

An XML DTD can be either specified inside the document, or it can be kept in a separate document and then the document can be linked to the DTD document to use it.

Syntax

Basic syntax of a DTD is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE element DTD identifier
[
    declaration1
    declaration2
    .....
]>
```

In the above syntax

- **DTD** starts with `<!DOCTYPE` delimiter.
- An **element** tells the parser to parse the document from the specified root element.
- **DTD identifier** is an identifier for the document type definition, which may be the path to a file on the system or URL to a file on the internet. If the DTD is pointing to external path, it is called **external subset**.
- The **square brackets []** enclose an optional list of entity declarations called **internal subset**.

Internal DTD

A DTD is referred to as an internal DTD if elements are declared within the XML files. To reference it as internal DTD, *standalone* attribute in XML declaration must be set to **yes**. This means the declaration works independent of external source.

Syntax

The syntax of internal DTD is as shown:

```
<!DOCTYPE root-element [element-declarations]>
```

where *root-element* is the name of root element and *element-declarations* is where you declare the elements.

Example

Following is a simple example of internal DTD:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?>
<!DOCTYPE address [
    <!ELEMENT address (name,company,phone)>
    <!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)>
    <!ELEMENT company (#PCDATA)>
    <!ELEMENT phone (#PCDATA)>
]>
<address>
    <name>Tanmay Patil</name>
    <company>TutorialsPoint</company>
    <phone>(011) 123-4567</phone>
</address>
```

Let us go through the above code:

Start Declaration- Begin the XML declaration with following statement

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

DTD- Immediately after the XML header, the *document type declaration* follows, commonly referred to as the DOCTYPE:

```
<!DOCTYPE address [
```

The DOCTYPE declaration has an exclamation mark ! at the start of the element name. The DOCTYPE informs the parser that a DTD is associated with this XML document.

DTD Body- The DOCTYPE declaration is followed by body of the DTD, where you declare elements, attributes, entities, and notations:

```
<!ELEMENT address (name, company, phone)>
<!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT company (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT phone_no (#PCDATA)>
```

Several elements are declared here that make up the vocabulary of the <name> document. <!ELEMENT name #PCDATA> defines the element *name* to be of type "#PCDATA". Here #PCDATA means parse-able text data.

End Declaration - Finally, the declaration section of the DTD is closed using a closing bracket and a closing angle bracket] > . This effectively ends the definition, and thereafter, the XML document follows immediately.

Rules

- The document type declaration must appear at the start of the document *preceded only by the XML header* - it is not permitted anywhere else within the document.
- Similar to the DOCTYPE declaration, the element declarations must start with an exclamation mark.
- The Name in the document type declaration must match the element type of the root element.

External DTD

In external DTD elements are declared outside the XML file. They are accessed by specifying the system attributes which may be either the legal *.dtd* file or a valid URL. To reference it as external DTD, *standalone* attribute in the XML declaration must be set as **no**. This means, declaration includes information from the external source.

Syntax

Following is the syntax for external DTD:

```
<!DOCTYPE root-element SYSTEM "file-name">
```

where *file-name* is the file with *.dtd* extension.

Example

The following example shows external DTD usage:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no" ?>
<!DOCTYPE address SYSTEM "address.dtd">
<address>
```

```
<name>Tanmay Patil</name>
<company>TutorialsPoint</company>
<phone>(011) 123-4567</phone>
</address>
```

The content of the DTD file **address.dtd** are as shown:

```
<!ELEMENT address (name,company,phone)>
<!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT company (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT phone (#PCDATA)>
```

Types

You can refer to an external DTD by either using **system identifiers** or **public identifiers**.

System Identifiers

A system identifier enables you to specify the location of an external file containing DTD declarations. Syntax is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE name SYSTEM "address.dtd" [...]>
```

As you can see it contains keyword SYSTEM and a URI reference pointing to the location of the document.

Public Identifiers

Public identifiers provide a mechanism to locate DTD resources and are written as below:

```
<!DOCTYPE name PUBLIC "-//Beginning XML//DTD Address Example//EN">
```

As you can see, it begins with keyword PUBLIC, followed by a specialized identifier. Public identifiers are used to identify an entry in a catalog. Public identifiers can follow any format, however, a commonly used format is called *Formal Public Identifiers*, or *FPIs*.

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