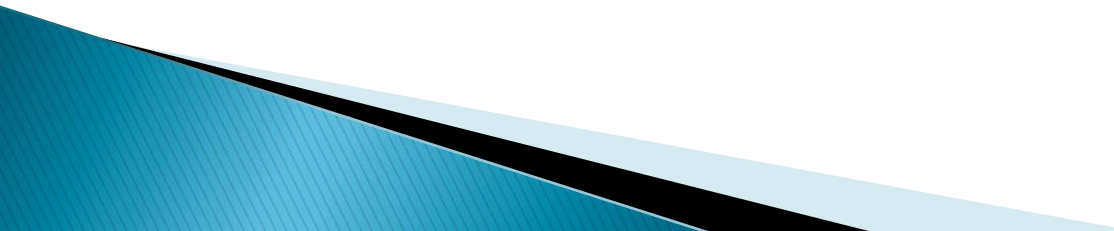


XML, XSLT – Transforming XML

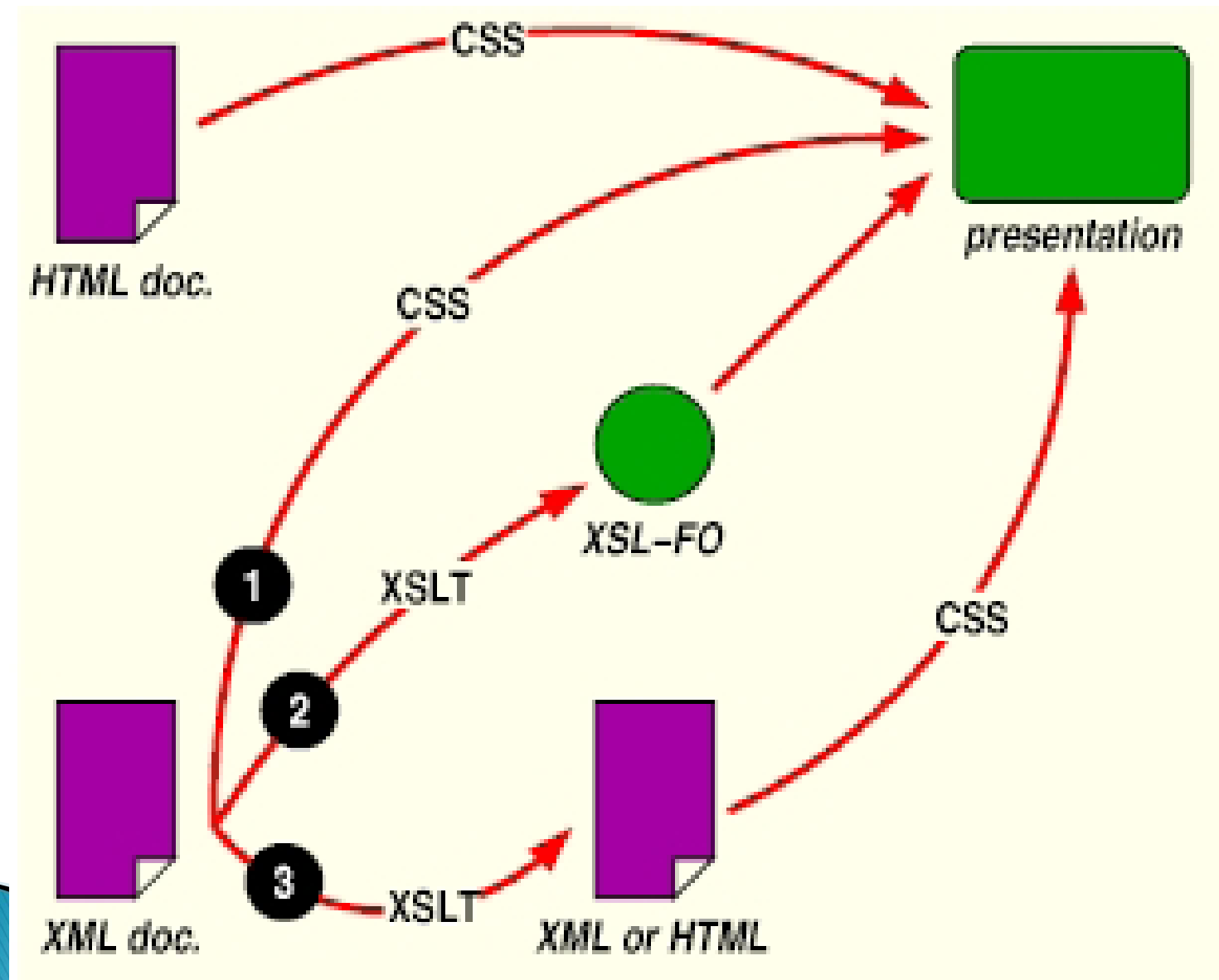
Introduction

- ▶ CSS → Used as a style sheet language for HTML.
- ▶ XSL → it is equivalent and used for XML.
- ▶ XSL covers a family of different languages.
- ▶ **XSLT → XSL Transformations**
 - It concerns the transforming of XML documents from one syntax to another.
- ▶ **XSL:Fo → XSL Formatting Objects**
