

Lab Session 1 XML & JSON



University of Trento Service Design and Engineering (2019-20)





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XML - eXtensible Markup Language

Standard data representation and data exchange format

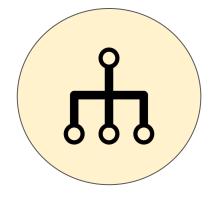
Framework to define markup languages (meta-language)

Tree-like structure

Platform independent

(UTF-8 compliant)

e.g. XML for Pokémon data to store them in your Pokédex







XML - Basic concepts

```
<!--THIS IS OUR POKEDEX-->
<Team>
    <Pokemon mickname "GreenRipper">
        <species>BULBASAUR</species>
        <dex>4</dex>
        <types>
            <type>GRASS</type>
            <type>POISON</type>
        </types>
        <experience>64</experience>
        <moves>
            <attack>
                <name>RAZOR LEAF</name>
                <type>GRASS</type>
                <power>55</power>
            </attack>
            (effect)
                <name>SLEEP POWDER</name>
                <type>GRASS</type>
            </effect>
        </moves>
    </Pokemon>
</Team>
```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no" ?>

Element node

(logical grouping of contents)

- Text node (actual content)
- Attribute node (name value pairs)
- Comment node
- Processing instruction





XML - Properties



Well Formed

Single root node

Appropriate tag nesting

No repetition in attributes per element

Validated

compliance

with an DTD/XSD (when defined)

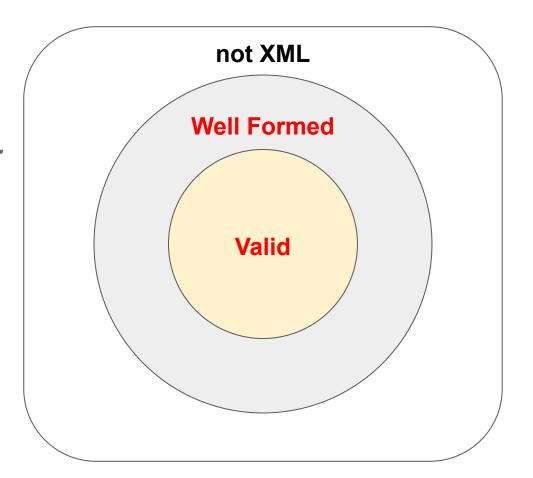




XML - Properties

An XML document **MUST** be well formed

If it's **NOT** well formed, it can't be valid either...







XML Schema Definition (XSD)

XML file with a specific grammar to define new XML-based languages and validate its instances

Data types:

by using simple (e.g. string, integer,..) and defining complex (e.g. PokemonType, Move) data types, we can build the **elements** (with their **attributes**) of the XML-based language we're describing

Constraints:

declarative rules for data types and elements (e.g. min/max values and/or occurrences like "a Pokèmon element must have 1 or two PokémonType assigned to it")

Relationships:

express associations between elements (e.g. "a Pokémon has multiple moves and these could be attacks, effects, ..")





XSD - Example

- Using the <u>standard xsd schema</u>
- Defining <u>new complex type</u>
 (elements in xml instances of this XML-based lang.)
- using XSD base types
 (string, decimal, integer, boolean, date, time)
- Indicators
 (all, choice, sequence)
- Possible attributes for a Pokémon (use="required" if mandatory)

```
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
    <xsd:element name="Pokemon">
        <xsd:complexTvpe>
            <xsd:all>
               <xsd:element name="species" | xsd:string"/>
                <xsd:element name="types">
                    <xsd:complexType>
                        <xsd:sequence>
                            <xsd:element name="type" type="xsd:string"</pre>
                                     minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="2"/>
                        </xsd:sequence>
                    </xsd:complexType>
                </xsd:element>
                <xsd:element name="dex" type="xsd:string"/>
                <xsd:element name="experience">
                    <xsd:simpleType>
                        <xsd:restriction | xsd:integer">
                            <xsd:minInclusive value="0"/>
                            <xsd:maxInclusive value="100"/>
                        </xsd:restriction>
                    </xsd:simpleType>
                </xsd:element>
            </xsd:all>
            <xsd:attribute name="nickname" type="xsd:string"/>
        </xsd:complexType>
   </xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>
```







In order to avoid confusion, we need to see some examples...







QUIZ TIME!





Is it well formed?

