

COMP41530 - Web Services in Cloud Computing

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Lecture 04

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Overview

- Review of last week
- Problems with XML
- XML Schemas
- Practical 03: Build XML/XSD in Eclipse 1
- Assignment 01: Describe
- Schema Reuse
- Practical 04: Build XML/XSD in Eclipse 2

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Introduction to XML

- Extensible Mark-up Language
- A set of rules and formats for putting data into "documents"
- Why use XML?
- What does XML do?
- Why is it relevant to us?
 - WebServices are built around XML

Some sample XML...

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<note>
  <to>Jane</to>
  <from>Dave</from>
  <subject>Reminder</subject>
  <body>Remember the milk.</body>
</note>
```

“Parts” of XML...

- Elements
 - Root Elements
- Attributes
 - Attributes in element start tags
- Nesting of elements
 - “Parent” and “child”
- Namespaces
 - Between documents
 - Within one document

Other things worth remembering...

- XML is about describing the data
 - Vs. HTML - about visual layout
- XML parsers are strict:
 - No mercy!
- Should use descriptive names
 - Should be human readable
- Encoding special characters

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Problems with XML: Overhead

- In an XML fragment, how much is “data”, and how much is “wrapper”?

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<message>
  <text>
    Hello World!
  </text>
</message>
```

- 90 characters, of which 12 are “payload”
 - Big overhead!

Problems with XML: Parsers

- A program needs to process XML
 - Use a piece of code called a parser to read/chop up/process/write the XML
 - Parsers can be “heavy” on system resources
 - Especially relevant in Mobile applications, or within a browser
 - Lots of processing required before data ready to use
- This is an area where other standards (JSON?) can be more suitable

Problems with XML: Flexibility

- On it's own, XML is entirely flexible
 - But to process incoming XML from a variety of sources, we need it to conform to some standard.
 - Can't work if everyone uses different attribute names
- There is a solution to this one
 - ...and that's what we're covering next

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Defining rules for XML Documents

- XML is flexible
- We need to be able to define/limit what is acceptable in a given XML Structure
- These limits are called the "schema"
- "Validate" an XML document against the relevant schema
 - If the XML meets the rules defined in the schema, it is "validated".

XML Schemas

- Agreed standards for format and syntax of data
- Hundreds defined and freely available across many industries.
- These are XML "Languages" e.g.:
 - RSS
 - ATOM
 - SOAP
 - XHTML
- Also being used in "documents":
 - Microsoft Office Open XML standard
 - OpenOffice

To define the schema:

- Lots of ways to define the schema
- Most common methods for defining XML schemas:
 - DTD
 - XSD
- ...there are others.

Document Type Definition (DTD)

- Original way of defining XML schema
- No support for XML namespaces!
- Simple data types only
- Hard to read (and write!)
- Use RegExp syntax - not intuitive to read or write.
- Still widespread support.

XML Schema Definition Language (XSD)

- W3C standard
- Successor to DTD
- Better data types
- More flexible
- XSDs are XML based!
- Rarely written up by hand
 - Normally use tools to produce
- Almost universal support now

XSD Schema can restrict:

- Naming and structure (child/parent relationship) of elements and attributes
- Data types
- Maximum and or minimum number of times an element or attribute appears (aka “cardinality”)
- Maximum and or minimum values for an attribute
- Force selection of the value of an attribute from a defined list
- ...and much more

XSD File

- File extension – “.xsd”
- It's a piece of XML, so start with the usual header.
- Then define that it's a schema, and import the “XSD” namespace.
- Then define the namespace for this XSD file

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Build XSD and XML for an IPA course



- Define a schema that defines an IPA course.
 - Course name
 - Date of first lecture
 - One lecturer, one or more students
 - Etc.
- Produce a piece of XML, filled with “example” data that validates against that schema.
- Two matching files, one .xsd file, one .xml file

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Assignment 1

- Question is up on Moodle now!
- Must write matching XSD and XML files.
- XML must validate against XSD
- Submit two files by email:
 - To barry.corish@gmail.com
 - Deadline as per the question document
 - Attach both files (.xml and .xsd)

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Available Schemas



- There's a Schema for just about everything...
 - Unless you're inventing a new business process
 - ...someone has done it before
 - ...and has written a schema for it
- Trade groups, standards bodies etc.
- Particularly important where dealing with outside organisations

Schema Re-use



- You can bring in other schemas
 - Use them as is
 - Modify
 - Extend
 - Restrict

Should you write your own Schema?

■ “Don’t Invent XML Languages” - Tim Bray - 2006/01/09

<http://www.tbray.org/ongoing/When/200x/2006/01/08/No-New-XML-Languages>

- "one big selling point (of XML) is that you can invent your own XML languages to help you solve your own problems."
- "I've become convinced ... that you shouldn't. Unless you really have to."
- "...there's a substantial probability that your effort will not be rewarded with success."

Should you write your own Schema?

- "Designing XML Languages is hard ... boring, political, time-consuming, unglamorous, irritating"
- "... always takes longer than you think it will..."
- "The value of a ... language is proportional ... to the square of the number of different software implementations that can process it."
- "The smartest thing to do would be to find a way to use one of the perfectly good markup languages that have been designed and debugged..."

Should you write your own Schema?

- Things have changed a little since 2006
 - If you need to, you need to
- Tim Bray's points still stand:
 - This is for integration
 - Make sure the people you want to integrate with are happy with this Schema
 - But do some research first
 - See has someone else done the hard work for you

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Practical 04

- “Music Collection”
 - We have a collection of music in various formats:
CD, Vinyl, Tape, Digital
 - Single tracks and albums
 - We have playlists
 - Define an XML structure to hold this information
 - Produce an XSD to enforce the structure

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