

Open-source repertory data model specification

Version 1.0

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Preface

The purpose of this document is the description of repertory data model used in the OpenRep – free homeopathic software.

Introduction

OpenRep is the first truly free homeopathic software that is designed to read and use open-source repertories. The data model used to store the open-source repertories was designed originally by Vladimir Polony to be totally human-readable in a way, that it is possible to read and understand the repertory structure without the use of a computer for decoding or decrypting the repertory data.

Basic definitions

Every tag used in the repertory has to be properly closed, like this `<tag>texttext</tag>`.

All tags are case sensitive. This means, that the name of the tag used in this manual is correct and if you change the case, the tag will be incorrect.

All unique ids used in the repertory (remedy id, source id, symptom id) must be positive integer values that do not contain any other characters than (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9). Usage of decimal or thousand separators is not permitted. Invalid values are for example “-10”, “0.1”, “1 125” or “1,125”.

All textual data (symptom name, remedy name, remedy shortcut, author name, name of the book) are

enclosed by the “ characters. This means, that the values such as “value or “value are incorrect, because they are not fully enclosed by the “ characters.

The “;” character is always used to delimit multiple values of the same type.

Repertory data model

Every repertory has to consist at least of files containing information on remedies, symptoms, remedy additions and repertory descriptor. Optionally, a repertory can contain information references and sources.

Although the file names are optional, recommended syntax is:

repertoryname.rd – repertory descriptor file
repertoryname_ref – symptom references
repertoryname_rem – remedies
repertoryname_remsym – remedy additions in symptoms
repertoryname_src – sources of information
repertoryname_sym – symptoms

All repertory files must be saved in the same folder.

The **repertory descriptor file** contains all the information about the repertory as a whole and about all the files the repertory consists of.

The **Symptoms file** contains information about symptoms including the definition of the unique symptom id.

The **Remedies file** contains information about remedies including the definition of the unique remedy id.

The **Remedy additions in symptoms file** contains the assignment of remedy ids to symptom ids including the information about remedy grade and sources of information.

The **Sources file** contains information about sources of information found in the repertory including the definition of the unique source id. This source id is then used in the remedy additions file as the definition of the source of information for every remedy addition.

The **References file** contains information about symptom cross-references. A single symptom id is in this file assigned multiple symptom ids.

Repertory descriptor file

The purpose of a repertory descriptor file is to contain basic information about the repertory, such as:

- repertory name
- author of the repertory
- name of the file containing symptoms
- name of the file containing remedies

- name of the file containing sources
- name of the file containing remedy additions
- name of the file containing symptoms references
- name of the file containing combinations
- name of the file containing history
- name of the file containing tree structure of the repertory

Structure of the file

Repertorium descriptor file has a custom xml format. It does not contain root tag and the text in data tags is case sensitive. This means, that the tag **<author>** is a correct tag, but tag **<AUTHOR>** is not.

Contents of the repertory description file:

<author>Author of the repertory**</author>**

<combinations>nameofrepertory_comb**</combinations>**

<history>nameofrepertory_hist**</history>**

<name>Name of the repertory**</name>**

<references_file>nameofrepertory_ref**</references_file>**

<remedy_file>nameofrepertory_rem**</remedy_file>**

<remsymptom_file>nameofrepertory_remsym**</remsymptom_file>**

<sources_file>nameofrepertory_src**</sources_file>**

<symptom_file>nameofrepertory_sym**</symptom_file>**

<maximum_grade>Maximum remedy grade used in the repertory**</maximum_grade>**

<symptomtree_file>nameofrepertory_tree**</symptomtree_file>**

Tag **<author>** is used to store the author or editor of the repertory. The text between the the starting and closing tag has no limitations and can contain any symbols.

Tag **<combinations>** is used to store the name of the file containing the combinations.

Tag **<history>** is used to store the name of the file containing the history of remedy additions.

Tag **<name>** is used to store the name of the repertory.

Tag **<references_file>** is used to store the name of the file containing the remedy references.

Tag **<remedy_file>** is used to store the name of the file containing the list of remedies.

Tag **<remsymptom_file>** is used to store the name of the file containing the list of remedy additions.

Tag **<sources_file>** is used to store the name of the file containing the list of sources of information.

Tag **<symptom_file>** is used to store the name of the file containing the list of symptoms.

Tag **<maximum_grade>** contains the maximum remedy grade occurring in the repertory. Permitted values are only integer numbers greater than 1 and lower and equal to 5.