</attack>
<effect />

</moves>

</pokemon>

</Team>





Is it well formed?



```
4
```

```
<Team>
    <Pokémon>
        <!-- BULBASAUR DATA -->
    </Pokémon>
    <Pokémon>
       <!-- PIKACHU DATA -->
    </Pokémon>
</Team>
<Team>
    <Pokémon>
        <!-- CHARMANDER DATA -->
   </Pokémon>
    <Pokémon>
       <!-- SQUIRTLE DATA -->
   </Pokémon>
</Team>
```







XSD

XML

```
<xsd:element name="effect" type="pkm:effect" />
<!--Pokémon effect attack-->
<xsd:complexType name="effect">
    <xsd: sequence>
        <!--Id of the effect-->
        <xsd:element name="id" type="xsd:string"/>
        < ! -- Name of the effect -->
        <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
        <!--Type of the effect (e.g. WATER, ELECTRIC, ...)-->
        <xsd:element name="type" type="xsd:string"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
```





XML

XSD





XML

XSD





XML

XSD

```
<xsd:element name="trainer">
    <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element name="exp" type="xsd:integer"/>
            <xsd element name="accessories">
                <xsd:complexType>
                    <xsd: choice min0ccurs="0" max0ccurs="3">
                        <xsd:element name="pokeball" type="xsd:string" />
                        <xsd:element name="tool" type="xsd:string" />
                    </xsd:choice>
                </xsd:complexType>
            </xsd:element>
        </xsd:all>
    </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
```





XSD

XML

```
<xsd element name="trainer">
    <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element name="exp" type="xsd:integer"/>
            <xsd:element name="accessories">
                <xsd:complexType>
                    <xsd:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="2">
                        <xsd:element name="pokeball" type="xsd:string" />
                        <xsd:element name="tool" type="xsd:string" min0ccurs="1" />
                    </xsd:choice>
                </xsd:complexType>
            </xsd:element>
        </xsd:all>
    </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
```





XML: is it well formed? / is it valid?

Go into the folder Documents/json-xml-SDElab/xml/.

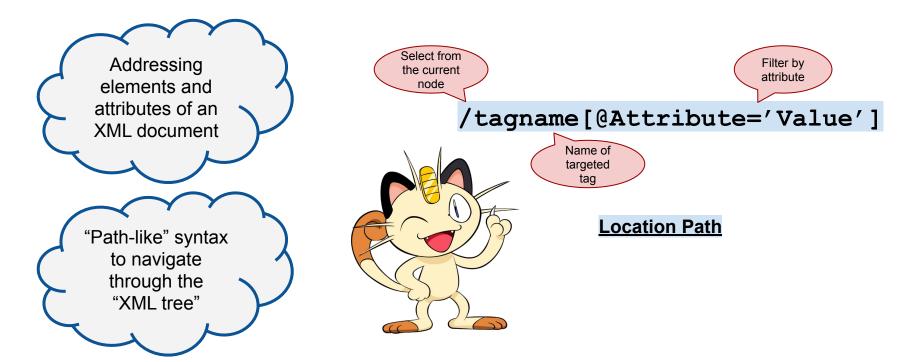
The data of your team is going to be in the file xmlInstances/myTeam.xml while the xsd definition is in xsdDefinitions/pokemonTeam.xsd.

In order to call the <u>validation</u> script, you should open a terminal, move to the folder mentioned above and write: node validate.js xmlInstances/myTeam.xml xsdDefinitions/pokemonTeam.xsd





XPath







XPath - Syntax

```
/child::Team/child::Pokemon[species='BULBASAUR']
location step

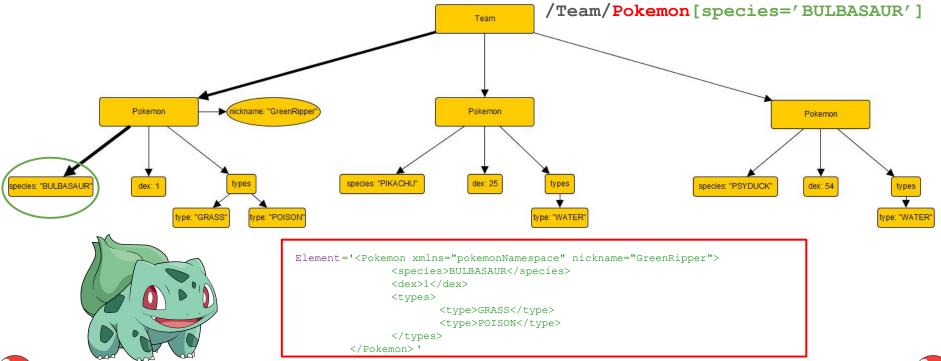
Axis Node test Predicate
```

Note: there is also an abbreviated syntax: e.g. /Team/Pokemon[species='BULBASAUR']





