

Proposed Update Unicode® Standard Annex #42

UNICODE CHARACTER DATABASE IN XML

Version	Unicode 10.0.0 (draft 4)
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Date	2017-03-14
This Version	http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr42/tr42–20.html
Previous Version	http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr42/tr42-19.html
Latest Version	http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr42/
Latest Proposed Update	http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr42/proposed.html
Schema	http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr42/tr42–20.rnc
Revision	20

Summarv

This annex describes an XML representation of the Unicode Character Database.

Status

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Please submit corrigenda and other comments with the online reporting form [Feedback]. Related information that is useful in understanding this annex is found in Unicode Standard Annex #41. "Common References for Unicode Standard Annexes." For the latest version of the Unicode Standard, see [Unicode]. For a list of current Unicode Technical Reports, see [Reports]. For more information about versions of the Unicode Standard, see [Versions]. For any errata which may apply to this annex, see [Frata].

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1 Introduction

Modifications

In working on Unicode implementations, it is often useful to access the full content of the Unicode Character Database (UCD). For example, in establishing mappings from characters to glyphs in fonts, it is convenient to see the character scalar value, the character name, the character East Asian width, along with the shape and metrics of the proposed glyph to map to; looking at all this data simultaneously helps in evaluating the mapping.

Directly accessing the data files that constitute the UCD is sometimes a daunting proposition. The data is dispersed in a number of files of various formats, and there are just enough peculiarities (all justified by the processing power available at the time the UCD representation was designed) to require a fairly intimate knowledge of the data format itself, in addition to the meaning of the data.

Many programming environments (for example, Java or ICU) do give access to the UCD. However, those environments tend to lag behind releases of the standard, or support only some of the UCD content.

Unibook is a wonderful tool to explore the UCD and in many cases is just the ticket; however, it is difficult to use when the task at hand has not been built-in, or when non-UCD data is to be displayed as well.

This annex presents an alternative representation of the UCD, which is meant to overcome these difficulties. We have chosen an XML representation, because parsing becomes a non-issue: there are a number of XML parsers freely available, and using them is often fairly easy. In addition, there are freely available tools that can perform powerful operations on XML data; for example, XPATH and XQUERY engines can be thought of as a "grep" for XML data and XSLT engines can be thought of as "awk" for XML data.

It is important to note that we are interested in exploring the content of the UCD, rather than in using the UCD data to process character streams. Thus, we are not concerned so much by the speed of processing or the size of our representation.

Our representation supports the creation of documents that represent only parts of the UCD, either by not representing all the characters, or by not representing all the properties. This can be useful when only some of the data is needed.

This annex presents only the XML representation format of the UCD. The data itself is part of the Unicode Character Database.

2 Overall schema

2.1 General principles

Our schema can be used to create and validate documents which are intended to represent properties of Unicode code points, blocks, named sequences, normalization corrections, standardized variants, CJK radicals and emoji sources. A document may represent the values actually assigned in a given version of the UCD, or it may represent a draft version of the UCD, or a private agreement on Private Use characters. The validity of a XML document with respect to the schema defined in this annex does not assert anything about the correctness of the values.

Valid documents may provide values for only some of the the code points, or some of the Unicode properties. Furthermore, they may also incorporate non-Unicode properties.

Our schema is defined using English. However, a useful subset of the validity constraints can be captured using a schema language, thereby simplifying the task of validating documents. We have chosen Relax NG [ISO 19757], in the compact syntax, as the schema language. It is important to stress that the schema which is defined in English imposes more constraints on the documents than can be validated with the Relax NG schema

An important characteristic of Relax NG is that its schemas do not modify or augment the infoset of the documents. Therefore, it is possible to process our XML representation without using the schema. Also, the schema is relatively straightforward and can be converted mechanically to other schema languages.

While our XML representation is not intented to be used during processing of characters and strings, it is still a design principle for our schema to support the relatively efficient representation of the UCD. This is achieved by an inheritance mechanism, similar to property inheritance in CSS or in XSL:FO (see section 4.3 Group).

Many invariants impose constraints on the values of the different properties for a given code point. For example, if the value of the Numeric Type property is None, then the value of the Numeric Value property should be the empty string; and if the value of the Other Alphabetic property is true, then the value of the Alphabetic property should be true. Those invariants are not captured in the schema.

2.2 Namespace

The namespace for our elements is "http://www.unicode.org/ns/2003/ucd/1.0". Our attributes are in the empty namespace.

```
[namespace declaration, 1] =
  default namespace ucd = "http://www.unicode.org/ns/2003/ucd/1.0"
```

In all our examples, we assume that this namespace is the default one.

2.3 Datatypes

We use a standard XML Schema datatypes:

```
[datatypes declaration, 2] =
    # default; datatypes xsd = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-datatypes"
```

2.4 Root Element

The root element of valid documents is a $\ensuremath{\mathsf{ucd}}$.

```
[schema start, 4] =
    start =
    element ucd { ucd.content }
```

2.5 Common attributes

A large number of properties are boolean. We uniformly use the values Y and N for those

```
[boolean type, 5] =
boolean = "Y" | "N"
```

2.6 Ordering of elements

In elements that hold lists of child elements, such as repertoire, group, or standardized-variants, the schema does not require that the child elements be in any particular order.

3 Description

The root element may have a description child element, which in turn contains any string, which is meant to describe what the XML document purports to describe.

It is recommended that if the document purports to represent the UCD of some Unicode version, the description be selected in accord with the rules listed in [Versions]; and conversely, that documents which do not purport to represent the UCD be described as such.

```
[description, 6] =
  ucd.content &=
  element description { text }?
```

4 Repertoire

[repertoire, 7] =

The repertoire child element of the ucd element describes the code points and their properties. As we will see shortly, code points can be described individually or as part of a group:

```
ucd.content &=
```

```
element repertoire { (code-point | group) + }?
```

It is often the case that successive code points have the the same property values, for a given set of properties. The most striking example is that of an unallocated plane, where all but the last two code points are reserved and have the same property values. Another example is the URO (U+4E00 ... U+9FA5) where all the code points have the same property values if we ignore their name and their Unihan properties

This observation suggests that it is profitable to represent sets of code points which share the same properties, rather than individual code points. To make the representation of the sets simple, we restrict them to be segments in the code point space, that is a set is defined by the first and last code point it contains. Those are captured by the attribute first-cp and last-cp. The attribute cp is a shorthand notation for the case where the set has a single code point.

```
[Set of code points, 8] =
   set-of-code-points =
  attribute cp { single-code-point }
  ( attribute first-cp { single-code-point },
  attribute last-cp { single-code-point } )
In the repertoire, there must be at most one code-point element for a given code point.
```

4.2 Code point types

When thinking about Unicode code points, it is useful to split them into four types:

- · those assigned to abstract characters (PUA or not)
- · the noncharacters
- · the surrogate code points
- the reserved code points

This leads to four elements to describe sets of code points:

```
[Code points, 9] =
              e-point |=
Lement reserved {
set-of-code-points,
code-point-attributes }
    code-point |=
  element noncharacter {
   set-of-code-points,
   code-point-attributes }
    code-point |=
  element surrogate {
   set-of-code-points,
   code-point-attributes }
    code-point |=
  element char {
    set-of-code-points
              code-point-attributes }
```

4.3 Group

While we already recognized the situation where a set of code points have exactly the same set of property values, another common situation is that of code points which have almost all the same property values.