 - It transform XML to several formats such as PDF, PostScript and text files.
- ▶ **Xpath → XSLT used to access or refer to, parts of XML documents.**

XML Transformed

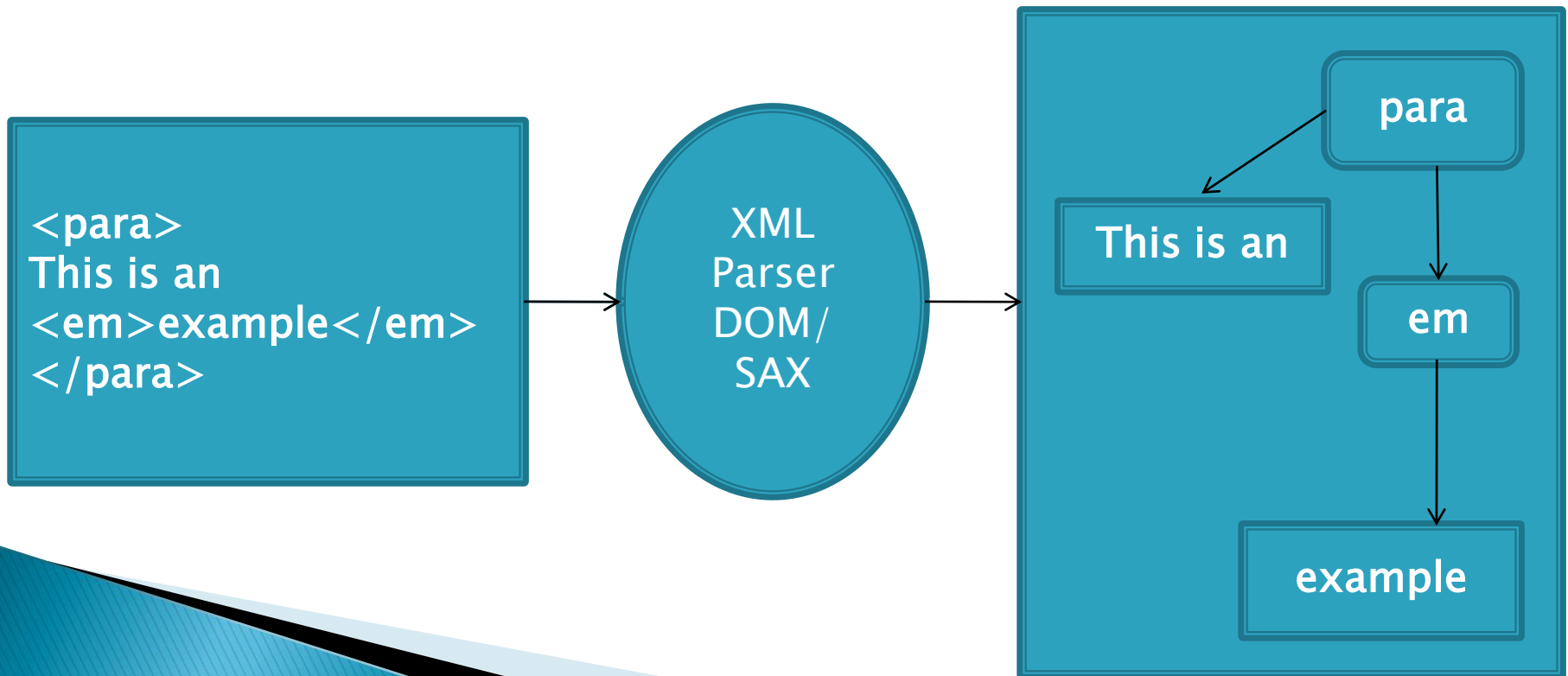
- ▶ XSLT is used to change, and rearrange elements, add and sort to build a new document.
 - ▶ It transforms a source XML tree into a resulting XML tree.
 - ▶ XSLT uses XPath to specify and address parts of the source document's XML tree.
- 

