WHAT'S NEW IN STYLO

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STYLO WITH NEW WRITING AND PUBLISHING FEATURES

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Stylo is a semantic text editor for scientific publishing in the humanities. Stylo is a research project and a writing and publishing tool available for the academic community. Stylo is a free and open source tool designed and developed since 2017 by the Canada Research Chair on Digital Textualities and supported by the TGIR Huma-Num since 2020. The new features deployed with Stylo 3.0 are presented in this poster.

NEW FEATURES

Since DH2022, Stylo has been improved in a 3.0 version with: interfaces changes 1 2, integration of compatible exports with scientific distribution platforms like Métopes, Lodel, OpenEdition, Cairn.info 3, give an access to the data through a GraphQL API 4.

STYLO-SOPHIE

What influence does the digital environment have on the constitution of scientific content? In response to this question, Stylo proposes to build an epistemology of text around specific modes of writing, editing and publishing.

Stylo aims to transform the digital workflow of scholarly journals in humanities. As a WYSIWYM (What You See Is What You Mean) semantic text editor, it is designed to improve the academic publishing chain, while inviting theoretical and practical reflection on our ways of writing, editing and publishing.

Through its representation of text and document, Stylo lets you take control of your own text with the following features: text markup for fine-grained semantic structure, import of structured bibliographic data from Zotero, controlled keywords from various ontologies, preview with the annotation feature Hypothesis, generation of several standard formats complying with scientific publishing (HTML, PDF, XML, DOCX or more), advanced search-and-replace functions, simultaneous collaborative writing, data access through a GraphQL API, etc.

Stylo encourages and promotes the use of open standards. At the center of Stylo are Markdown markup, YAML data serialization and BibTeX bibliographic reference structuring formats. Thus, Stylo offers the possibility of producing multiple output formats from a single source.