For example, the characters U+1740 BUHID LETTER A .. U+1753 BUHID VOWEL SIGN U all have the age "3.2", and all have the script "Buhd". On the one hand, it is convenient to support data files in which those properties are explicitly listed with every code point, at this makes answering questions like "what is the age of U+1749?" easier, because that data is expressed right there. On the other hand, this leads to rather large data files, and it also tends to obscure the differences between similar characters

Our representation accounts for this situation with the notion of groups. A group element is simply a container of code points that also holds default values for the properties. If a code point inside a group does not list explicitly a property but the group lists it, then the code point inherits that property from its group. For example, the fragment with explicit properties:

```
<char cp="1740" age="3.2" na="BUHID LETTER A" gc="Lo" sc="Buhd"/>
<char cp="1741" age="3.2" na="BUHID LETTER I" gc="Lo" sc="Buhd"/>
<char cp="1752" age="3.2" na="BUHID VOWEL SIGN I" gc="Mn" sc="Buhd"/>
<char cp="1820" age="3.0" na="MONGOLIAN LETTER A" gc="Lo" sc="Mong"/>
is equivalent to this fragment which uses a group:
```

```
<group age="3.2" gc="Lo" sc="Buhd">
  <char cp="1740" na="BUHID LETTER A"/>
  <char cp="1741" na="BUHID LETTER I"/>
  <char cp="1752" na="BUHID VOWEL SIGN I" gc="Mn"/>
  <char cp="1752" age="3.0" na="MONGOLIAN LETTER A" sc="Mong"/>
```

The element for U+1740 does not have the age attribute, and it therefore inherits it from its enclosing group element, that is "3.2". On the other hand, the element for U+1820 does have this attribute, so the value is "3.0".

As this example illustrates, the notion of group does not necessarily align with the notion of Unicode block. It is entirely defined and limited to our representation. In particular, the value of a property for a code point can always be determined from the XML document alone, assuming that this property and this code point are expressed at all. Of course, one may create an XML representation where the groups happen to coincide with the Unicode blocks.

Groups cannot be nested. The motivation for this limitation is to make the life of consumers easier: either a property is defined by the element for a code point, or it is defined by the immediately enclosing group element.

```
[groups, 10] =
   //Oups, -
group =
    element group {
    code-point-attributes,
    code-point* }
```

Each property, except for the Special Case Condition and Name Alias properties, is represented by an attribute. In an XML data file, the absence of an attribute (may be only on some code-points) means that the document does not express the value of the corresponding

property. Conversely, the presence of an attribute is an expression of the corresponding property value; the implied null value is represented by the empty string.

The Name_Alias property is represented by zero or more name-alias child elements. Unlike the situation for properties represented by attributes, it is not possible to determine whether all of the aliases have been represented in a data file by inspecting that data file.

The name of an attribute is the abbreviated name of the property as given in the file PropertyAliases.txt in version 6.1.0 of the UCD. For the Unihan properties, the name is that given in the various versions of the Unihan database (some properties are no longer present in version 6.1.0)

For catalog and enumerated properties, the values are those listed in the file PropertyValueAliases.txt in version 6.1.0 of the UCD; if there is an abbreviated name, it is used, otherwise the long name is used.

Note that the set of possible values for a property captured in this schema may change from one version to the next.

4.4.1 Age property

The age attribute captures the version of Unicode in which a code point was assigned to an abstract character, or made a surrogate or non-

```
[age, 11] =
       code-point-attributes &= attribute age {
                         int-attributes &= attribute age
"1.1"
"2.0" | "2.1"
"3.0" | "3.1" | "3.2"
"4.0" | "4.1"
"5.0" | "5.1" | "5.2"
"6.0" | "6.1" | "6.2" | "6.3"
"7.0"
"8.0"
"9.0"
"unassigned" }?
```

4.4.2 Name properties

There are two name properties: the name given by the current version of the standard (na), and possibly the name this character had in version 1.0 of the standard (na1).

```
character-name = xsd:string { pattern="([A-Z0-9 #\-\(\\)]*)|(<control>)" }
[name properties, 13] =
  code-point-attributes &= attribute na { character-name }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute na1 { character-name }?
```

The majority of the characters in Unicode have a name which is of the form CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-<code point>. It also happens that character names cannot contain the character U+0023 # NUMBER SIGN, so we adopted the following convention: if a code point has the attribute na (either directly or by inheritence from an enclosing group), then occurrences of the character # in the name are to be interpreted as the value of the code point. For example:

```
<char cp="3400" na="CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-3400"/>
```

<char cn="3400" na="C.IK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-#"/>

are equivalent. The # can be in any position in the value of the na attribute. The convention also applies just as well to a set of multiple code points:

```
<char cp="3400" na="CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-3400"/> <char cp="3401" na="CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-3401"/>
is equivalent to
```

<char cp="3400" na="CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-#"/>
<char cp="3401" na="CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-#"/>

<char first-cp="3400" last-cp="3401" na="CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-#"/>

The Name Alias property is represented by zero or more name-alias child elements:

```
[name_alias property, 14] =
```

4.4.4 Block

The Block property is represented by the blk attribute:

```
[block property, 15] =
                                                              "Buginese"
"Buhid"
"Byzantine_Music"
"Carian"
"Caucasian_Albanian"
"Chakma"
"Cherokee"
"Cherokee Sup"
"CJK"
"CJK Compat Forms"
"CJK Compat Ideographs Sup"
"CJK Ext B"
"CJK Ext B"
"CJK Ext E"
```