Publishing XML data

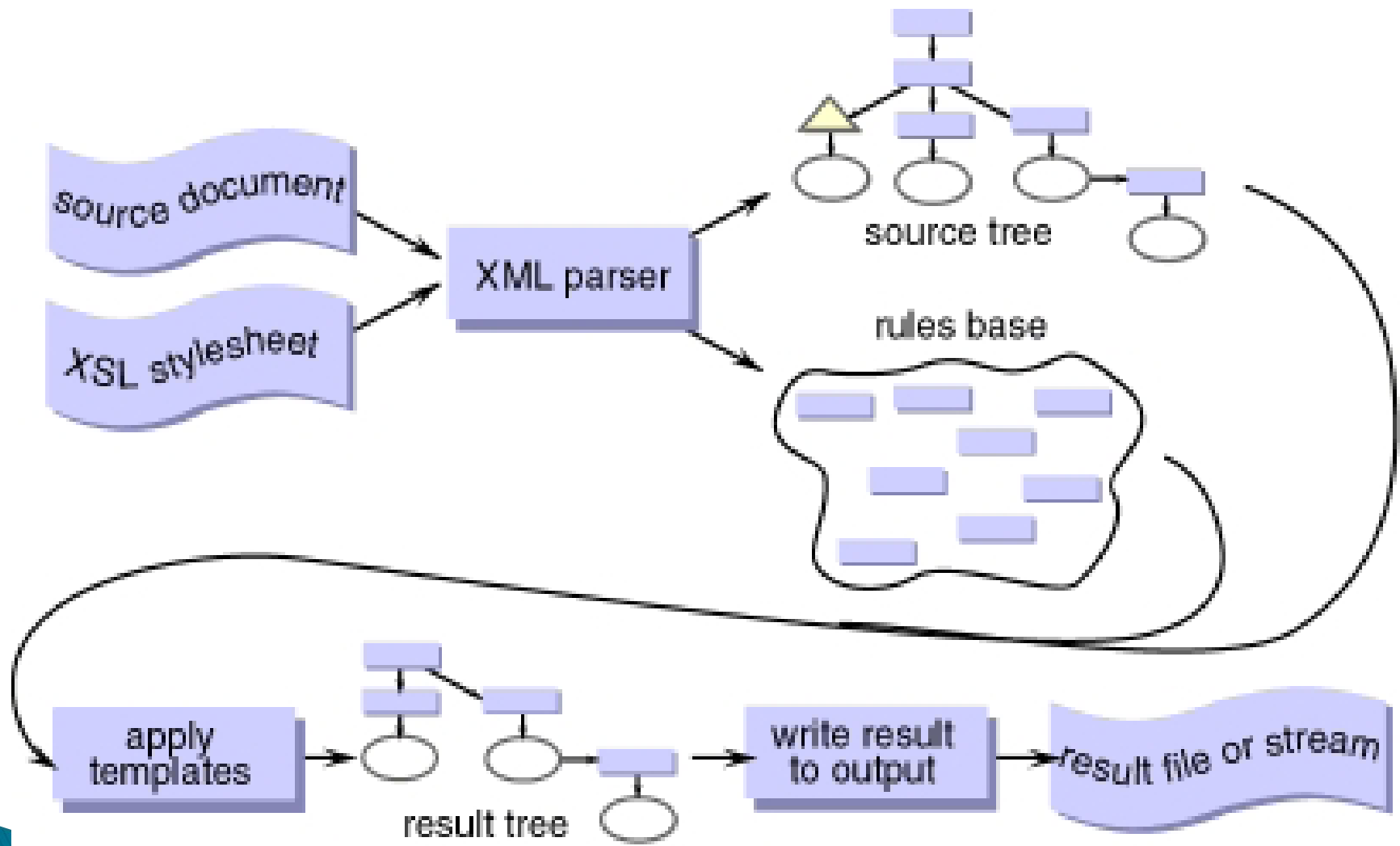


How XML data can be transformed using XSLT?

