

Setting Up and Representing Data with XML

INFO20002: Foundations of Informatics

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MELBOURNE XML data representation and validation

•Today's outcomes:

-Use python library "lxml" to handle xml data as a tree model

–Understand the mechanism of DTD as well as XML validation

Click to edit Master title style

Launch your python environment

1. Setting Up Python

- Ananconda (https://www.continuum.io/downloads)
 - -Spyder IDE
 - –Jupyter http://jupyter.org/ (iPython notebook)
 - C:\Anaconda2
 - –Setting the path:

http://dreamind.github.io/ix/pages/page.html?src=/ix/workshops/infrastructure/python.md

- •IVLE (http://ivle.informatics.unimelb.edu.au/+login)
 - -University providing; web-based platform
- •Pythonanywhere (https://www.pythonanywhere.com/)
 - -Cloud; self-learning



2. Representing XML Data



Reviews on XML

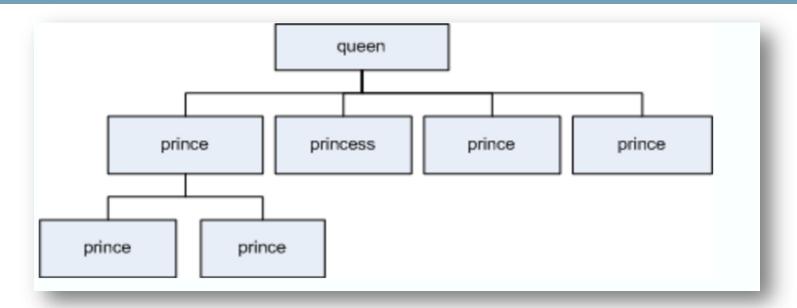
- eXtensible Markup Language (XML)
- -Extensible; User define
- -With Meaning
- -Structured
- -Hierarchy

MELBOURNE Exercise 1 – Fix the XML file

Case sensitive <patient>and </Patient>
Opening and closing (<patient>...</patient>) (empty element-<patient/>)



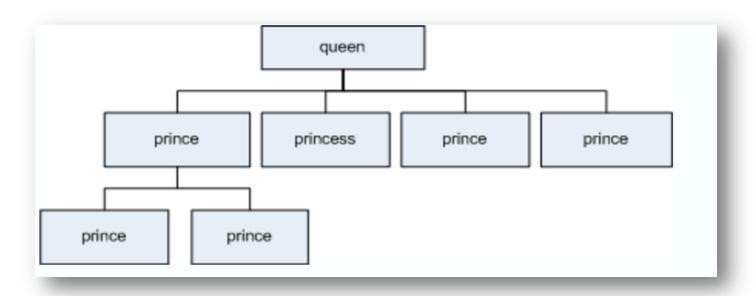
Exercise 2: recognize the XML structure



- •1. How many XML elements in the whole XML tree?
- •2. What attributes belong to the **first child** of the root element? What are their **values**?
 - -Title (Charles, Prince of Wales), marriedTo (Lady Diana Spencer)

"Ixml"

- Python package, specific to XML/HTML processing
- •"etree" data process in a tree-like structure
 - -etree.parse()





Exercise 3 – access XML data

- •Using the <u>royal.xml</u>:
 - -1. Write a Python code to **get the <u>title</u>** of queen's **grandsons**.
 - —2. Write a Python code to get the <u>title</u> of the only princess in the family tree.

Edit XML data – create and specify

Two procedures:

- 1. Create new elements- .Element ()
- 2. Attach to the tree .append()

Alternatively, create the new element as a child:

-.SubElement(element, <tag>)

The new element is attached as the last element (root [-1])

Insert it at a particular position: .insert([position], <tag>)

- •Attribute set("name", "value")
- •Serialising .tostring()



Exercise 4 – edit the xml file

•1. Assuming you have completed the tasks above, **replace** the text and the attribute of the **price element** to set the book **price** to **25 AUD**.

-Hints:

Create another <price>
Replace the old <price> by the new one

•2. Create a new element called **pages**, set its content to **277**, and **append** it to the root. Confirm that the new element is created, you can issue the following command:

```
>>> print etree.tostring(root[-1]).
<pages>277</pages>
```