

XML NAMESPACE

Name Conflicts

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Thai</td>
```

```
<td>Mexican</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
<table>
```

```
<name>Computer table</name>
```

```
<width>80</width>
```

```
<length>120</length>
```

```
</table>
```

Solving the Name Conflict Using a Prefix

E.g.

```
<c:table>
```

```
<c:tr>
```

```
<c:td>Mexican</c:td>
```

```
<c:td>Thai</c:td>
```

```
</c:tr>
```

```
</c:table>
```

```
<f:table>
```

```
<f:name>Computer table</f:name>
```

```
<f:width>80</f:width>
```

```
<f:length>120</f:length>
```

```
</f:table>
```

Namespace

- A **Namespace** is a set of unique names
- XML Namespaces - provide a method to avoid element name conflicts
- mechanisms by which element and attribute name can be assigned to a group
- Namespace - identified by URI(Uniform Resource Identifiers)

XML Namespace Declaration

- When using prefixes in XML, a **namespace** for the prefix must be defined
- The namespace can be defined by an **xmlns** attribute in the start tag of an element
- The namespace declaration has the following syntax

`xmlns:prefix="URI"`

Here,

namespace starts with keyword "**xmlns**".

The word **prefix** is a namespace prefix.

The **URI** is a namespace identifier.

- **By Using xmlns Attribute**

E.g.

```
<root>
```

```
<h:table xmlns:h="http://www.HTML-TUT.com/TR/">
```

```
<h:tr>
```

```
<h:td>Mexican</h:td>
```

```
<h:td>Thai</h:td>
```

```
</h:tr>
```

```
</h:table>
```

```
<f:table xmlns:f="http://www.ddecor.com/furniture">
```

```
<f:name>Computer table</f:name>
```

```
<f:width>80</f:width>
```

```
<f:length>120</f:length>
```

```
</f:table>
```

```
</root>
```

Note-

When a namespace is defined for an element, all child elements with the same prefix are associated with the same namespace

Contd ...

- In the example above:
- The xmlns attribute in the first <table> element gives the h: prefix a qualified namespace.
- The xmlns attribute in the second <table> element gives the f: prefix a qualified namespace.

The Default Namespace

- used - to save - from using prefixes in all the child elements
- difference between - default namespace & simple namespace :
There is no need to use a prefix in default namespace
- use multiple namespaces within the same document -
just define a namespace against a child node
- **Syntax :** `xmlns="namespaceURI"`

Example of Default Namespace

- This XML carries HTML table information:

```
<table xmlns="http://www.HTML-TUT/TR/">  
  <tr>  
    <td>Mexican</td>  
    <td>Thai</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

Example of Default Namespace

- This XML carries information about a piece of furniture:

```
<table xmlns="https://www.ddecor.com/furniture">  
  <name>Computer Table</name>  
  <width>80</width>  
  <length>120</length>  
</table>
```

```
<root xmlns:h="http://www.HTML-TUT.com/TR/"  
      xmlns:f="http://www.ddecor.com/furniture">
```

Note:

```
<h:table>
```

```
<h:tr>
```

```
<h:td>Mexican</h:td>
```

```
<h:td>Thai</h:td>
```

```
</h:tr>
```

```
</h:table>
```

```
<f:table>
```

```
<f:name>Computer Table</f:name>
```

```
<f:width>80</f:width>
```

```
<f:length>120</f:length>
```

```
</f:table>
```

```
</root>
```

Namespaces can also be declared in the XML root element

Example

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

```
<cont:contact xmlns:cont="http://svnit.ac.in/contact-us">
```

```
  <cont:name>Admin Department</cont:name>
```

```
  <cont:college>SVNIT</cont:college>
```

```
  <cont:phone>(0120) 425-6464</cont:phone>
```

```
</cont:contact>
```

Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)

- Uniform Resource Identifier - identify the internet resource
- It is a string of characters
- The most common URI is URL (Uniform Resource Locator)
 - identifies an internet domain address
- purpose of using an URI -> to give namespace a unique name

Thank YOU!