"CJK_Strokes"
"CJK_Symbols"
"COMPat_Jamo"
"Control_Pictures"
"Coptic_Fpact_Numbers"
"Counting_Rodd"
"Cuneiform, Numbers"
"Currency_Symbols"
"Cyrist_Syllabary"
"Cyrillic_Ext_A"
"Cyrillic_Ext_A"
"Cyrillic_Ext_B"
"Cyrillic_Ext_B"
"Cyrillic_Ext_B"
"Cyrillic_Ext_B"
"Cyrillic_Ext_B"
"Cyrillic_Ext_B"
"Cyrillic_Ext_B"
"Devanagari_Ext"
"Devanagari_Ext"
"Diacriticals_Sup"
"Diacriticals_Sup"
"Diacriticals_Sup"
"Diacriticals_Sup"
"Diacriticals_Sup"
"Diacriticals_Sup"
"Diacriticals_Sup"
"Elbasan"
"Early_Dynastic_Cuneiform"
"Eapytian Hieroglyphs"
"Elbasan"
"Enclosed_Alphanum"
"Enclosed_Alphanum"
"Enclosed_Alphanum"
"Enclosed_Alphanum"
"Enclosed_Alphanum"
"Enclosed_Alphanum"
"Enclosed_Alphanum"
"Enclosed_Alphanum"
"Enclosed_CIX"
"Enclosed_CIX"
"Enclosed_CIX"
"Enclosed_CIX"
"Enclosed_CIX"
"Geometric_Shapes_Ext"
"Geometric_Shapes_Ext"
"Geometric_Shapes_Ext"
"Geograin_Sup"
"Glagolitic_Sup"
"Gothic"
"Grantha"
"Greek" "Greek" "Greek_Ext" "Gujarati" "Gujarati"
"Gurmukhi"
"Half_And_Full_Forms"
"Half_Marks"
"Hangul"
"Hanunoo"
"Hatran" Hatran

"Hebrew"

"High PU_Surrogates"

"High Surrogates"

"High Surrogates"

"High Surrogates"

"Ingerial Aramaic"

"Indic Number Forms"

"Inscriptional_Panthian"

"Jamo Ext A"

"Jamo Ext B"

"Jamo Ext B"

"Jamo Ext B"

"Jamo Ext B"

"Jawanese"

"Kaithi"

"Kana_Sup"

"Kana_Sup"

"Kana_Sup"

"Kanabun"

"Kana_Sup"

"Kanabun"

"Katakana_Ext A"

"Katakana_Ext A"

"Katakana_Ext B"

"Katakana_Ext B"

"Katakana_Ext B"

"Katakana_Ext B"

"Katakana_Ext B"

"Katakana_Ext B"

"Latin_Ext_A"

"Latin_Ext_B"

"Manajani"

"Mahajani"

"Mahaj

```
new_rai_tue
"Newa"
"Newa"
"Newa"
"Number Forms"
"Numbu"
"OCR"
"Ogham"
"Old.Chiki"
"Old Hungarian"
"Old Jorth Arabian"
"Old Persian"
"Old Persian"
"Old Persian"
"Old Persian"
"Old Jurkic"
"Orlya"
"Osage"
"Osage"
"Osage"
"Osage"
"Palawh_Hmong"
"Palawh_Hmong"
"Palayrene"
"Pau_Cin_Hau"
"Phags_Pa"
"Phalstos"
"Phalstos"
"Phoentic.tan"
"Phonetic_Ext"
"Phonetic_Ext"
"Phonetic_Ext"
"Phonetic_Ext"
"Playing_Cards"
"Psalter Pahlavi"
"Punctuation"
"Rejang"
"Rumi"
"Sumaritan"
"Sawaritan"
"Sawaritan"
"Sawaritan"
"Sawaritan"
"Sawaritan"
"Sawaritan"
"Sawaritan"
"Sawaritan"
"Sawaritan"
"Samala_Format_Controls"
"Sihahala_"
"Shahala_"
"Shahala_"
"Shahala_"
"Shahala_"
"Shahala_"
"Shahala_"
"Shahala_"
"Shahala_"
"Synanese_Sup"
"Sup_Arrows_B"
"Sup_Arrows_B"
"Sup_Arrows_B"
"Sup_Arrows_B"
"Sup_Arrows_B"
"Sup_PuA_B"
"Sup_PuA_B"
"Sup_PuA_B"
"Sup_PuA_B"
"Sup_PuA_B"
"Sup_PuA_Bup"
"Tagbanwa"
"Tagbanwa"
"Tagbanwa"
"Tagbanwa"
"Tagbanwa"
"Tagbanwa"
"Tagbanua"
"Tananut"
"Tananu
```

4.4.5 General Category

}?

The general category is represented by the gc attribute.

```
[gc property, 16] =
code-point-attributes &=
attribute gc { "Lu" |
               }?
```

4.4.6 Combining properties

The combining class is represented by the ccc attribute, which holds the decimal representation of the combining class.

Because the set of values that this property has taken accross the various versions of the UCD is rather large, our schema does not restrict the possible values to those actually used.

```
[ccc property, 17] =
  code-point-attributes &=
  attribute ccc { xsd:integer { minInclusive="0" maxInclusive="254" }}?
```

4.4.7 Bidirectionality properties

The bidirectional class is represented by the bc attribute.

```
| "ON"
| "PDF" | "PDI"
| "R" | "RLE" | "RLI" | "RLO"
| "S"
| "WS"
```

The mirrored property is represented by the Bidi_M attribute, which takes a boolean value.

```
[bidi_M property, 19] =
  code-point-attributes &=
  attribute Bidi_M { boolean }?
```

The bmg attribute is the code point of a character whose glyph is typically a mirrored image of the glyph for the current character.

```
[bmg property, 20] =
  code-point-attributes &=
  attribute bmg { "" | single-code-point }?
```

Note that we do not express the "Best Fit" element recorded in BidiMirroring.txt. For one thing, it is not meant to be machine readable. More importantly, the idea underlying the mirrored glyph is delicate to use, since it makes assumptions about the design of the fonts, and the best fit goes even farther.

The Bidi Control property is represented by the bidi c attribute.

```
[Bidi_C property, 21] =
  code-point-attributes &=
  attribute Bidi_C { boolean }?
```

The bidi paired bracket type and bidi paired bracket properties are represented by the bpt and bpb attributes respectively.

```
[bpt and bpb attributes, 22] = code-point-attributes &= attribute bpt { "o" | "c" | "n" }? code-point-attributes &= attribute bpt { "#" | single-code-point }?
```

4.4.8 Decomposition properties

The decomposition type and decomposition mapping properties are represented by the dt and dm attributes.

