SWI-Prolog SGML/XML parser

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1 Introduction

Markup languages have recently regained popularity for two reasons. One is document exchange, which is largely based on HTML, an instance of SGML and the other is for data-exchange between programs, which is often based on XML, which can be considered simpli ed and rationalised version of SGML.

James Clark's SP parser is a exible SGML and XML parser. Unfortunately it has some drawbacks. It is very big, not very fast, cannot work under event-driven input and is generally

```
            [],
            [ element(head,
                      [],
                      [ element(title,
                                [],
                                [ 'Demo'
                                ])
                      ]),
              element(body,
                      [],
                      [ '\n',
                        element(h1,
                                [ align = center
                                ],
                                [ 'This is a demo'
                                ]),
                        '\n\n',
                        element(p,
                                [],
                                [ 'Paragraphs in HTML need not be closed.\n'
                                ]),
                        element(p,
                                [],
                                [ 'This is called `omitted-tag\' handling.'
                                ])
                      ])
            ])
].
```

```
load_html_file(File, Term) :-
        dtd(html, DTD),
        load_structure(File, Term,
                       [ dtd(DTD),
                         dialect(sgml)
                       ]).
```

3 Predicate Reference

3.1 Loading Structured Documents

space(*sgml*)

In SGML, newlines at the start and end of an element are removed.[2] This is the default mode for the SGML dialect.

space(*)*

White-space handling
White space mode is set to `preserve`. In addition to setting white-space handling at the toplevel the XML reserved attribute `<xml:space>`

3.4 DTD-Handling

element(*Name, Omit, Content*

notations(*ListOfNotations*)
: Returns a list holding the names of all `NOTATION` declarations.

notation(*Name, File*)
: Yields the declared file for from a `NOTATION` declaration.

3.5 Extracting a DTD

Some documents have no DTD. One of the neat facilities of this library is that it builds a DTD while parsing a document with an *implicit* DTD. The resulting DTD contains all elements encountered in the document. For each element the content model is a disjunction of elements and possibly `#PCDATA` that can be repeated. Thus, if in element <x> whe found element <y> and CDATA, the model is:

```
<!ELEMENT x - - (y|#PCDATA)*>
```

le(*File*)

Sets the le for reporting errors and warnings. Sets the line to 1.

line(*Line*)

Sets the current line. Useful if the stream is not at the start of the (le) object for

goal(*+Goal*)

Goal is a callable term. The predicate `sgml_parse/2` opens an output stream to the

cdata

CDATA has been parsed. The named handler is called with two arguments: *Handler*(+*CDATA, +Parser*), where CDATA is an atom representing the data.

entity

An entity that cannot be represented as CDATA has been parsed. The named handler is called with two arguments: *Handler*(+*NameOrCode, +Parser*).

pi

A processing instruction has been parsed. The named handler is called with two arguments: *Handler*(+*Text, +Parser*), where *Text* is the text of the processing instruction.

xmlns

Handler(

```
on_end('RDF', _) :-
```

6 Missing functionality