XML Processing

Exporting and Importing Data from XML Format



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Software University

https://softuni.bg

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XML Processing

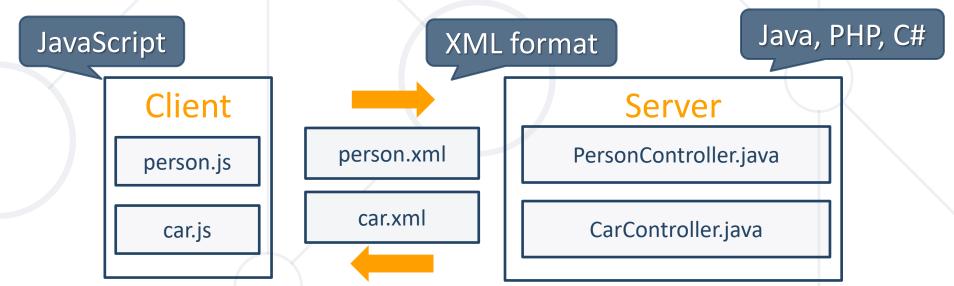
Exporting and Importing Data from XML Format

XML Specifics



- EXtensible Mark-up Language
 - Lightweight format that is used for data interchanging
 - XML is language independent
- Primarily used to transmit data between a server and web

application



XML Markup and Content



- An XML document consists of strings that:
 - Constitute markup usually begin with < and end with >
 - Are content placed between markup(tags)

```
person.xml

/?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8">
/person>
/firstName>Teodor</firstName>
/person>
/person>
/person>
/person>
/person>
/person>
/person>
/person>
/person Name)
```

XML Structure (1)



- XML documents are formed as element trees
- An XML tree starts at a root element and branches from the root to sub elements
 - All elements can have child elements:

```
person.xml
                                              Prolog
      <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8">
Root
          <firstName>Teodor</firstName> XML Element
     Tag
              <country>Bulgaria</country>
              <city>Stara Zagora</city> <
                                           Closing Tag
          </address>
```

XML Structure (2)



```
person.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8">
<person>
                    Wrapper
    <phoneNumbers>
       <phoneNumber>
           <number>08983248798
       </phoneNumber>
       <phoneNumber>
           <number>08983243143
       </phoneNumber>
   </phoneNumbers>
</person>
```



JAXB



- Processes the schema of the XML document into a set of Java classes that represent it
- Generates compact and readable XML output

pom.xml

```
<dependency>
     <groupId>javax.xml.bind</groupId>
     <artifactId>jaxb-api</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

JAXB Basics



- Marshalling converting a Java Object to XML
- Unmarshalling converting XML to Java Object
- We need to annotate the Java Object to provide instructions

for XML creation:

```
AddressDto.java

@XmlRootElement(name = "address")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class AddressDto implements Serializable {
    @XmlAttribute(name = "country")
    private String country;

    @XmlElement(name = "city")
    private String city;
}
```

JAXB Annotations (1)



- @XmlRootElement
 - Defines XML root object
- @XmlAccessorType
 - XmlAccessType.FIELD
 - XmlAccessType.PROPERTY
 - XmlAccessType.PUBLIC_MEMBER
 - @XmlAttribute
 - Marks the field as an attribute to the object



JAXB Annotations (2)



- @XmlElement
 - Marks the field as an element
- @XmlElementWrapper(name = "...")
 - Wraps the array of objects
- @XmlTransient
 - The field won't be exported/imported



JAXB Initialization



- JAXBContext objects are responsible for the XML manipulations
- JAXBContext.newInstance(object.getClass()) creates an instance of JAXBContext
- object.getClass is the class that we will export/import
 - E.g. User, Address, Employee...

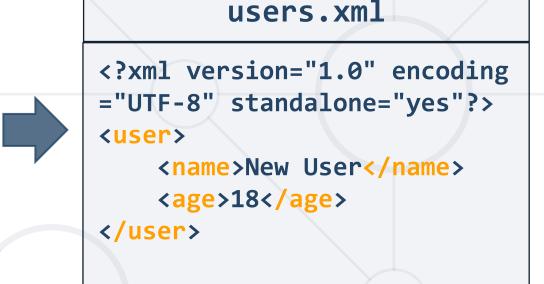
XMLParser.java

this.jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance(object.getClass());

Export Single Object to XML – Example 1