Most characters have a decomposition mapping to themselves. This is very similar to the situation we encountered with names, and we adopted a similar convention: if the value of a decomposition mapping is the character itself, we use the attribute value # (U+0023 # NUMBER SIGN) as a shorthand notation; this enables those attributes to be captured in groups.

The properties Composition_Exclusion and Full_Composition_Exclusion are represented by the attributes cE and Comp_Ex:

```
[composition properties, 24] =
code-point-attributes &=
attribute CE { boolean }?
code-point-attributes &=
attribute Comp_Ex { boolean }?
```

[quick check properties, 25] =

The properties NFC_Quick_Check, NFD_Quick_Check, NFKC_Quick_Check, NFKD_Quick_Check, Expands_On_NFC, Expands_On_NFD, Expands_On_NFKC, Expands_On_NFFD, FC_NFKC_Closure have corresponding attribues.

```
code-point-attributes &=
   attribute NFC_QC { """ | "N" | "M" }?

code-point-attributes &=
   attribute NFO_QC { """ | "N" | "M" }?

code-point-attributes &=
   attribute NFKC_QC { """ | "N" | "M" }?

code-point-attributes &=
   attribute NFKC_QC { """ | "N" }?

code-point-attributes &=
   attribute XO_NFC { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
   attribute XO_NFC { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
   attribute XO_NFKC { boolean }?
```

4.4.9 Numeric Properties

The numeric type is represented by the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{nt}}$ attribute.

The numeric value is represented by the $\ensuremath{\text{nv}}$ attribute, represented as a fraction.

```
[numeric properties, 26] =
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute nt { "None" | "De" | "Di" | "Nu" }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute nv { "NaN" | xsd:string { pattern = "-?[0-9]+(/[0-9]+)?" }}?
```

4.4.10 Joining properties

The joining class of a character is represented by the ${\rm jt}$ attribute.

The ${\it jg}$ attribute is the joining group of the character.

```
[joining properties, 27] =
    code-point-attributes &=
    attribute jt { "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\" | "\"
```

```
"Heh" | "Heh_Goal" | "Heth"

"Kaf" | "Kaph" | "Khaph" | "Knotted_Heh"
"Lam" | "Lamadh"
                                           "Malayalam Nya"
                                      "Malayalam_Tta"
"Malayalam_Tta"
"Malayalam Nna"
                                      "Malayalam_Nnna
"Malayalam_Nnna
"Malayalam Bha"
                                Malayalam Bha
"Malayalam Lla"
"Malayalam Lla"
"Malayalam Lla"
"Malayalam Ssa"
"Manichaean Aleph"
"Manichaean Beth"
                                      "Manichaean_Beth"
"Manichaean_Daleth
                "Manichaean_Daleth"
"Manichaean_Daleth"
"Manichaean_Daleth"
"Manichaean_Five"
"Manichaean_Five"
"Manichaean_Heth"
"Manichaean_Heth"
"Manichaean_Heth"
"Manichaean_Heth"
"Manichaean_Junm"
"Manichaean_Junm"
"Manichaean_Nun"
"Manichaean_Der"
"Manichaean_Per"
"Manichaean_Per"
"Manichaean_Samekh"
"Manichaean_Samekh"
"Manichaean_Samekh"
"Manichaean_Taw"
"Manichaean_Ta
| Sadu | Sadule | Seen | Seenkati | Sili! | Straight, Vale | Straight, Vale | Straight, Vale | Stage |
```

The Join_Control property is representedy by the <code>Join_C</code> attribute.

```
[joining properties, 28] =
   code-point-attributes &=
attribute Join_C { boolean }?
```

4.4.11 Linebreak properties

The linebreak property is represented by the 1b attribute.

```
[linebreak property, 29] =
```

4.4.12 East Asian Width property

The East Asian width property is represented by the ea attribute.

```
[ea property, 30] =
   code-point-attributes &= attribute ea { "A" | "F" | "H" | "N" | "Na" | "W" }?
```

The Uppercase, Lowercase, Other_Uppercase and Other_Lowercase properties are represented by corresponding attributes.

```
[casing properties, 31] =
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute Upper { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &
     attribute Lower { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
     attribute OUpper { boolean }?
  code-point-attributes &=
  attribute OLower { boolean }?
```

Most characters have a case mapping and case folding properties that simply map or fold to themselves. This is very similar to the situation we encountered with names, and we adopted a similar convention: if the value of a case mapping or case folding property the character itself, we use the attribute value # (U+0023 # NUMBER SIGN) as a shorthand notation; this enables those attributes to be captured in groups. The simple case mappings are recorded in the suc, s1c, stc attributes.

```
[casing properties, 32] =
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute suc { "#" | single-code-point }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute slc { "#" | single-code-point }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute stc { "#" | single-code-point }?
```

The non-simple casing are recorded in the uc, 1c and tc attributes.

```
[casing properties, 33] =
  code-point-attributes &=
  attribute uc { "#" | one-or-more-code-points }?
```

```
code-point-attributes &=
  attribute lc { "#" | one-or-more-code-points }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute tc { "#" | one-or-more-code-points }?
The Simple_Case_Folding and Case_Folding properties are recorded in the scf and cf attributes respectively.
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute scf { "#" | single-code-point }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute cf { "#" | one-or-more-code-points }?
The Case_Ignorable, Cased, Changes_When_Casefolded, Changes_When_Casemapped, Changes_When_Lowercased, Changes_When_NFKC_Casefolded, Changes_When_Titlecased, Changes_When_Uppercased and NKFC_Casefold properties are recorded
in these attributes:
[casing properties, 35] =
     ode-point-attributes &=
attribute CI { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute Cased { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute CWCF { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute CWCM { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute CWL { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute CWKCF { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute CWT { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute CWU { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
  attribute NFKC_CF { "#" | zero-or-more-code-points }?
```

Note that the UCD records more information about case folding than is expressed in the properties, specifically the entries in CaseFolding.txt with status T.

