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Presentation

OpenDocument Standard for Digital Documents

Jesús Tramullas-Saz and Piedad Garrido-Picazo

The boom experienced by the libre software movement and its unlimited possibilities, together with the growing success enjoyed by software libre tools in the commercial and business world, has overshadowed a number of key issues that are inherent to the movement. We are of course referring to open standards, which are core elements to achieve the interoperability of software applications. Standards are what set the rules of the game for many aspects and functionalities of software tools. Compliance with standards, whether *de facto* or *de iure*, is what can make or break an application. Much of the software development going on today is guided by standards, as is the much vaunted issue of "software quality".

For this reason the scant interest aroused by standards in recent years is even more surprising. Obviously, an application is more exciting (and useful) than a technical standard, especially if it is an open standard. However, the former are impossible without the latter. Most of the protocols on which the communication and transfer of information over the Internet is based are open (or nearly open) standards. The *World Wide Web Consortium* directs its efforts towards formulating and accepting standards in the knowledge that without standards it

would be impossible to carry on developing the Web and its advanced information services. But this seems to be contradicted by the lack of standards for what is the most widely created and disseminated information worldwide: the information stored in office automation documents.

Whoever controls users' desktop controls their applications. And 80% of all computer users work with classic desktop applications, with a word processor or a spreadsheet. Office work in companies, the work done in public administrations or in educational environment, are examples of the intensive use of office automation applications. The information they use, generate, and transform is stored in office automation documents. The formats of these documents have become *de facto* standards which have cunningly imposed their 'rules' on all users. These rules, which are often abusive, limit freedom of choice, compatibility, and interoperability, and oblige users to consider as normal a series of costs that, in any other context, would immediately be denounced as monopolistic abuse and contrary to the principles of fair competition.

To have a standard is, by definition, recommendable. A standard establishes requirements and the rules of the game.

The Guest editors

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Jesús and Piedad have coordinated together the book *Software libre para servicios de información digital*, Prentice Hall, Madrid 2006.

Marco Fioretti is a hardware systems engineer and a part time freelance writer for several Linux and other IT magazines. He is the co-founder (in 2002) and current coordinator of the Run Up to date Linux Everywhere Project <www.rule-project.org>, which makes modern Free Software easily installable on older computers. Marco Fioretti has always been interested in truly Open file formats and protocols, from e-books to portable databases and the Universal Business Language, and in their impacts on economy, education and civil rights. In 2004, for example, he investigated the philosophical links between Free Software and Scouting. In the same spirit, in 2006 he co-founded Elèutheros <www.eleutheros.it> which aims to promote a wider, official adoption of Free Software and non proprietary formats within the Catholic Church. More recently, Fioretti has also started to follow the attempts of the Free Software and disabled users communities to communicate more effectively. His more recent initiative to promote the importance of Free Standards and Software among all citizens is the Family Guide to Digital Freedom <http://digifreedom.net>. Marco Fioretti is also member and contact for Italy of the OpenDocument Fellowship <http://opendocumentfellowship.org>, a volunteer organization that promotes the use and development of the OpenDocument format, and the author of Everybody's Guide to OpenDocument <www.linuxjournal.com/article/8616>. <marco.fioretti@open-documentfellowship.org>.

However, a standard may be used in such a way as to create undesirable results, especially when patents and legal constraints that favour one party over another are involved. For this reason it is essential for standards to be open, developed in a spirit of collaboration among equals, and for their specification not to contain hidden constraints that make it hard to use. If these standards also ensure all citizens the right to access, store, and transform digital information, regardless of the platform used, they immediately acquire an incalculable economic, social, and political value.

OpenDocument is a standard (*the only standard*) for office automation documents which sets out all the desirable characteristics that should be found in such documents. Its version 1.0 has been endorsed by the *International Organization for Standardization* (ISO), as ISO/IEC standard 26300:2006. It is the result of the open, collaborative work of all the main players; software developers, solution implementers, and end-users. It is public and free of charge, and the legal requirements included in the standard prevent any partial or abusive use. It also makes use of other open standards within its own specification, such as XML, SVG, and Dublin Core. OpenDocument had already been developed and approved as a standard by the *Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards*, OASIS, in 2005, which ensures its continuing support and development by the main industry players.