XPath - Tree navigation





XPath SQL

```
/Team/Pokemon[@nickname='GreenRipper']
```





XPath - Examples

/Team/Pokemon

Selects the Pokemons, which in the XML are children elements of the root element Team

//moves/attack

Selects <u>the attacks</u>, which in the XML are <u>children</u> elements of the <u>root or other deeper descendents</u> that in this case are <u>elements of type "moves"</u>

//moves/attack[last()]

Works just like above, then selects the last attack of each pokemon

//Pokemon[@nickname='TopoGigio']

Selects <u>the Pokemons</u>, which in the XML are **children** elements of the **root** or other deeper descendents that has the nickname "TopoGigio"







QUIZ TIME!





XPath - Quiz

/Team/Pokemon[dex>=2]





XPath - Quiz

//moves/attack/*[last()]





XPath - Exercises

Go into the folder Documents/json-xml-SDElab/xml/. The data of your team is going to be in the file xmlInstances/myTeam.xml In order to call an xPath <u>query</u> on it, you should open a terminal, move to the folder mentioned above and write:

node xPath.js xmlInstances/myTeam.xml "query"



Note: YOU MUST USE APPROPRIATE NAMESPACE(s): e.g. //pkm:moves

- 1. Find all the pokemons in your team that have an experience level lower than 50
- 2. Find all the bulbasaur pokemons that have an attack with a power level higher than 40
- 3. Find the last pokemon in your team with sleep powder as an effect listed in the moves





JSON - JavaScript Object Notation¹

Standard data representation and data **exchange** format

Easily generated and **readable** for both humans and machines

Data type defined in forms of **array**, **maps** (key value pairs) or both

Platform independent

(UTF-8 compliant)

Uses conventions present in other programming languages

Starting from primitive types (e.g. number, string, boolean)





JSON - Basic concepts

```
"Team":[
            "@nickname": "GreenRipper",
            "species": "BULBASAUR",
            "dex": "4",
            "types":
               "GRASS"
            "experience": "64",
            "moves": [
                  "name": "RAZOR LEAF",
                  "type": "GRASS",
                  "power": "55"
                  "name": "SLEEP POWDER",
                  "type": "GRASS"
```

Property Name

(always between double quotes)

Property Value

(could be a number, a string, a boolean, an object or an array)

Array

(a list composed of all sort of elements: primitive or composite)

Object

(map of "key": value properties)





Is JSON better than XML?



every evolution comes with its pros & cons...





{ JSON }

< XML />

<u>Simple syntax</u> (less verbose)

Established <u>validation</u> techniques (standard)

Easiness to use: time saving

<u>Strictness</u>: more suitable to safety critical use cases

Faster to transmit



There are MORE STANDARDs

serialization/deserialization faster in ... (depends)





From XML to JSON

Can be done in both ways using, for example, the **xml2json** library in js:

- Easy to use (just call the function)
- Customizable
- Conversion <u>is lossy</u>

parser.toJson(xml, options);

```
parser.toXml(json);
```

Good results are not always guaranteed!





From XML to JSON

```
"Pokemon": {
<Pokemon nickname="GreenRipper">
                                                                             "nickname": "GreenRipper",
    <species>BULBASAUR</species>
                                                                             "species": "BULBASAUR",
    <dex>1</dex>
                                                                             "dex": 1,
    <types>
                                                                             "types":
                                               Parser.toJson()
        <type>GRASS</type>
                                                                               "GRASS",
        <type>P0IS0N</type>
                                                                               "POISON"
    </types>
</Pokemon>
```

Could be useful, but be aware you're going to **lose some information** (e.g. XML attributes vs XML simple elements)





From JSON to XML

Every time there is an array of simple elements in JSON, the converted XML will be **NOT WELL-FORMED!**



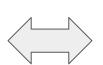


JSON (XML

When can I make "safe" conversions?

{ JSON }

There aren't any arrays



<XML/>

Leaf elements have just attributes and no content



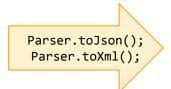




JSON (XML (don't abuse!)

"Bulbasaur.xml"

```
<Pokemon nickname="GreenRipper">
    <species>BULBASAUR</species>
    <dex>1</dex>
    <types>
        <type>GRASS</type>
        <type>POISON</type>
    </types>
</Pokemon>
```

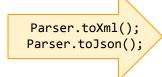


```
<Pokemon nickname="GreenRipper" species="BULBASAUR" dex="1">
    <types type="GRASS" type="POISON"></types>
</Pokemon>
```

XML not Well Formed!