4.4.14 Script properties

The script and script extension properties are represented by the sc and scx attributes respectively.

```
| Script property, 36| = | "Anom" | "Arab" | "Armi" | "Armi" | "Armi" | "Armi" | "Armi" | "Bali" | "Bali" | "Bass" | "Bast" | "Beng" | "Bhks" | "Beng" | "Bhks" | "Bopo" | "Brah" | "Brai" | "Bugi" | "Buhd" | "Cak" | "Cari" | "Cham" | "Cher" | "Copt" | "Cprt" | "Cyrl" | "Peva" | "Bst" | "Bugi" | "Buhd" | "Cher" | "Copt" | "Cprt" | "Cyrl" | "Elba" | "Egyp" | "Ethi" | "Gorn" | "Hang" | "Hand" | "Hano" | "Hatr" | "Hebr" | "Hira" | "Hluw" | "Hira" | "Hluw" | "Hira" | "Hluw" | "Lisu" | "Lisu" | "Lisu" | "Lydi" | "Lisu" | "Mani" | "Mani
```

4.4.15 ISO Comment properties

The ISO 10646 comment field is represented by the isc attribute.

```
[isc property, 37] =
  code-point-attributes &=
   attribute isc { text }?
```

4.4.16 Hangul properties

The property Hangul_Syllable_Type is represented by the hst attribute.

```
[hst property, 38] = code-point-attributes &= attribute hst { "L" | "LV" | "LVT" | "T" | "V" | "NA" }?
```

The property Jamo_Short_Name is represented by the $\ensuremath{\mathtt{JSN}}$ attribute:

```
[jamo property, 39] =
  code-point-attributes &=
   attribute JSN { xsd:string { pattern="[A-Z]{0,3}" }}?
```

4.4.17 Indic properties

The property $Indic_Syllabic_Category$ is represented by the Insc attribute.

```
The property, 40] =

code-point-attributes &=

attribute InSC { "Avagraha" |
 "Bindu" |
 "Reshmi loining Number"
```

```
"Cantillation Mark"
"Consonant Dead"
"Consonant Final"
"Consonant Final"
"Consonant Head Letter"
"Consonant Hedial"
"Consonant Hedial"
"Consonant Placeholder"
"Consonant Preceding Repha"
"Consonant Preceding Repha"
"Consonant Succeeding Repha"
"Consonant Succeeding Repha"
"Consonant Succeeding Repha"
"Consonant Succeeding Repha"
"Consonant Just Stacker"
"Consonant Just Stacker"
"Tonsonant Just Stacker"
"Joiner"
"Modifying Letter"
"Non Joiner"
"Number Joiner"
"Number Joiner"
"Number Spiner"
"Other"
"Pure Killer"
"Pure Killer"
"Syllable Modifier"
"Tone Letter"
"Tone Letter"
"Tone Letter"
"Tone Letter"
"Tone Letter"
"Yurama"
"Vowel Dependent"
"Yowel Jependent"
"Yowel Jependent"
"Yowel Jependent"
```

The property Indic_Matra_Category is represented by the InMC attribute:

The property Indic_Positional_Category is represented by the InPC attribute:

4.4.18 Identifier and Pattern and programming language properties

The properties ID_Start, Other_ID_Start, XID_Start , ID_Continue, Other_ID_Continue, and XID_Continue are represented by corresponding attributes:

```
[identifier properties, 43] =
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute IDS { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute OIDS { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute XIDS { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute IDC { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute OIDC { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute XIDS { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute XIDS { boolean }?
```

The properties Pattern_Syntax and Pattern_White_Space are represented by corresponding attributes:

```
[pattern properties, 44] =
code-point-attributes &=
attribute Pat_Syn {
    code-point-attributes &=
    attribute Pat_WS { boolean }?
```

4.4.19 Properties related to function and graphic characteristics

The properties Dash, Hyphen, Quotation_Mark, Terminal_Punctuation, Sentence_Terminal, Diacritic, Extender, Soft_Dotted, Alphabetic, Other_Alphabetic, Math, Other_Math, Hex_Digit, ASCII_Hex_Digit, Default_Ignorable_Code_Point, Other_Default_Ignorable_Code_Point, Logical_Order_Exception, Prepended_Concatenation_Mark, White_Space, Vertical_Orientation and Regional_Indicator describe the function or graphic characteristic of a character, and have each a corresponding attribute.

```
[properties related to function and graphic characteristics, 45] =
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute Dash { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute Hyphen { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute QMark { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute Term { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute STerm { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute Term { boolean }?
   code-point-attributes &=
   attribute Dia { boolean }?
}
```

```
code-point-attributes &=
    attribute Ext { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute PCM { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute SD { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute Alpha { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute OAlpha { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute Math { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute Math { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute OMath { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute Hex { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute AHex { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute AI { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute DI { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute LOE { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute LOE { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute LOE { boolean }?

code-point-attributes &=
    attribute WSpace { boolean }?
```

code-point-attributes &= attribute RI { boolean }?

4.4.20 Properties related to boundaries

The properties Grapheme_Base, Grapheme_Extend, Other_Grapheme_Extend, Grapheme_Link, Grapheme_Cluster_Break, Word_Break and Sentence_Break each have a corresponding attribute:

4.4.21 Properties related to ideographs

The properties Ideographic, Unified_Ideograph, IDS_Binary_Operator, IDS_Trinary_Operator and Radical have corresponding attributes:

```
[properlies related to ideographs, 47] =
  code-point-attributes &=
   attribute Ideo { boolean }?
  code-point-attributes &=
   attribute UIdeo { boolean }?
  code-point-attributes &=
   attribute IDSB { boolean }?
  code-point-attributes &=
  attribute IDST { boolean }?
  code-point-attributes &=
  attribute Radical { boolean }?
```

4.4.22 Miscellaneous properties

 $The \ properties \ Deprecated, \ Variation_Selector, \ and \ Noncharacter_Code_Point \ have \ corresponding \ attributes:$

```
[miscellaneous properties, 48] =
  code-point-attributes &=
  attribute Dep { boolean }?
```

```
code-point-attributes &=
  attribute VS { boolean }?
code-point-attributes &=
  attribute NChar { boolean }?
```

