ONIX-PL full view

The full view of an ONIX-PL expression which is generated by the OPLE editing software provides a single navigable HTML representation of the complete expression in a readable format. It is illustrated here by screenshots based on the CLIR-DLF model license (now replaced by the LIBLICENSE Standard Agreement – [http://liblicense.crl.edu/]).

The **full view** is a single, very large, HTML page with a hyperlinked **Table of contents** and two major parts: the full text of the **License documents** which have been stored as part of the ONIX-PL expression, and a readable display of the expression itself. You can navigate the page by using a series of internal hyperlinks, together with the browser **Back** button.

The table of contents reflects the fourteen sections which together constitute a complete ONIX-PL expression. You can return to the table of contents by clicking on any of the **Go to top** links which appear at the head of each section and at the end of the page.

**License documents**

The **CLIR-DLF** example has one license document, defined and labelled simply as **License**; but in the general case a license may consist of two or more documents (main terms, schedules, amendments, etc).

Wherever you see a name displayed in blue, this means that it is a label which has been defined somewhere in the **Definitions** section of the expression, and it is hyperlinked to the relevant definition. Click on **License**, and you will see the **Document definition** in which the **CLIR-DLF** model license is specified and labelled for reference from other parts of the expression. Use the **Back** button to return to the top of the **License documents** section.

The license text display is ordered by **Sort number**. Every clause or sub-clause must be given a number for sorting purposes when it is entered into OPLE. If the clause was...
already numbered in the license text, the original number may also be entered as a Display number. In the full view, display numbers are listed in preference to sort numbers, but where there is no display number the sort number will appear instead. The CLIR-DLF text is exceptional in that it has no clause numbering except for Roman numerals for each of a few major sections. So in the screenshot below, the major section heading at the top carries the Roman numeral ‘IV’, and each of the individual clauses has an assigned sort number.

Each clause in the license text is hyperlinked to any element in the ONIX-PL expression which references it. If there is only one related element, the clause number itself forms the link. If there are two or more related elements, they are indicated by > signs beside the clause number. If you let the cursor hover over one of these links, you will see a ‘pop-up’ describing the associated ONIX-PL element. The pop-up for clause 4.2.2.2 above indicates that the linked element is a Usage Term for a usage of type Make Digital Copy.

If you follow one of these links, the display will jump to the relevant section of the expression; and you can use the browser Back button to return you to where you were in the license text. Although these links appear to be associated with the clause numbering, internally they are quite independent, so that they will survive any editing changes which involve renumbering – provided of course that neither end of the link is deleted.

Expression and License Detail

The next two sections of the full view, shown in the next screenshot, cover elements which relate to the ONIX-PL expression and to the license itself.

Expression Detail indicates the type and status of the expression, with a short title or description, and may also carry authorship, date and other information related to the management of a database of ONIX expressions.
License Detail gives key information about the license itself, listing among other things the renewal type and the source document(s) constituting the license. It also provides a formal link between the controlled language of ONIX-PL (Licensor, Licensee, Authorized User, etc) and the definitions which are part of the individual expression. The apparent redundancy of these links arises because in a simple case it is often easiest to use the same language to label the relevant definition (for example, the Agent Definition for the licensor is labelled Licensor); but in the general case the label may be chosen to reflect the language of the license document itself rather than the ONIX vocabulary.

Throughout the full view, text in red is used for ONIX-PL Dictionary terms. If you allow the cursor to hover over the text, a pop-up window will appear with the corresponding definition. Text in blue is used for labels which have been defined in one of the Definitions sections. Whenever such a label is referenced elsewhere in the expression, the label is hyperlinked to the relevant definition; and, after following one of these links to consult a definition, the browser Back button will return you to your previous location on the page.

Definitions
The next five sections cover the ONIX-PL Definitions elements, starting with Agent Definitions, seen in the lower part of the screenshot above. ONIX-PL uses the term Agent to denote any person or organisation which plays a part in a license or in usage actions which are governed by a license.

When license text is referenced in an element of the ONIX-PL expression, the relevant clause is displayed in context, as shown in the Agent Definition for Licensor above. Since the CLIR-DLF license template shown here is a model for possible adoption by a variety of licensor and licensee organizations, neither licensor nor licensee is named. In the case of a publisher template, the licensor – ie the publisher – would be named, but not the
licensee, whose details would only be added when an individual license expression was derived from the template.

The layout and presentation of other definition sub-sections is similar to that of the Agent Definitions. They follow the sequence shown in the Table of contents, or you can scroll down to view them.

The last of the definition sub-sections is Document Definitions, which specifies the license document or documents on which the expression is based. If the license refers to other specific documents, eg legislation or codes of practice, these may also be specified.

License grant and usage terms

After the definitions, and as shown in the next screenshot, you will find a short License Grant sub-section, followed by Usage Terms.

The Usage Terms section is generally the most important part of the ONIX-PL expression, since it is here that permissions and prohibitions are expressed. Each term has a Usage Type, which appears on the left hand side of the screen. This is always taken from the ONIX-PL Dictionary, and it is always a verb, since it represents the fundamental action involved in the Usage. The other elements required to express the term, together with the license text from which it is taken, appear on the right hand side.

In addition to Usage Type, the elements Usage Status, User, and Used Resource are all mandatory. Links to license text are shown immediately after the Usage Status. Other elements are optional, but are often required for the full description of a usage action: for example, Usage Term [5] in the screenshot below uses a combination of Usage Type Include and Target Resource Course Pack Printed to express a permission to include an excerpt from licensed content in a printed course pack.
Other terms

Usage Terms are followed successively by Supply Terms, Continuing Access Terms, Payment Terms, and General Terms. Again, the term type appears on the left, and the other elements in the expression on the right.

In most cases, these elements are limited to links to the applicable license text, since license terms not affecting usage permissions and prohibitions are not expressed in a fully
structured form. The purpose of including them in the ONIX-PL expression is to enable a ‘knowledge base’ of licenses to be built up in which terms are consistently categorized according to type. However, there are some elements in these other license terms which it may be useful to extract systematically for management purposes (for example, due dates for notice of cancellation or renewal), and these can be stated in a structured form alongside the link to license text. In such cases, the structured elements will appear in the full view immediately below the linked license text.