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XML documents form a tree structure that starts at "the root" and branches to "the leaves".

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DOM Reference

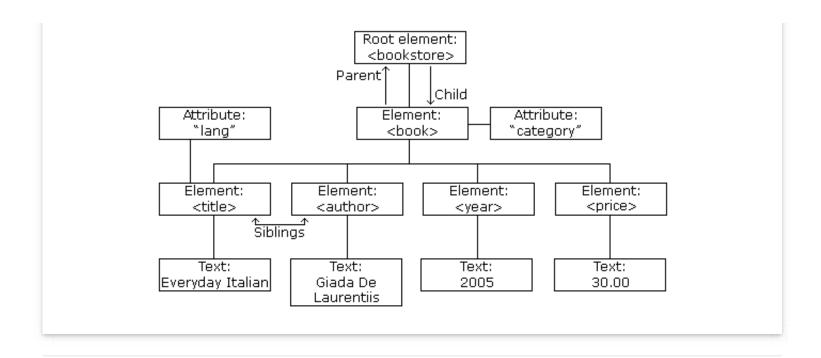
DOM Node Types

DOM Node

DOM NodeList

DOM NamedNodeMap

DOM Document



An Example XML Document

The image above represents books in this XML:

DOM Element

DOM Attribute

DOM Text

DOM CDATA

DOM Comment

DOM XMLHttpRequest

DOM Parser

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XML DTD

DTD Intro

DTD Building Blocks

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XSD Schema

XML Tree Structure

XML documents are formed as **element trees**.

An XML tree starts at a **root element** and branches from the root to **child elements**.

All elements can have sub elements (child elements):

XSD Intro

XSD Why Use

XSD How To

XSD <schema>

XSD Simple

XSD Elements

XSD Attributes

XSD Restrictions

XSD Complex

XSD Elements

XSD Empty

XSD Elements Only

XSD Text Only

XSD Mixed

XSD Indicators

XSD <any>

XSD <anyAttribute>

XSD Substitution

XSD Example

XSD Data

XSD String

XSD Date

The terms parent, child, and sibling are used to describe the relationships between elements.

Parent have children. Children have parents. Siblings are children on the same level (brothers and sisters).

All elements can have text content (Harry Potter) and attributes (category="cooking").

Self-Describing Syntax

XML uses a much self-describing syntax.

A prolog defines the XML version and the character encoding:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

The next line is the **root element** of the document:

```
<bookstore>
```

The next line starts a <book> element:

```
<book category="cooking">
```

XSD Numeric

XSD Misc

XSD References

XSD Reference

The <book> elements have 4 child elements: <title>,< author>, <year>, <price>.

```
<title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
<author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
<year>2005</year>
<price>30.00</price>
```

The next line ends the book element:

```
</book>
```

You can assume, from this example, that the XML document contains information about books in a bookstore.

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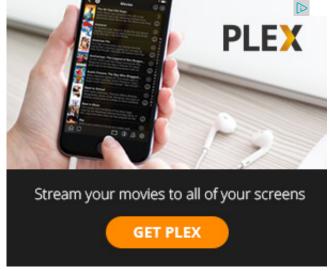












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