4.4.23 Unihan properties

```
The Unihan properties (from the Unihan database) are represented as attributes.
[Unihan properties, 49] =
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kAccountingNumeric
  { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]+"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kAlternateHanYu
{ text }? #old
   code-point-attributes &= attribute kAlternateJEF
   code-point-attributes &= attribute kAlternateKangXi
{ text }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kAlternateMorohashi
  { text }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kBigFive
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kCNS1986
{ xsd:string {pattern="[12E]-[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kCNS1992
{ xsd:string {pattern="[123]-[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kCangjie
{ xsd:string {pattern="[A-Z]+"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kCantonese
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[a-z]+[1-6]"} +}}?
   code-point-attributes &= attribute kCheungBauer
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kCheungBauerIndex
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{3}\.[0-9]{2}"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kCompatibilityVariant
{ "" | xsd:string {pattern="U\+2?[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kCowles
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{1,4}(\.[0-9]{1,2})?"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kDaeJaweon { xsd:string \{pattern="[0-9]\{4\}\.[0-9]\{2\}[0158]"\} \}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kDefinition
    { text }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kFenn
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]+a?[A-KP*]"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kFennIndex { list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9][0-9]{0,2}\.[01][0-9]"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kFourCornerCode
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}(\.[0-9])?"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kFrequency
{ xsd:string {pattern="[1-5]"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kGB0
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kGB1
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kGB3
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kGB5
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kGB8
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kGradeLevel
{ xsd:string {pattern="[1-6]"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kGSR
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}[a-vx-z]'*"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kHangul
{ text }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kHanvuPinvin
       { list { xsd:string {pattern="([0-9]{5}\.[0-9]{2}0,)*[0-9]{5}\.[0-9]{2}0:([a-2-j+,)*[a-2-j+"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kHKGlyph
    { list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kIBMJapan
{ xsd:string {pattern="F[ABC][0-9A-F]{2}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kIICore
  { xsd:string {pattern="[1-9]\.[1-9]"}
  | xsd:string {pattern="[ABC][GHJKMPT]{1,7}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kIRGDaeJaweon
   { xsd:string {pattern="([0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}[01])|(0000\.555)"} }?
```

```
code-point-attributes &= attribute kIRGDaiKanwaZiten
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{5}'?"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kIRGHanyuDaZidian
{ xsd:string {pattern="[1-8][0-9]{4}\\.[0-3][0-9][01]"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kIRGKangXi
{ xsd:string {pattern="[01][0-9]{3}\\.[0-7][0-9][01]"} }?
 code-point-attributes & attribute kIRG GSource

{ "" xsd:string (pattern="(0|1|2|3|5|7|8|9|E|5|(4K)|(BK)|(CH)|(CY)|(FZ)|(FZ_BK)|(HC)|(HZ)|(KX)|(ZJW)|(ZFY)|(CYY)|(GJZ)|(XC)|(GH))(-)?([0-9A-F]{4,6})?"}

xsd:string (pattern="G0-[0-9A-F]{4}")

xsd:string (pattern="G3-[0-9A-F]{4}")

xsd:string (pattern="G3-[0-9A-F]{4}")

xsd:string (pattern="G7-[0-9A-F]{4}")

xsd:string (pattern="G7-[0-9A-F]{4}")

xsd:string (pattern="G8-[0-9A-F]{4}")

xsd:string (pattern="G4")
                                             | xsd:string {pattern="GE-[0-9A-F][4]"|
| xsd:string {pattern="GBK"|
| xsd:string {pattern="GBK"|
| xsd:string {pattern="GBK-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GBK-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GCH-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GGH-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GGH-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GGH-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GHC-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GHC-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GRH-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GRH-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GK-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GZH-[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GZH-[0-9][4}\.[0-9][2]"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GZH-[0-9][4]\.[0-9][2]"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GZH-[0-9][4]\.[0-9][2]"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GZH-[0-9][4]\.[0-9][2]"]
| xsd:string {pattern="GZH-[0-9][
                                                         sd:string {pattern="GLGYJ-[0-9]{4}"} }?
 code-point-attributes &= attribute kIRG_KPSource { "" | xsd:string {pattern="((KP0)|(KP1))-[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
 code-point-attributes &= attribute kIRG_MSource
                                         xsd:string {pattern="MAC[0-9]{5}"}
xsd:string {pattern="MAC-[0-9]{5}"} }?
| xsd:string (pattern="Mac-[0-915") }?

code-point-attribute &= attribute kIRG_TSource

{ "" | xsd:string (pattern="(1-[0-9A-F]{4}))|(2-[0-9A-F]{4})|(3-[0-9A-F]{4})|(4-[0-9A-F]{4}))|(5-[0-9A-F]{4})|(6-[0-9A-F]{4}))|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9A-F]{4})|(7-[0-9
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kJa
  { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9A-F]{4}S?"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kJHJ
{ text }?
```

```
code-point-attributes &= attribute kJIS0213
     { xsd:string {pattern="[12],[0-9]{2},[0-9]{1,2}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kJapaneseKun
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[A-Z]+"}+ } }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kJapaneseOn
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[A-Z]+"}+ } }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kJis0
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kJis1
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kKPS0
      { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9A-F]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kKSC0
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kKSC1
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kKangXi
    { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}\.[0-9]{2}[01]"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kKarlgren
{ xsd:string {pattern="[1-9][0-9]{0,3}[A*]?"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kKorean
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[A-Z]+"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kLau { list { xsd:string {pattern="[1-9][0-9]{0,3}"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kMainlandTelegraph
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kMatthews
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{1,4}(a|\.5)?"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kMeyerWempe
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[1-9][0-9]{0,3}[a-t*]?"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kMorohashi
      { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{5}'?"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kNelson
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kOtherNumeric
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]+"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kPhonetic { list { xsd:string \{pattern="[1-9][0-9]\{0,3\}[A-D]?\\ \dagger^?"} +}};
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kPrimaryNumeric
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]+"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kPseudoGB1
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kRSJapanese
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{1,3}\\[0-9]{1,2}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kRSKangXi
      { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{1,3}\.\-?[0-9]{1,2}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kRSKorean
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{1,3}\.[0-9]{1,2}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kRSMerged
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kRSUnicode { list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{1,3}'?\.\-?[0-9]{1,2}"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kSimplifiedVariant
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="U\+2?[0-9A-F]{4}"} +}}?
code-point-attributes &= attribute kSpecializedSemanticVariant
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="U\+2?[0-9A-F]{4}(<k[A-Za-z0-9]+(:[TBZJF]+)?(,k[A-Za-z0-9]+(:[TBZJF]+)?)*)*]* +}}?</pre>
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kTaiwanTelegraph
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{4}"} }?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kTang { list { xsd:string {pattern="\*?[A-Za-z\(\)æaəě]+"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kTotalStrokes
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="[1-9][0-9]{0,2}"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kTraditionalVariant
{ list { xsd:string {pattern="U\+2?[0-9A-F]{4}"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kVietnamese
      { list { xsd:string {pattern="[A-Za-zà-ù-å-ŷ]+"} +}}?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kXHC1983 { list { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9,.*]+:[a-zůj+"} +}} ?
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kWubi
  code-point-attributes &= attribute kXerox
{ xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{3}:[0-9]{3}"} }?
```

4.4.24 Tangut data

The Tangut data are represented as attributes.

