

#### PL/B and XML

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# What Is XML?

- Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a standard for encoding data
- XML allows data to be marked up with tags
- XML starting tag is a string of text enclosed using the < and > characters
- XML ending tag is a string of text with a leading / that is enclosed using the < and > characters

- □ A matching pair of XML starting and ending tags constitutes an XML element
- Starting and ending tags must match
- □ The tag name is also the name of the element

<PHONE>(111) 123-1235</PHONE>

## XML Element

- XML elements Identify named sections of data
- May contain other XML elements, XML attributes, or text

```
<PERSON>
<NAME>Bill</NAME>
<PHONE>(111) 123-1235</PHONE>
</PERSON>
```



□ Relationships between elements are described in the terms of child and parent

□ XML elements can contain both XML attributes and text at the same time



 Allows the addition of information about an XML element

XML attributes are in the form of name=value pairs

□ Attributes are placed in the starting tag of the element after the tag name

## XML Attribute

 Attributes are separated by using a leading space character

 Values are enclosed in either single or double quotes

# XML Document

□ Start with an XML declaration line <?xml version="1.0"?>

 May have an optional XML document type declaration

<!DOCTYPE .... >

Must have a single document or root XML element

Can contain XML comment lines

<!-- comment goes here -->

Can contain XML processing instruction lines

<?name text?>

#### Sample XML File

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="yes"?>
<PurchaseOrder>
  <Customers>
    <CustomerID>CHOPS</CustomerID>
    <Orders>
      <OrderID>10966</OrderID>
      <OrderDetails>
        <ProductID>37</ProductID>
        <Quantity>8</Quantity>
      </OrderDetails>
      <OrderDetails>
        <ProductID>56</ProductID>
        <Quantity>12</Quantity>
```

## Sample XML File

```
</OrderDetails>
   </Orders>
    <CompanyName>Chop-suey Chinese</CompanyName>
 </Customers>
 <Shippers>
   <ShipperID>1</ShipperID>
   <CompanyName>Speedy Express</CompanyName>
  </Shippers>
  <Products>
   <ProductID>37</ProductID
   <UnitsInStock>11</UnitsInStock>
  </Products>
</PurchaseOrder>
```



- New LoadXmlFile and SaveXmlFile methods
- □ LISTVIEW object stored or loaded as a simple table and row XML element set
- TREEVIEW object stored or loaded as a tree structure
- □ LISTVIEW data can be filtered on input by using \$LV\_XMLRD\_USECOLUMNS flag
- TREEVIEW data can be optionally stored

#### Listview/Treeview XML

 Object information optionally stored as XML attributes



XFILE is an abstract representation of an XML document

□ XFILE is memory resident

XML elements are broken into records and data fields



- A record is:
  - □ 1. An XML element that has attributes
  - □ 2. An XML element that has child elements

 A record can contain other records, and data fields



- A data field is:
  - 1. An XML element that has no attributes or child elements
  - □ 2. An XML attribute of an XML element considered to be a record

A repeating data field is a data field array

#### XFILE Support

 A XML element with attributes, and text has a data field named "Record\_Text" to reference the text

Records are group into record sets

☐ The record name (element tag name) is the record set name



 Records within records are also grouped into record sets

□ A XFILE corresponds to one record set

Multiple XFILEs might be required to access an XML document



- New XFILE data type
- OPEN statement used to load an XML document
- PREPARE statement used to create a new XML document
- □ FLUSH statement used to save a copy of the XML document to disk
- FPOSIT statement used to obtain a recordset position

#### XFILE Statements

- REPOSIT statement used to set a recordset position
- POSITEOF statement used to set the position to the end of a recordset
- READ statement used to read records from a recordset
- READKG statement used to read records from a recordset
- □ READKGP statement used to read records



- WRITE statement used to write records into a recordset
- □ INSERTXML statement used to insert records into a recordset
- UPDATE statement used to update records in a recordset
- DELETE statement used to remove records from a recordset



 GETFILE statement used to set information for a XFILE

 SETFILE statement used to set information for a XFILE

CLOSE statement used to terminate XFILE operations



 Positioning a XFILE is the same as a fixed length record FILE

□ DELETE statement removes a record but causes no positional change

WRITE statement will overwrite an existing record

### XFILE/FILE Similarities

READ statement list controls are \*LC, \*LL, \*PL, and \*UC

WRITE/UPDATE statement list controls are
 \*LC, \*LL, \*PL, \*UC, \*ZF and \*ZS



- XFILEs can be initialized by OPEN,
   PREPARE, or a READ statement
- □ XFILEs are independent from each other
- No shared access between XFILEs
- No pre-allocation on writes past the end of the recordset



□ Variables in an I/O list are referenced by field name, not position in list

□ A record may contain another record set that must be referenced by another XFILE

 □ A record may be written or updated containing another record set (XFILE)

#### XFILE Example 1

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<PEOPLE>
   <PERSON PERSONID="5622">
      <NAME>John Smith</NAME>
      <aDDRESS>512 Every Road</aDDRESS>
      <PHONE>(111) 123-6645</PHONE>
   </PERSON>
   <PERSON PERSONID="6109">
      <NAME>James Jones</NAME>
      <aDDRESS>513 Every Road</aDDRESS>
      <PHONE>(111) 123-4567</PHONE>
   </PERSON>
</PEOPLE>
```



