



## XML Tutorial

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# XML and XSLT

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With XSLT you can transform an XML document into HTML.

## Displaying XML with XSLT

XSLT (eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) is the recommended style sheet language for XML.

XSLT is far more sophisticated than CSS. With XSLT you can add/remove elements and attributes to or from the output file. You can also rearrange and sort elements, perform tests and make decisions about which elements to hide and display, and a lot more.

XSLT uses XPath to find information in an XML document.

# XSLT Example

## XML DOM

DOM Intro

DOM Nodes

DOM XMLHttpRequest

DOM Accessing

DOM Node Info

DOM Node List

DOM Traversing

DOM Navigating

DOM Get Values

DOM Change Nodes

DOM Remove Nodes

DOM Replace Nodes

DOM Create Nodes

DOM Add Nodes

DOM Clone Nodes

DOM Examples

## DOM Reference

DOM Node Types

DOM Node

DOM NodeList

DOM NamedNodeMap

DOM Document

We will use the following XML document:

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

  <food>
    <name>Belgian Waffles</name>
    <price>$5.95</price>
    <description>Two of our famous Belgian Waffles with plenty of real
maple syrup</description>
    <calories>650</calories>
  </food>

  <food>
    <name>Strawberry Belgian Waffles</name>
    <price>$7.95</price>
    <description>Light Belgian waffles covered with strawberries and
whipped cream</description>
    <calories>900</calories>
  </food>

  <food>
    <name>Berry-Berry Belgian Waffles</name>
    <price>$8.95</price>
    <description>Light Belgian waffles covered with an assortment of fresh
berries and whipped cream</description>
    <calories>900</calories>
```

DOM Element

DOM Attribute

DOM Text

DOM CDATA

DOM Comment

DOM XMLHttpRequest

DOM Parser

## Web Services

XML Services

XML WSDL

XML SOAP

XML RDF

XML RSS

## XML DTD

DTD Intro

DTD Building Blocks

DTD Elements

DTD Attributes

DTD Elements vs Attr

DTD Entities

DTD Examples

## XSD Schema

```
</food>
```

```
<food>
```

```
<name>French Toast</name>
```

```
<price>$4.50</price>
```

```
<description>Thick slices made from our homemade sourdough  
bread</description>
```

```
<calories>600</calories>
```

```
</food>
```

```
<food>
```

```
<name>Homestyle Breakfast</name>
```

```
<price>$6.95</price>
```

```
<description>Two eggs, bacon or sausage, toast, and our ever-popular  
hash browns</description>
```

```
<calories>950</calories>
```

```
</food>
```

```
</breakfast_menu>
```

Use XSLT to transform XML into HTML, before it is displayed in a browser:

## Example XSLT Stylesheet:

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

```
<html xsl:version="1.0"
```

```
xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
```

```
<body style="font-family:Arial;font-size:12pt;background-
```

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

```
color:#EEEEEE">
<xsl:for-each select="breakfast_menu/food">
  <div style="background-color:teal;color:white;padding:4px">
    <span style="font-weight:bold"><xsl:value-of select="name"/> -
  </span>
    <xsl:value-of select="price"/>
  </div>
  <div style="margin-left:20px;margin-bottom:1em;font-size:10pt">
    <p>
      <xsl:value-of select="description"/>
      <span style="font-style:italic"> (<xsl:value-of select="calories"/>
calories per serving)</span>
    </p>
  </div>
</xsl:for-each>
</body>
</html>
```

Transform the XML Document with XSLT »

If you want to learn more about XSLT, find our XSLT tutorial on our [homepage](#).

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XSD Numeric

XSD Misc

## XSD References

XSD Reference



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