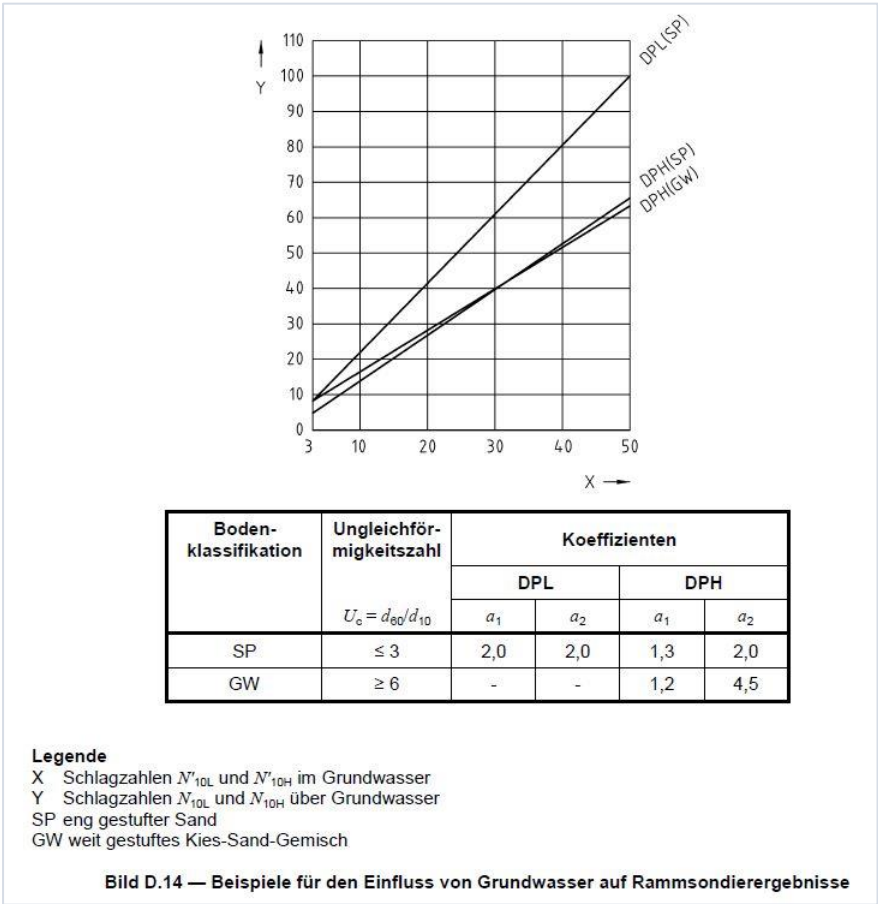
The ideal scenario in my view though would look like this:

```
<caption>
  <title>Beispiel für eine Profilmessung</title>
  <legend>
```

```

<title>Legende</title>
<def-list>
  <def-item>
    <term>1</term>
    <def><p>Übergangsbereich</p></def>
  </def-item>
</def-list>
<p>In Bild 3 werden auf der unteren Achse von links nach rechts folgende
Bereiche dargestellt:</p>
<def-list>
  <def-item>
    <term>Grüner Bereich:</term>
    <def><p>Versiegelerfreie Fläche</p></def>
  </def-item>
  <def-item>
    <term>Gelber Bereich:</term>
    <def><p>Bereich 1 (zur Bestimmung des Höhenunterschiedes)</p></def>
  </def-item>
  ...
</def-list>
</legend>
</caption>

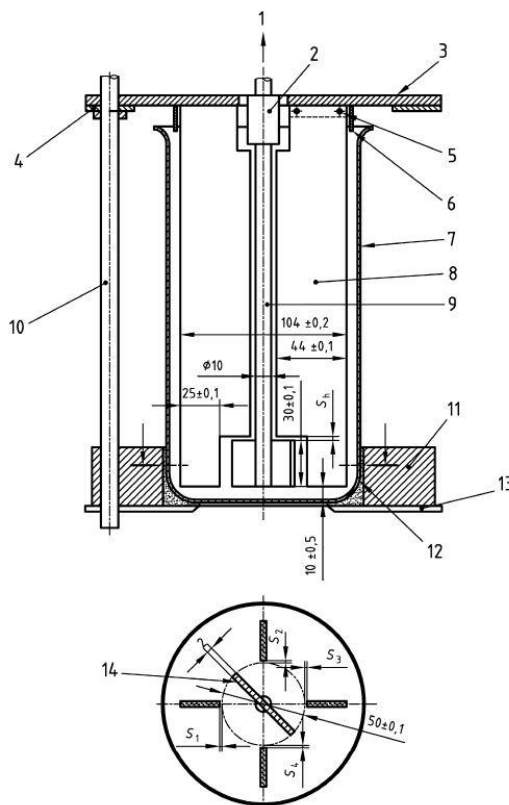
```

In the original XML (and consequentially also in the converted NISO STS), the table is encoded as part of the legend. This is not warranted by the presentation. I think the table should be regular figure content after the graphic item.

DIN EN ISO 9934-2:2015-12, Fig. 2

Maße in Millimeter



Legende

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|--|
| 1 | Antriebswelle | 8 | Vier Statorbleche, 2 mm dick, Höhe der gegenseitigen Abstützung ≈ 170 mm |
| 2 | Kupplung | 9 | Achse |
| 3 | Motorblech | 10 | Drei Stützen |
| 4 | Auflagering zum Einstellen von 10 mm Abstand vom Glasboden | 11 | Führungsring |
| 5 | Befestigung durch Winkel | 12 | Filz |
| 6 | Spritzblech | 13 | Grundplatte |
| 7 | Becher ISO 3819 — HF 2000 | 14 | Flügel |

Spaltmaße:

$$s_h = 2 \pm 0,5$$

$$s_1, \dots, s_4 = 2 \pm 0,5$$

$$(s_1 + s_3)/2 = 2 \pm 0,2$$

$$(s_2 + s_4)/2 = 2 \pm 0,2$$

ANMERKUNG 1 Die Toleranzen müssen in den vier Flügelstellungen sichergestellt sein

ANMERKUNG 2 Hergestellt aus: nicht ferromagnetischem Stahl, korrosionsgeschützt

Bild 2 — Aufbau der Rühranordnung nach 7.10.2.3

In the original XML, the notes (“Anmerkung 1”, “Anmerkung 2”) were part of the legend. In NISO STS, they could also be placed in <fig> itself. Even if they were moved to the figure, the “Spaltmaße” list that is part of the legend cannot be placed in the “Legende” list or table if it were a <def-list>, and also putting it into the table would be a stretch.