

XSD Complex Elements

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

A complex element contains other elements and/or attributes.

What is a Complex Element?

A complex element is an XML element that contains other elements and/or attributes.

There are four kinds of complex elements:

- empty elements
- elements that contain only other elements
- elements that contain only text
- elements that contain both other elements and text

Note: Each of these elements may contain attributes as well!

Examples of Complex Elements

A complex XML element, "product", which is empty:

```
<product pid="1345"/>
```

A complex XML element, "employee", which contains only other elements:

```
</employee>
```

A complex XML element, "food", which contains only text:

```
<food type="dessert">Ice cream</food>
```

A complex XML element, "description", which contains both elements and text:

```
<description>  
It happened on <date lang="norwegian">03.03.99</date> ....  
</description>
```

How to Define a Complex Element

Look at this complex XML element, "employee", which contains only other elements:

```
</employee>
```

We can define a complex element in an XML Schema two different ways:

1. The "employee" element can be declared directly by naming the element, like this:

```
<xs:element name="employee">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="firstname" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="lastname" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

If you use the method described above, only the "employee" element can use the specified complex type. Note that the child elements, "firstname" and "lastname", are surrounded by the <sequence> indicator. This means that the child elements must appear in the same order as they are declared. You will learn more about indicators in the XSD Indicators chapter.

2. The "employee" element can have a type attribute that refers to the name of the complex type to use:

```
<xs:element name="employee" type="personinfo"/>

<xs:complexType name="personinfo">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="firstname" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="lastname" type="xs:string"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
```

If you use the method described above, several elements can refer to the same complex type, like this:

```
<xs:element name="member" type="personinfo" />

<xs:complexType name="personinfo">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="firstname" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="lastname" type="xs:string"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
```

You can also base a complex type on an existing complex type and add some elements, like this:

```
<xs:element name="employee" type="fullpersoninfo"/>

<xs:complexType name="personinfo">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="firstname" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="lastname" type="xs:string"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="fullpersoninfo">
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="personinfo">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="address" type="xs:string"/>
        <xs:element name="city" type="xs:string"/>
        <xs:element name="country" type="xs:string"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
```

Get your
**knowledge
certified!**

Start Today!



COLOR PICKER



[Tutorials ▼](#)[Exercises ▼](#)[Services ▼](#)[Sign Up](#)[Log in](#)[CSS](#) [JAVASCRIPT](#) [SQL](#) [PYTHON](#) [JAVA](#) [PHP](#) [HOW TO](#) [W3.CSS](#) [C](#)

Top Tutorials

[HTML Tutorial](#)
[CSS Tutorial](#)
[JavaScript Tutorial](#)
[How To Tutorial](#)
[SQL Tutorial](#)
[Python Tutorial](#)
[W3.CSS Tutorial](#)
[Bootstrap Tutorial](#)
[PHP Tutorial](#)
[Java Tutorial](#)
[C++ Tutorial](#)
[jQuery Tutorial](#)

Top References

[HTML Reference](#)
[CSS Reference](#)
[JavaScript Reference](#)
[SQL Reference](#)
[Python Reference](#)
[W3.CSS Reference](#)
[Bootstrap Reference](#)
[PHP Reference](#)
[HTML Colors](#)
[Java Reference](#)
[Angular Reference](#)
[jQuery Reference](#)

Top Examples

[HTML Examples](#)
[CSS Examples](#)
[JavaScript Examples](#)
[How To Examples](#)
[SQL Examples](#)
[Python Examples](#)
[W3.CSS Examples](#)
[Bootstrap Examples](#)
[PHP Examples](#)
[Java Examples](#)
[XML Examples](#)
[jQuery Examples](#)

Get Certified

[HTML Certificate](#)
[CSS Certificate](#)
[JavaScript Certificate](#)
[Front End Certificate](#)
[SQL Certificate](#)
[Python Certificate](#)
[PHP Certificate](#)
[jQuery Certificate](#)
[Java Certificate](#)
[C++ Certificate](#)
[C# Certificate](#)
[XML Certificate](#)

[FORUM](#) [ABOUT](#) [CLASSROOM](#)

W3Schools is optimized for learning and training. Examples might be simplified to improve reading and learning. Tutorials, references, and examples are constantly reviewed to avoid errors, but we cannot warrant full correctness of all content. While using W3Schools, you agree to have read and accepted our [terms of use](#), [cookie and privacy policy](#).

Copyright 1999-2024 by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved. [W3Schools is Powered by](#)



Tutorials ▼

Exercises ▼

Services ▼



Sign Up

Log in

☰ . CSS JAVASCRIPT SQL PYTHON JAVA PHP HOW TO W3.CSS C