- A conversion of XML data into a tree structure, e.g. using an XML parser conformant to
 1. Document Object Model (DOM) <http://www.w3.org/DOM/>
 2. Simple Api for XML (SAX) <http://www.megginson.com/SAX/sax.html>



XML data transformed using XSLT



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"  
?>
```

```
<library>
```

```
  <book>
```

```
    <title>A search for the life</title>
```

```
    <author>Philip k. Mark</author>
```

```
    <publisher>Wiley – India</publisher>
```

```
    <price>350</price>
```

```
    <year>1982</year>
```

```
    <isbn>1-85759-452-6</isbn>
```

```
  </book>
```


```
</library>
```



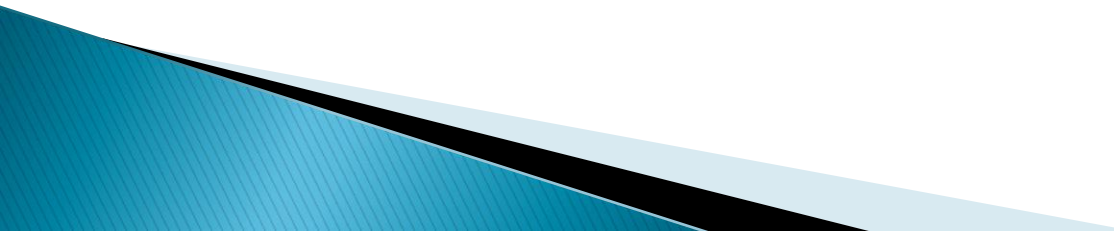
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" ?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
<xsl:template match="/">
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>My Library </h2>
    <table border="1">
      <tr bgcolor="#9acd32">
        <th align="left">Title</th>
        <th align="left">Author</th>
      </tr>
      <xsl:for-each select="library/book">
        <tr>
          <td><xsl:value-of select="title"/></td>
          <td><xsl:value-of select="author"/></td>
        </tr>
      </xsl:for-each>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" ?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl"
  href="libstyle.xsl"?>
<library>
  <book>
    <title>A search for the life</title>
    <author>Philip k. Mark</author>
    <publisher>Wiley – India</publisher>
    <price>350</price>
    <year>1982</year>
    <isbn>1-85759-452-6</isbn>
  </book>
</library>
```



Style Sheet

- ▶ Style sheet provides the template that transforms the document from one structure to another.
 - ▶ `<xsl:template>` starts the definition of the actual template.
 - ▶ `match="/"` attribute is used to applying the template to the root of the source XML document.
 - ▶ Here HTML is used for formatting and a table is applied.
- 

Style Sheet

- ▶ `<xsl:for-each select="library/book">` → each book element is visited in turn and the code inside the *for-each* structure repeated in turn.
- ▶ Each record is accessed by using:
 - `<xsl:value-of select="title" />`
 - `<xsl:value-of select="author" />`

Linking with .xml file

- ▶ Style sheet is linked into the XML by adding the below statement.
- ▶ `<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="libstyle.xsl"?>`

XSL Elements

- ▶ value-of
 - Allows information to be extracted and added to the resulting document.
- ▶ for-each
 - Used to iterate and select through every XML element.
- ▶ sort
 - Information can be sorted for output, simply by adding an `<xsl:sort>` element inside a `for-each`.

XSL Elements

- ▶ if
 - `<xsl:if>` element allows the specifying of a query to extract information you may want.
- ▶ `<xsl:if test="year > 2001">`
- ▶ It simply checks whether the year is greater than 2001 and will only output those items that qualify.

XSL Elements

▶ Choices

- When a multiple condition is required, `<xsl:choose>` is used with the `<xsl:when>` and `<xsl:otherwise>` elements.

▶ Basic Pattern

`<xsl:choose>`

`<xsl:when test “test expression”>`

output if true

`</xsl:when>`

`<xsl:otherwise>` output in other cases

`</xsl:otherwise>`

`</xsl:choose>`

Applying Templates

- ▶ `<xsl:apply-templates>` → It is used to activates the other templates in the document.
- ▶ This calls the others in sequence to give desired output.


```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
<xsl:template match="/">
<html>
  <body>
    <h2> Book Library</h2>
    <xsl:apply-templates/>
  </body>
</html>
</xsl:template>
```

.... Continue on next slide



```
<xsl:template match="book">
```

```
  <p>
```

```
    <xsl:apply-templates select="title"/>
```

```
    <xsl:apply-templates select="author"/>
```

```
    <xsl:apply-templates select="price"/>
```

```
  </p>
```

```
</xsl:template>
```

```
<xsl:template match="title">
```

```
Title: <span style="color:red">
```

```
<xsl:value-of select="."/></span>
```

```
<br />
```

```
</xsl:template>
```



```
<xsl:template match="author">
Artist: <span style="color:blue">
<xsl:value-of select="." /></span>
<br />
</xsl:template>
<xsl:template match="price">
Price: <span style="color:green">
<xsl:value-of select="." /></span>
<br />
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

