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CSU22041: Information Management I

Parts of an XML Document

... an art of making information accessible.

2020-2021
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XML Example

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='ISO-8859-1' standalone='no' ?>
<doc type="book" isbn="1-56592-796-9" xml:lang="en">
 <title>A Guide to XML</title>
  <author>Norman Walsh</author>
 <chapter>
   <title>What Do XML Documents Look Like?</title>
   <paragraph>If you are ...</paragraph>
     <item>
       <paragraph>The document begins ...
     </item>
     <item>
       <paragraph>Empty elements have ...
       <paragraph>In a very ..</paragraph>
     </item>
   <section>...</section>
 </chapter>
 <chapter>...</chapter>
</doc>
```



Parts of XML documents

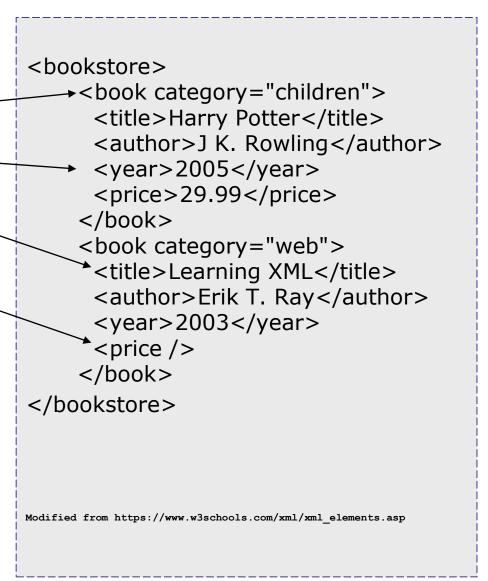
Physical parts of XML documents

- Elements
- Attributes
- Entities
- Character Data Sections
- Processing Instructions
- Comments
- XML Declaration or Prolog
- Document Type Declaration



Elements

- Define logical structure and sections of XML documents
- Different content types:
 - Attribute Content
 - Text content
 - Element content
 - Empty.
- Each element must be completely enclosed by another element, except for the root
- Any Element name must start with a letter or underscore but after that can include also digits, fullstops, hyphens.
- Don't start with colon due to namespaces
- Don't include spaces





Attributes

- Provides additional information about an element
- Attributes are contained within the start-tag
- Consists of a name and associated value separated by an equals sign
- The attribute value must always be enclosed by quotes
- The order of attributes is insignificant

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<doc type="book"</pre>
     isbn="0-201-71050-1">
 <title>Java Gently</title>
 <author>Judy Bishop</author>
 <chapter>
  <paragraph type="abstract">
    In this book ...
  </paragraph>
 </chapter>
</doc>
```



Entities

 Storage units for repeated text

```
<?xml version="1.0"</pre>
  standalone="no" ?>
<!DOCTYPE copyright [</pre>
  <!ELEMENT copyright >
  <!ENTITY c "-//W3C//TEXT
  copyright//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/xmlspec/c
  opyright.xml">
]>
<copyright>&c;</copyright>
```



Entities

- built-in Entities are also used for special characters that cannot be typed directly in an XML document, like "<" and "&".
- XML contains a number of 'built-in' entities
 - "
 - '
 - <
 - >
 - &

```
<bul><bullet>
 XML contains a number
  of 'built-in'
  entities
  t>
    <item>&amp;quot;</item>
    <item>&amp;apos;</item>
    <item>&amp;lt;</item>
    <item>&amp;qt;</item>
    <item>&amp;amp;</item>
  </list>
</bullet>
```



Character Data Sections

- Data which is to be parsed is called PCDATA
- An XML parser will not treat the contents of a CDATA section as markup
- Entity references are not resolved in CDATA sections
- Useful for including source code in XML

```
<![CDATA[
   You don't need to escape
   special characters in CDATA
   sections, such as <, >, &, ,
   ' and ".

]]>
<![CDATA[<<< STOP now >>>]]>
```

Processing Instructions- 5 examples

- Pass additional information to application (e.g. parser)
- Application-specific instructions
- Consists of a PI Target and PI Value
 - Syntax
 <?PITarget PIContent?>
- Processed by applications that recognise the PI Target

```
<?xml-stylesheet</pre>
  type='text/css'
  href='style.css'?>
<?xml-stylesheet</pre>
  type='text/xsl'
  href='style.xsl'?>
<?myapp filename='test.txt'?>
<?mso-application</pre>
  progid="Word.Document"?>
<?mso-application</pre>
  progid="Excel.Sheet"?>
```

Comments 2 examples

- Used to comment XML documents
- Not considered to be part of an XML document
- An XML parser is not required to pass comments to higherlevel applications

```
<!-- one-line comment -->
<1--
This
is a
multi-line comment
-->
```

XML Declaration or Prolog- 4 Examples

- Placed at the start of an XML document
- Informs XML software of
 - the version of XML the document conforms to
 - the character encoding scheme used in the document
 - whether or not a set of external declarations affect the interpretation of this document
 - Whether external declarations are public or private

```
https://www.w3schools.com/xml/x
ml_dtd_intro.asp
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<?xml
   version="1.0" encoding="UTF-
   8" 2>
<?xml
   version="1.0"
   encoding="UTF-8"
   standalone="yes" ?>
<!DOCTYPE person [
  <!ELEMENT person (name, adult,
   nationality)>
1>
<?xml version="1.0">
<!DOCTYPE person SYSTEM</pre>
   'person.dtd'>
```



XML Example

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='ISO-8859-1' standalone='no' ?>
<doc type="book" isbn="1-56592-796-9" xml:lang="en">
 <title>A Guide to XML</title>
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 <chapter>
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     <item>
       <paragraph>Empty elements have ...
       <paragraph>In a very ..</paragraph>
     </item>
   <section>...</section>
 </chapter>
 <chapter>...</chapter>
</doc>
```



Well formed XML

- XML Declaration required
- At least one element
 - Exactly one root element
- Empty elements are written in one of two ways:
 - Closing tag (e.g. "<Name></Name>")
 - Special start tag (e.g. "<Name />")
- For non-empty elements, closing tags are required
- Attribute values must always be quoted
- Start tag must match closing tag (name & case)
- Correct nesting of elements
 - Example incorrect nesting and incorrect case
 full_name>
 first_name>

```
John </Full_name>
```





Exercise- check out exercises on Blackboard

Spot the 6 deliberate errors in the XML opposite

```
<?xml version="1.0"!>
<!DOCTYPE catalog SYSTEM "books.dtd">
<catalog>
 <book id='bk101' type='softback'>
   <author>Gambardella, Matthew</author>
   <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>
   <genre>Computer</genre>
     <price>44.95</price>
   <publish date>2000-10-01
   <description>An in-depth look at creating applications with XML.
 </book></description>
<book id='bk102' >
   <author nationality=irish>Jenkins, Fred</Author>
   <title>XML Technology Guide</title>
      <price>50.00</price>
   <publish date>2000-10-01/publish date>
   <description>An in-depth look at using XML
technologies.</description>
      <stocked by>Easons</stocked by>
      <stocked by>Amazon</stocked by>
 </book type='hardback'>
</catalog>
```



That's All Folks
Thank You for Listening