People XFILE

Person XFILE

OPEN People, "people.xml"

READ People, SEQ; PERSON=Person

READ Person, SEQ; PERONID=id, NAME=name

UPDATE Person;ADDRESS=newAddress

CLOSE Person

CLOSE People

## XFILE Example 2

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<LIBRARY>
   <BOOK>
      <NAME>Programming with PL/B</NAME>
      <TYPE>Computer</TYPE>
   </BOOK>
   <MAGAZINE>
      <NAME>Visual PL/B World</NAME>
      <ISSUE>45</ISSUE>
   </MAGAZINE>
   <BOOK>
      <NAME>My Life As A PL/B Programmer</NAME>
      <TYPE>Adventure</TYPE>
   </BOOK>
</LIBRARY>
```



Library XFILE

Book XFILE

Mag XFILE

OPEN Library, "library.xml"

READ Library, SEQ; BOOK=Book, MAGAZINE=Mag

WRITE Book, "-3"; NAME="PL/B Samples":

TYPE="Programming"

WRITE Mag, "-3"; Name="Visual PL/B World":

ISSUE="46"

UPDATE Library;BOOK=Book,MAGAZINE=Mag

CLOSE Book

CLOSE Mag

CLOSE Library

## XFILE Example 3

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<LIBRARY>
   <BOOK>
      <NAME>Programming with PL/B</NAME>
      <TYPE>Computer</TYPE>
   </BOOK>
   <MAGAZINE>
      <NAME>Visual PL/B World</NAME>
      <ISSUE>45</ISSUE>
   </MAGAZINE>
   <BOOK>
      <NAME>My Life As A PL/B Programmer</NAME>
      <TYPE>Adventure</TYPE>
   </BOOK>
</LIBRARY>
```



#### XFILE Example 3

Library XFILE

Book XFILE

Mag XFILE

OPEN Library, "library.xml"

READ Library, SEQ; BOOK=Book, MAGAZINE=Mag

CLOSE Library

WRITE Book, "-3"; NAME="PL/B Samples":

TYPE="Programming"

WRITE Mag, "-3"; Name="Visual PL/B World":

ISSUE="46"

PREPARE Library, "libmod.xml"

WRITE Library; BOOK=Book, MAGAZINE=Mag

CLOSE Library

CLOSE Book

CLOSE Mag

#### Future XML Support

□ XML schema integration with XFILEs

XML schema integration with FILEs,
 IFILEs, and AFILEs

□ PL/B Forms stored in XML

Printer Forms in XML for PRTPAGE



#### QUESTIONS?





#### That's All!!