Tag **<symptomtree_file>** is used to store the name of the file containing the tree structure of the repertory. This field is only optional, if the tree structure file does not exist, or is not listed in the repertory descriptor file, OpenRep will generate the tree structure and save it into the repertory descriptor file automatically on first opening of the repertory.

Symptom References

The symptom references file contains the symptom cross-references. Every symptom reference is saved in one line of text.

The format of references:

A:B;C;D;

The A is the id of the symptom in the numeric format (no decimal or thousand separators are permitted). The symptom_id is followed by the “:” character and by the list of symptom ids that are referenced to this particular symptom_id (**A**, **B**, **C** and **D**). Every value must be delimited by the “;” character (including the last value, which must end with it).

Example:

1:2;3;4;

Symptom with id equivalent to 1 is referenced to symptoms with ids 2, 3 and 4.

Remedies

The remedies file contains all the information about remedies used in the repertory. Every remedy has an unique remedy id. If there are multiple remedies with the same id, no error is thrown, but the last remedy definition with the specific id is used and rewrites all the previous ones.

Remedy id must be a positive integer value without decimal or thousand separators. Incorrect remedy ids can be for example “0.0”, “1 000”, “1,000”, “1.000” or “-10”. If the remedy has an incorrect id, an error is thrown and recorded in the log and the remedy is omitted.

The format of remedy definitions:

A:”B”#”C”

Where **A** is the unique remedy id, followed by the “:” character, which is then followed the remedy name (**B**) and remedy shortcut (**C**). Please note, that the remedy name and remedy shortcut must be enclosed by the “” characters.

Example:

10:”Abies Canadensis”#”Abies-c.”

Abies Canadensis (shortcut Abies-c.) has the unique id equivalent to 10.

Symptoms

The symptoms file contains all the information about symptoms used in the repertory. Every symptom has a unique symptom id. If there are multiple symptoms with the same id, no error is thrown, but the last symptom definition with the specific id is used and rewrites all the previous ones.

Symptom id must be a positive integer value without decimal or thousand separators. Incorrect symptom ids can be for example "0.0", "1 000", "1,000", "1.000" or "-10". If the symptom has an incorrect id, an error is thrown and recorded in the log and the symptom is omitted.

The format of remedy definitions:

A:"B"

Where **A** is the unique symptom id, followed by the ":" character, which is then followed by the symptom name (**B**). Please note, that the symptom name must be enclosed by the "" characters.

Example:

10:"Head, pain, stitching"

Sources

The sources file contains all the information about sources of information used in the repertory. Every source has a unique source id. If there are multiple sources with the same id, no error is thrown, but the last source definition with the specific id is used and rewrites all the previous ones.

Source id must be a positive integer value without decimal or thousand separators. Incorrect source ids can be for example "0.0", "1 000", "1,000", "1.000" or "-10". If the source has an incorrect id, an error is thrown and recorded in the log and the source is omitted.

The format of source definitions:

A:"B"#C"

Where **A** is the unique source id, followed by the ":" character, which is then followed by the name of the author (**B**) and the name of the book (**C**). Please note, that the author name and name of the book must be enclosed by the "" characters.

Example:

10:"James Tyler Kent"#Homeopathic Repertory"

Remedy additions in symptoms

The remedy additions file contains the list of all remedy additions in specific symptoms in the format: symptom → remedy addition1, remedy addition2, remedy addition 3... Every remedy addition contains all necessary information including the remedy grade and the source of information.

The format of remedy symptom definitions:

A:B#C#D1#D2#D3;

Where **A** is the symptom id of the specified symptom, which is followed by the information about the remedy addition. All remedy additions are delimited by the “;” character. The last remedy addition must be end with the “;” character.

Each remedy addition must contain the remedy id (**B**) and remedy grade (**C**) and the list of source ids delimited by the “#” character. The last source id does not end with the “#” character.

Each remedy addition is delimited by the “;” character. The last remedy addition must end with the “;” character. If remedy edition does not contain any sources information, it is automatically assumed, that the source is the repertory itself.

Example:

10:100#1;105#3#1;

The symptom with id equivalent to 10 contains the remedies with ids 100 and 105. The remedy with id 100 is the grade 1 remedy and remedy 105 is the 3 grade remedy in this symptom. The remedy id 100 does not contain any sources, and the remedy id contains the source id 1.