```
@XmlRootElement
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class User {
    @XmlElement(name = "name")
    private String name;
    @XmlElement(name = "age")
    private Integer age;
    public String getName() { return name; }
// Constructor, getters, setters
```



XMLParser.java

```
JAXBContext context = JAXBContext.newInstance(User.class);
Marshaller marshaller = context.createMarshaller();
marshaller.marshal(user, new File("users.xml"));
```

Creates XML file "users.xml"

Export Single Object to XML – Example 2



```
AddressDto.java

@XmlRootElement(name = "address")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class AddressDto implements Serializable {

    @XmlAttribute(name = "country")
    private String country;
    Object attribute

    @XmlElement(name = "city")
    private String city;
}
```



address.xml

XMLParser.java

Marshaller jaxbMarshaller = jaxbContext.createMarshaller();
jaxbMarshaller.setProperty(Marshaller.JAXB_FORMATTED_OUTPUT, true);
OutputStream outputStream = new FileOutputStream(fileName);
BufferedWriter bfw =
 new BufferedWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(outputStream));
jaxbMarshaller.marshal(object, bfw);

Format XML output
(Analogically to setPrettyPrinting in JSON parsing)

Export Single Object to XML



Export Multiple Objects to XML (1)



```
AddressesDto.java

@XmlRootElement(name = "addresses")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class AddressesDto {

    @XmlElement(name = "address")
    private List<AddressDto> addressJsonDtos;
}
```

XMLParser.java

AddressesDto addressDtos = new AddressesDto();
jaxbMarshaller.marshal(addressesDto, bfw);

Export Multiple Objects to XML (2)



XMLParser.java

AddressesDto addressDtos = new AddressesDto();
jaxbMarshaller.marshal(addressesDto, bfw);

addresses.json

Import Single Object from XML (1)



```
AddressDto.java

@XmlRootElement(name = "address")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class AddressDto implements Serializable {

    @XmlAttribute(name = "country")
    private String country;

    @XmlElement(name = "city")
    private String city;
}
```

JAXBContext jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance(AddressDto.class); InputStream inputStream = getClass().getResourceAsStream("/files/input/xml/address.xml"); BufferedReader bfr = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream)); Unmarshaller unmarshaller = jaxbContext.createUnmarshaller(); AddressDto addressDto = (AddressDto) unmarshaller.unmarshal(bfr); Creates Object

Import Single Object from XML (2)



AddressDto.java

```
@XmlRootElement(name = "address")
@XmlAccessorType(XmlAccessType.FIELD)
public class AddressDto implements
Serializable {
    @XmlAttribute(name = "country")
    private String country; __
    @XmlElement(name = "city")
    private String city;
```

address.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding=
"UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<address country="Bulgaria">
        <city>Sofia</city>
</address>
```

Import Multiple Objects to XML



XMLParser.java

```
JAXBContext jaxbContext = JAXBContext.newInstance(AddressesDto.class);
InputStream inputStream = getClass().getResourceAsStream("/files/input/xml/addresses.xml");
BufferedReader bfr = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream));
Unmarshaller unmarshaller = jaxbContext.createUnmarshaller();
AddressesDto addressesDto = (AddressesDto) unmarshaller.unmarshal(bfr);
```

addresses.xml

Summary



- XML is another way to transfer data besides
 JSON
- XML document's format consists of mark-up and content elements
- JAXB is a library which helps us to read XML files and parse them to Java objects





Questions?

















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A POKERSTARS























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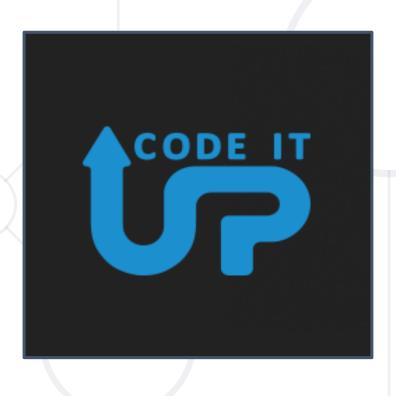






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