# XML Technologies: Exercise 1

## Introduction to XML, DTDs

This is a mandatory exercise and the result will be part of your final mark. The solution must be uploaded to OLAT by March  $4^{th}$  at 15:59. Late submissions will not be accepted.

Submit the following files in a zipped archive:

- wellformed.xml
- validation.txt
- singlemalt.dtd
- valid.xml
- invalid.xml

Name the archive [lastname]\_[firstname]\_1.zip (for example mueller\_mathias\_1.zip). Some parts of your submission may be automatically evaluated, so make sure to name your files precisely as prescribed, otherwise you might not get any points.

## 1 Introducing XML and xmllint

## 1.1 xmllint (0 Points)

xmllint is a program that parses XML files and, among other things, can perform *validation*. It is installed by default on most UNIX-based operating systems, and by extension, on OSX, too.

If you are using one of these operation systems, open your console and type:

For Windows, there are some instructions<sup>1</sup> for how to install it. However, we cannot offer any support for these as part of this course.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>https://www.zlatkovic.com/libxml.en.html#install

### 1.2 Well-Formedness (2 Points)

Not all structured data is XML: The property of being "correct" XML is called well-formedness. The document malformed.xml is not well-formed. But what precisely is wrong?

Find all mistakes in the attempted XML document above and correct them. Save a well-formed version of it as wellformed.xml, explaining your corrections using <!-- comments -->. If all your objections are amended, the resulting document should indeed be well-formed XML.

You may use **xmllint** to check your document for well-formedness. In order to do so, open your console, navigate to your directory and type:

```
xmllint -noout wellformed.xml
```

If xmllint doesn't complain, then the file is well-formed.

#### 2 Validation and DTD

### 2.1 Validation and Valid Documents (1 Point)

XML is not a markup language in its strict sense, but a **meta-markup language**. This is because XML does define a syntax to structure data, but does not define a vocabulary. A vocabulary is a collection of key words in the data that map to specific actions in applications. Likewise, an application might expect data items to be stored in a certain order, while XML allows the children of an element in any order.

#### With all this in mind,

- What is validation and what purpose does it serve?
- Under what conditions can an XML document be said to be valid?
- Can XML documents be well-formed, but not valid?
- Can XML documents be valid, but not well-formed?

Submit your answers in the text file validation.txt.

### 2.2 Document Type Definitions (DTDs) (2 Points)

Below is an example of a short, well-formed XML document. Remember, well-formedness has no say in whether the content makes sense.

Single Malt must always be made from malted barley, and Bourbon is made from corn. Write a DTD singlemalt.dtd where the following rules are laid down:

- A single\_malt element may only contain whisky or whiskey elements.
- Every whisky and whiskey element must have an age attribute.
- Every whisky and whiskey element may have an origin and name attribute.

Thus, while your DTD should *invalidate* the XML above, the following document should be valid in regard to the DTD you have written:

Please may test your DTD by using **xmllint** as follows (or resort to some other method of validation):

```
xmllint — noout — dtdvalid singlemalt.dtd valid.xml
```

Also, to facilitate evaluation of your submission, also include the files valid.xml and invalid.xml in your submission.