**New Perspectives XML Comprehensive, 3e**

**Tutorial 3: Validating Documents with Schemas**

**Key Terms**

**All** A compositorthat allows any of the child elements to appear in the instance document; each may appear only once, or not at all. (XML 146)

**Anonymous simple** type A simple type without a name. (XML 168)

**Base type** *See* primitive data type. (XML 160)

**Built-in data type** A data type that is part of the XML Schema language. (XML 160)

**Character sets** Lists within a general pattern that specify exactly what characters or ranges of characters are allowed in the pattern. (XML 178)

**Character type** A representation of a specific type of character, such as \d for a single digit. (XML 160)

**Choice** A compositorthat allows any one of the child elements listed to appear in the instance document. (XML 146)

**Complex type** A content type supported by XML Schema that contains two or more values or elements placed within a defined structure. (XML 131)

**Constraining facet** A restriction placed on the facets of a preexisting data type. (XML 161)

**Derived data type** One of 25 built-in data types that are developed from one of the base types. (XML 161)

**EBNF** *See* Extended Backus-Naur Form (EBNF). (XML 133)

**Extended Backus-Naur Form (EBNF)** The syntax used by DTDs. *Also called* EBNF. (XML 133)

**Facets** The properties that distinguish one data type from another; can include properties such as text string length or a range of allowable values. (XML 169)

**Instance document** An XML document to which a schema is applied; an instance document represents a specific instance of the rules defined in a schema. (XML 131)

**Lexical space** The set of textual representations of a value space. (XML 169)

**List data type** A derived data type consisting of a list of values separated by white space in which each item in the list is derived from an established data type. (XML 170)

**Member data type** One of the base data types in a union data type. (XML 170)

**Mixed content** An element that contains both parsed character data and child elements. (XML 83)

**Named attribute group** A collection, or group, of attributes that is assigned a name to facilitate repeated use within a schema. (XML 169)

**Named model group** A collection, or group, of elements that is assigned a name to facilitate repeated use within a schema. (XML 169)

**Pattern** A constraining facet that limits data to a general pattern. (XML 160)

**Primitive data type** A subgroup of built-in data types that are not defined in terms of other types. *Also called* base type. (XML 160)

**Quantifier** Within a regular expression, a character or string that specifies the number of occurrences for a particular character or group of characters. (XML 179)

**Restricted data type** A type of derived data type in which a restriction is placed on the facets of a preexisting data type. (XML 161)

**Schema** Rules that specifically control what code and content a document may include. (XML 130)

**Schema vocabulary** An XML vocabulary created for the purpose of describing schema content. (XML 134)

**Sequence** An ordered list of items that replaces the concept of node sets from XSLT 1.0. (XML 146)

**Simple type** A content type supported by XML Schema that contains only text and no nested elements; examples of simple types include all attributes, as well as elements with only textual content. (XML 131)

**Union data type** A derived data type based on the value and/or lexical spaces from two or more preexisting data types. (XML 170)

**User-derived data type** A data type defined by a schema’s author. (XML 160)

**Value space** The set of values that correspond to a data type. (XML 169)