[Tangut data, 50] =

4.4.25 Nushu data

The Nushu data are represented as attributes.

[Nushu data, 51] =

code-point-attributes &= attribute kSrc_NushuDuben { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]+\.[0-9]+"} }?

code-point-attributes &= attribute kReading { xsd:string }?

5 Blocks

The blocks child of the ucd describes the blocks. It has one child block element per block, with attributes to describe the extent and name of the block.

```
[blocks, 52] =
  ucd.content &=
  element blocks {
    element block {
        attribute first-cp { single-code-point },
        attribute last-cp { single-code-point },
        attribute name { text }} + };
```

6 Named Sequences

The named-sequences child of the ucd describes the named sequences. It has one child named-sequence element per named sequence, with attributes to describe the name and sequence.

Similarly, the provisional-named-sequences child of the ucd describes the provisional named sequences.

```
[named sequences, 53] =
  ucd.content &=
  element named-sequence {
    element named-sequence {
      attribute cps { one-or-more-code-points },
      attribute name { text }} + };

ucd.content &=
  element provisional-named-sequences {
    element named-sequence {
      attribute cps { one-or-more-code-points },
      attribute name { text }} + };
```

7 Normalization Corrections

The normalization-corrections child of the ucd describes the normalization corrections. It has one child normalization-correction element per correction, with attributes to describe the code point affected, its old normalization, its new normalization and the version of Unicode in which the correction was made.

```
[normalization corrections, 54] =
  ucd.content &=
  element normalization-corrections {
    element normalization-correction {
        attribute cp { single-code-point },
        attribute old { one-or-more-code-points },
        attribute new { one-or-more-code-points },
        attribute new { one-or-more-code-points },
        attribute version { text }} + }?
```

8 Standardized Variants

The standardized-variants child of the ucd describes the standardized variant. It has one child element standardized-variant per variant. The attributes on that last element capture the variation sequence, the description of the desired appearance, and the shaping environment under which the appearance is different.

```
[standardized variants, 55] =
  ucd.content &=
  element standardized-variants {
    element standardized-variant {
      attribute cps { two-code-points },
      attribute desc { text },
      attribute when { text }} + }?
```

9 CJK Radicals

The cjk-radicals child of the ucd describes the CJK radicals. It has one child element cjk-radical per radical. The attributes on that last element capture the radical number, the corresponding CJK radical character, and the corresponding CJK unified ideograph.

```
[cjk radicals, 56] =
    ucd.content &=
    element cjk-radicals {
    element cjk-radical {
        attribute number { xsd:string {pattern="[0-9]{1,3}'?"}},
        attribute radical { single-code-point },
        attribute ideograph { single-code-point }} + }?
```

10 Emoji sources

The ${\tt emoji\text{-}sources}$ child of the ${\tt ucd}$ describes the emoji sources.

```
[datatype for code points, 57] =
    jis-code-point = xsd:string { pattern = "[0-9A-F]{4}" }
[emoji sources, 58] =
    ucd.content &=
    element emoji-source {
    element emoji-source {
        attribute unicode { one-or-more-code-points },
        attribute docomo { jis-code-point? },
        attribute softbank { jis-code-point? },
        attribute softbank { jis-code-point? } } + };
```

11 The full schema

Our schema is just the accumulation of the pieces we have described so far:

```
[UCD RelaxNG schema, 59] =
[namespace declaration: 1]
[datatypes: 2, 3, 12, 57]
[schema start: 4]
[boolean type: 5]
[description: 6]
[Irenertoire: 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