However, OpenDocument is not just a format standard for office automation documents. The underlying philosophy is different. Some may argue that a standard is nothing more than a technical issue, and in purely formal terms they may be right. But the technical excellence of OpenDocument, which is undoubtedly superior to that of any existing office document format, is a product of the underlying philosophical approach and the way in which this philosophy has been applied to working methods and techniques, and to the resultant end-product. The adoption of an open and democratic collaborative working method has made it possible to involve all interested parties, thereby ensuring that all their many and varied demands are addressed. The involvement of industry interests ensures the presence of standard-compliant products on the market, which in turn ensures inter-platform portability and interoperability.

Any citizen can access the document containing the technical specification, which means that the information contained in OpenDocument format documents are not subject to arbitrary decisions by third parties. This open approach also encourages competition between products and, given a range of options, users are free to choose the one they think is best suited to their needs, or the one that is most technologically advanced. This independence is not only desirable; it is essential and inevitable. The OpenDocument format is prepared for the Semantic Web. All tagging complies with the XML standard and documents may include the *Dublin Core* metadata standard (ISO 15:836:2003). Various output can be obtained using XSLT. As they are XML-tagged text documents, the tools and libraries for search engines such as Lucene or Xapian are able to process them with a minimum load. For example, by combining with other standards it is possible to generate *Topic Maps* (ISO/IEC 13250:2003) from document content, with all that can mean for the development of information extraction and representation systems.

One issue that is of paramount importance, which is often completely neglected, is the preservation of digital information. Although many organizations seem still to be unaware of it, the medium- and long term retention of digital assets, most of which are stored in office automation documents, is a growing concern, both due to knowledge management issues affecting the organization itself, and due to legal issues related to their activity. While there is a standard for the long-term preservation of electronic documents (ISO 19005-1:2005) using PDF, the fact is that it is only valid for final versions of a document. OpenDocument is able to keep an activity log of the content of a document, and can "remember", say, the formulas used to reach a mathematical result. Add to this the growing demand for records and document management in the field of public administrations, companies, etc., which also have their own set of standards (ISO 15489-1/2:2001 *Records Management*; UNE/ISO 15489-1/2:2006 *Documents Management*), and it would seem clear that OpenDocument has a long future ahead of it and plenty of ground to cover.

Translation by Steve Turpin

Useful References on ODF

- OpenDocument version 1.0 – specification: <<http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/12572/OpenDocument-v1.0-os.pdf>>.
- OASIS OpenDocument Essentials: <<http://books.evcit.info/>>.
- Opportunities for Innovation with OpenDocument Format XML: <<http://opendocument.xml.org/files/LOW10771-USEN-00.pdf>>.
- OpenDocument - Formula TC: <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=office-formula>.
- OASIS OpenDocument Format for Office Applications: <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=office>.
- The OpenDocument Foundation: <<http://opendocumentfoundation.us/>>.
- OpenDocument Format Alliance: <<http://www.odfalliance.org/>>.
- OpenDocument Fellowship: <<http://opendocumentfellowship.org/>>.
- Technorati: OpenDocument: <<http://technorati.com/posts/tag/OpenDocument>>.
- OpenDocument xml.com: <<http://opendocument.xml.org/>>.
- Open Interoperative Document Initiative: <<http://www.oidi.org/tiki-index.php>>.
- OpenDocument Format Viewer: <<http://opendocumentfellowship.org/odfviewer>>.
- OpenOffice: <<http://www.openoffice.org/>>.
- Koffice: <<http://www.koffice.org/>>.
- O Reilly ONLamp: What Is OpenDocument: <<http://www.onlamp.com/pub/a/onlamp/2006/07/27/what-is-opendocument.html>>.
- Sam Hiser's blog: <<http://fussnotes.typepad.com/plexnex/>>.
- Andy Updegrave's blog: <<http://www.consortiuminfo.org/standardsblog/>>.
- Bob Sutor's blog: <<http://www.sutor.com/newsite/blog-open/>>.
- Charles H. Schulz's blog: <<http://www.libervis.com/blogs/5/charles>>.
- David A. Wheeler's blog: <<http://www.dwheeler.com/>>.
- Erwin Tenhumberg's blog: <<http://blogs.sun.com/dancer/>>.
- Ron Weir's blog: <<http://www.robweir.com/blog/index.html>>.