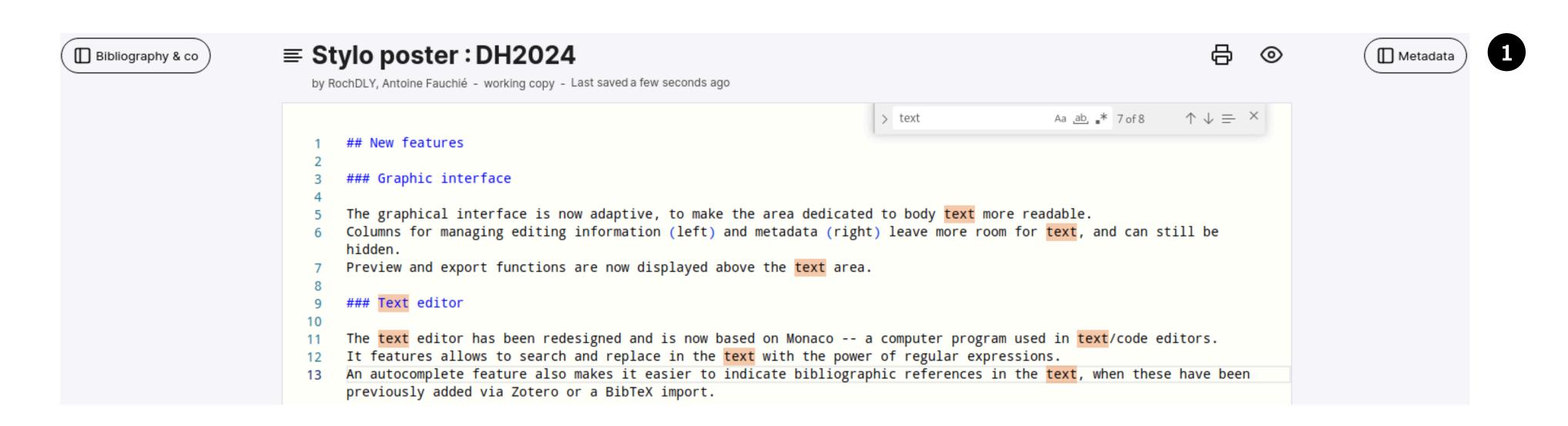
Autocompletion 2

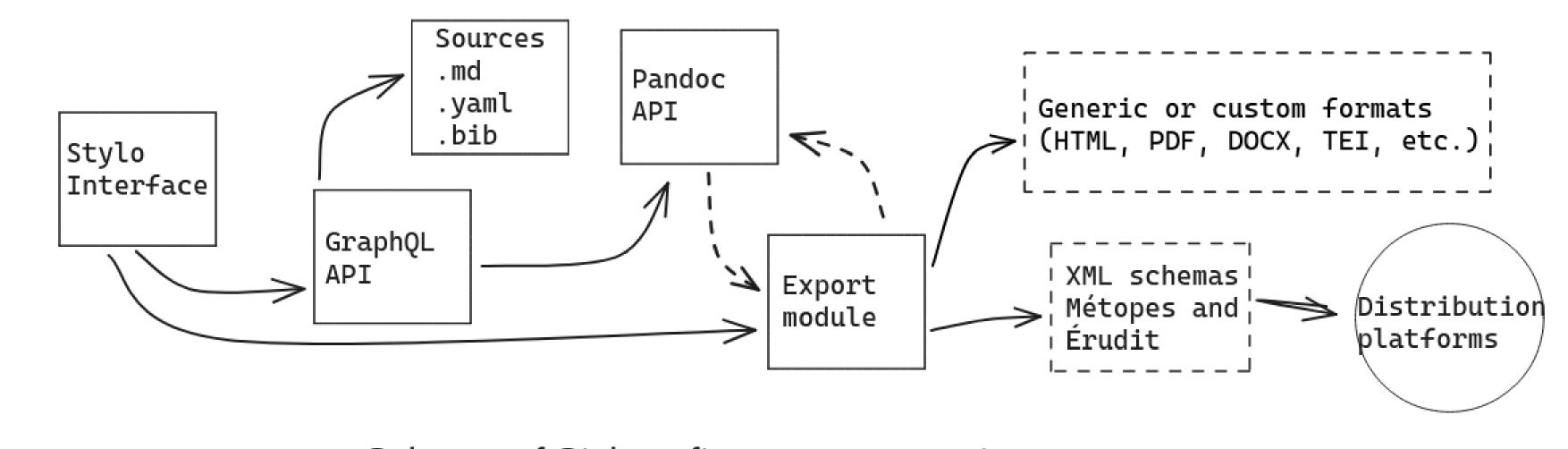
BibTeX key autocomplete in the text editor to add your bibliographic references without any error.

```
 blanc technologies 2018
🖰 <u>epron ledition 2018</u>
🖰 <u>fauchie stylo 2020</u>
<u>| kembellec_semantic_2019</u>
<u>auret_design_2018</u>
🖰 <u>sauret_revue_2020</u>
🕆 vitali-rosati ecrire 2020
<u>vitali-rosati_quest-ce_2020</u>
```

Export module 3

A redesign of the export mode was made (with the addition of another API entirely based on *Pandoc*). From now, this module is more stable. It integrates the TEI Commons Publishing schema, shared by Métopes and OpenEdition. It is possible to export a document with the XML-TEI format aligned with the Métopes' workflow and with the distribution platforms like OpenEdition or Cairn.info. A long-lasting link was built between Métopes and Stylo. This link can also be used to produce JATS XML from Stylo through Métopes (Métopes can transform its files in JATS XML).





Schema of Stylo software components

UPCOMING DEVELOPMENTS

More promising features are coming soon in Stylo: text corpora export, multilingual interface, image storage, improved and stabilized collaborative writing through an AST, review of metadata editing.

PARTNERSHIPS

Stylo is developed by the Canada Research Chair on Digital Textualities (directed by Marcello Vitali-Rosati) since 2017, and by the CRIHN, it is supported by Érudit and the SSHRC, in collaboration with Huma-Num since 2020 and with Métopes since 2023. Stylo is available free online with a Huma-Num account, its source code is published under an open license on GitHub (https://github.com/EcrituresNumeriques/stylo).

GraphQL API 4

An API endpoint provides access to *Stylo*'s data in reading or writing mode through GraphQL request language, for users wanting to get the data without using the web interface.

stylo.huma-num.fr/graphql

Example of a GraphQL request

```
query allMyArticles {
 user -
    emai
    articles {
      _id
      title
```

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