```
[attributes: 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49]
[Tangut data: 50]
[Nushu data: 51]
[blocks: 52]
[named sequences: 53]
[named sequences: 53]
[named sequences: 54]
[standardized variants: 55]
[c/k radicals: 56]
[emoji sources: 58]
```

An expanded version is linked from the top of this document.

12 Examples

Here is a fragment of the UCD for a few representative characters (only some of the properties are represented):

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Markus Scherer and Mark Davis for their help developing this XML representation. Thanks to the reviewers: Julie Allen, Ernest van den Boogaard, Daniel Bünzli, John Cowan, Asmus Freytag, Felix Sasaki, Andrew West.

Modifications

This section indicates the changes introduced by each revision.

Revision 20

- (draft 3) Modified patterns for the kIRG_GSource, kIRG_JSource, kIRG_KSource attributes.
- (draft 3) New values for the blk attribute: CJK_Ext_F, Kana_Ext_A, Masaram_Gondi, Nushu, Soyombo, Syriac_Sup, Zanabazar_Square.
- (draft 3) New code point attributes for Nushu data: kSrc_NushuDuben and kReading.
- (draft 3) New values for the jg attribute: Malayalam_Nga, Malayalam_Ja, Malayalam_Nya, Malayalam_Tta, Malayalam_Nna, Malayalam_Nna, Malayalam_Bha, Malayalam_Ra, Malayalam_Lla, Malayalam_Lla, Malayalam_Sta.
- (draft 2) New values for the sc attribute: Gonm, Nshu, Soyo, Zanb.
- (draft 1) New value for the age attribute: 10.0.
- (draft 1) New code point attributes: vo, RI

Revision 19

- New value for the age attribute: 9.0.
- New values for the sc attribute: Adlm, Bhks, Marc, Newa, Osge, Tang.
- New values for the blk attribute: Adlam, Bhaiksuki, Cyrillic_Ext_C, Glagolitic_Sup, Ideographic_Symbols, Marchen, Mongolian_Sup, Newa, Osage, Tangut, Tangut_Components.
- New values for the gcb attribute: EB, EBG, EM, GAZ, ZWJ.
- New values for the wb attribute: EB, EBG, EM, GAZ, ZWJ.
- New values for the 1b attribute: EB, EM, ZWJ.
- New values for the jg attribute: African_Feh, African_Noon, African_Qaf.
- \bullet New code point attributes: PCM, kRSTUnicode and kTGT_MergedSrc.
- Modified patterns for the kRSUnicode, kRSKangXi, kMandarin, kIRG_JSource, kIRG_USource and kFennIndex attributes.

Revision 18 being a proposed update, only changes between revisions 17 and 19 are noted here.

Revision 17

- New value for the age attribute: 8.0.
- New values for the sc attribute: Ahom, Hatr, Hluw, Hung, Mult, Sgnw.
- New values for the blk attribute: Ahom, Anatolian_Hieroglyphs, Cherokee_Sup, CJK_Ext_E, Early_Dynastic_Cuneiform, Hatran, Multani, Old_Hungarian, Sup_Symbols_And_Pictographs, Sutton_SignWriting.
- New values for the InSC attribute: Consonant_Killer, Consonant_Prefixed, Consonant_With_Stacker, Syllable_Modifier.
- New code point attributes: InPC, kJa.
- New patterns for the kIRG_GSource attribute: GFC-, GGFZ-.

Switched the reference to ISO 19757 from :2003 and :2003 Amd1 to :2008.

Revision 16 being a proposed update, only changes between revisions 15 and 17 are noted here.

Pavision 15

- . New value for the age attribute: 7.0.
- . New values for the jg attribute.
- . New values for the sc attribute.
- . New values for the blk attribute.
- New values for the Insc attribute.
- New values for the kttcore attribute.
- New values for the kIRG_GSource attribute.

Revision 14 being a proposed update, only changes between revisions 13 and 15 are noted here.

Revision 13

- New value for the age attribute: 6.3.
- New values DO, HL, SQ for the WB attribute (for Unicode 6.3).
- New code point attributes bpt and bpb (for Unicode 6.3).
- New values for the bc attribute: LRI, RLI, FSI, PDI (for Unicode 6.3).
- Updated the patterns for kHanyuPinlu and kTotalStrokes (for Unicode 6.3).
- Updated the patterns for kIRG_HSource and kIRG_HSource (for Unicode 6.2).
- Clarified that the child elements list-like elements are in no particular order.

Revision 12 being a proposed update, only changes between revisions 11 and 13 are noted here.

Revision 11

- New value for the age attribute: 6.2.
- New value for the gcb, wb and 1b attributes: RI (for Unicode 6.2).
- Updated the patterns for kIRG_GSource and kIRG_HSource (for Unicode 6.2).

Revision 10 being a proposed update, only changes between revisions 9 and 11 are noted here.

Revision 9

- · Clarified the default values.
- . Indicate that property values may change from one release to the next.
- Introduced the blk attributes, for the Block property.
- Introduced the scx attribute, for the ScriptExtensions property.
- Introduced the name-alias element, for the Name_Alias property.
- New value for the age attribute: 6.1.
- New values for the script attribute: Cakm, Merc, Mero, Plrd, Shrd, Sora, Takr.
- New values for the 1b attribute: HL and CJ.
- New value for the jg attribute: Rohingya_Yeh.
- The value of the fc_nfkc attribute must now be either # or one-or-more-code-points.
- $\bullet \ \ \text{For the nv} \ \text{attribute, the absence of a numeric value is now represented by } \ \text{NaN} \ \text{rather than by the empty string.}$
- The values of the ccc are now restricted to 0..254, instead of 0..255.
- $\bullet \ \ Updated \ the \ patterns \ for \ kSemantic Variant, \ kSpecialized Semantic Variant, \ kIRG_US ource \ and \ kMandarin.$

Revision 8 being a proposed update, only changes between revisions 7 and 9 are noted here.

Revision 7

- New value for the age attribute: 6.0.
- New value for the jg attribute: Teh_Marbuta_Goal
- New values for the script attribute: Batk, Brah, Mand.
- Updated the patterns for kIRG_GSource, kIRG_HSource, kIRG_JSource, kIRG_KSource, kIRG_MSource, kIRG_TSource, kIRG_VSource, kIR
- Added the Insc and Inmc elements.
- Added the emoji-sources element.

Revision 6 being a proposed update, only changes between revisions 5 and 7 are noted here.

Revision 5

- Changed the type of block/@first-cp, block/@last-cp and normalization-corrections/@cp from text to single-code-point
- Changed the type of named-sequence/@cps, provisional-named-sequences/@cps, normalization-correction/@old and normalization-correction/@new from text to one-or-more-code-points.
- Changed the type of standardized-variants/@cps from text to two-code-points.
- \bullet New values for the ${\tt jg}$ attribute: ${\tt Farsi_Yeh}$ and ${\tt Nya}.$
- New value for the age attribute: 5.2.
- New values for the sc attribute: Lana, Tavt, Avst, Egyp, Samr, Lisu, Bamu, Java, Mtei, Armi, Sarb, Prti, Phli, Orkh, Kthi.
- New value for the 1b attribute: cp.
- New value for the sc attribute: zinh.
- New code point attributes CI, Cased, CWCF, CWCM, CWL, CWKCF, CWT, CWU, NFKC_CF.
- $\bullet~$ New attributes ${\tt kHanyuPinyin}$ and ${\tt kIRG_MSource}.$
- New element cjk-radicals

- Updated the patterns for kIRG_GSource, kIRG_ISource, kIRG_KSource, kIRG_KSource, kIRG_TSource, kIRG_VSource, kHanyuPinlu, kMandarin, kSemanticVariant, kSpecializedSemanticVariant, kVietnamese, kZVariant.
- Point out that Relax NG schemas do not modify or augment the infoset, and that it is possible to convert mechanically our schema to other schema languages.

Revision 4 being a proposed update, only changes between revisions 3 and 5 are noted here.

Revision 3

- First approved version, for Unicode 5.1.0.
- For optional elements which acts as collections, such as repertoire and named-sequences, impose that there be at least one elements in the collection.
- Remove the constraint that the value jg is limited when jt has certain values; similarly for bmg/Bidi_M and for nv/nt.
- Value NL added to the WB attribute (for Unicode 5.1).
- Value PP added to the GCB attribute (for Unicode 5.1).
- Corrected the vai script value to vaii.
- · Removed the discussion of elements or attributes in different namespace.
- Removed the code-point element.

Revision 2

- · Promoted to Draft UAX.
- Changed the title from "An XML representation of the UCD"
- Value 5.1 added to the age attribute (for Unicode 5.1).
- Value sm added to the gcb attribute (for Unicode 5.1).
- Values CR, Extend, LF, MB added to the WB attribute (for Unicode 5.1).
- Values cr, Ex, LF, sc added to the sB attribute (for Unicode 5.1).
- Value Burushaski_Yeh_Barree added to the jg attribute (for Unicode 5.1).
- Value Alef_Maqsurah added to the jg attribute (for Unicode 2.x).
- Values Cari, Cham, Kali, Lepc, Lyci, Lydi, Olck, Rjng, Saur, Sund and Vai added to the sc attribute (for Unicode 5.0).
- jamo attribute renamed to JSN
- · sfc attribute renamed to scf
- Attribute kxHC1983 added (for Unicode 5.1.0).
- Pattern for attribute kIRG_USource extended (for Unicode 5.1.0).
- Element provisional-named-sequences added (for Unicode 5.0)

Revision

First working draft.

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