"Bulbasaur.json"

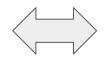
```
"Pokemon":{
    "nickname": "GreenRipper",
    "species": "BULBASAUR",
    "dex": 1,
    "types": ["GRASS", "POISON"]
```



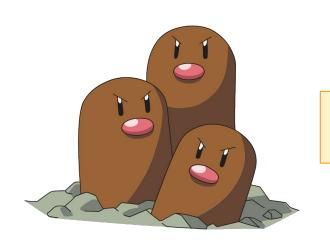
Error while parsing XML! Duplicated attribute "types"







JSON (don't abuse!)



A few conversions later...







JSON - XML converter

Go into the folder Documents/json-xml-SDElab/json2xmlExamples/.

In order to call the <u>converter</u> script, you should open a terminal, move to the folder mentioned above and write:

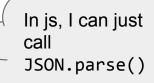
```
node xml2json.js <xmlInstance.xml>
node json2xml.js <jsonInstance.json>
    (from xml to json)
```





JSON - Properties

Checking for appropriate nesting





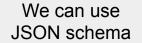






JSON - Properties

There are methods to do it, but **NO** actual **STANDARDS**





VALIDATION





JSON Schema

Provides a huge variety of **constraints**

Makes combining schemas simpler, implying smaller level of effort

Some **options** from XSD are **missing**

dependencies, max/minItems, requires, ... anyOf, allOf, oneOf Doesn't provide sequence check





JSON Schema

Constraints

(# of items, required fields, additional properties,..)

 Schema declaration (draft version of JSON schema)

- Reference to the definition (modularity and reusability)
- Basic types

 (integer, number, boolean, string, object, array)

```
"$id": "pokemonTeamJSONSchema".
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-07/schema#",
"description": "A representation of a pokemon team",
"type": "array",
"items": { "$ref": "#/definitions/Pokemon" },
'maxItems": 6.
"definitions": {
  "Pokemon": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "@nickname":{ "type": "string" },
       //other properties[...]
        "experience":{ "type": "integer", "minimum": 1, "maximum": 100 },
        "moves":{
            "type" : "array",
            "items":
                          "$ref": "#/definitions/attack" },
                          "$ref": "#/definitions/effect" }]
            "minItems": 0, "maxItems": 4
    },// other definitions[...]
    "required": ["experience", "moves", // other required properties*/]
```





Again...



we need to see some examples







QUIZ TIME!





Is it well formed?





Is it well formed?

```
"Team":
        "nickname": "GreenRipper",
        "species": "BULBASAUR",
        "dex": 1,
        "types": ["GRASS", "POISON"],
        "experience": 64,
        "moves":
                    "name": "RAZOR LEAF",
                    "type": "GRASS",
                    "power": 55
```





Is it valid?

JSON

```
"nickname": "Bulby",
   "species": "BULBASAUR",
   "types": ["GRASS", "POISON"],
   "dex": 5
}
```

SCHEMA

```
"$id": "pokemonJSONSchema",
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-07/schema#",
"type": "object",
"properties": {
    "nickname":{"type": "string"},
    "species": {"type": "string"},
    "types":{
        "type": "array",
        "items": {"type": "string"},
        "minItems": 1, "maxItems": 2
"required": ["nickname", "species", "types"],
"dependencies": {},
"definitions": {}
```





Is it valid?

JSON

```
"nickname": "GreenRipper",
    "species": "BULBASAUR",
    "types": ["GRASS", "POISON"]
}
```

SCHEMA

```
"$id": "pokemonJSONSchema",
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-07/schema#",
"Pokemon": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "nickname":{"type": "string"},
        "species": {"type": "string"},
        "dex": {"type": "integer"},
        "types":{
            "type": "array",
            "items": {"type": "string"},
            "minItems": 1, "maxItems": 2
    "required": ["species", "dex", "types"]
"definitions": {}
```





Is it valid?

JSON

```
"nickname": "GreenRipper",
    "species": "BULBASAUR",
    "types": ["GRASS", "POISON"],
    "dex": 1,
    "accessory": "Peculiar Spoon"
}
```

SCHEMA

```
"$id": "pokemonJSONSchema",
 "$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-07/schema#",
 "type": "object",
"properties": {
   "nickname": { "type": "string" },
   "species": { "type": "string" },
   "dex": { "type": "integer" },
   "types":{
    "type": "array",
      "items": {"type": "string"},
       "minItems": 1,
       "maxItems": 2
"required": ["species", "dex", "types", "accessory"]
```





JSON: is it well formed? / is it valid?

Go into the folder Documents/json-xml-SDElab/json/.

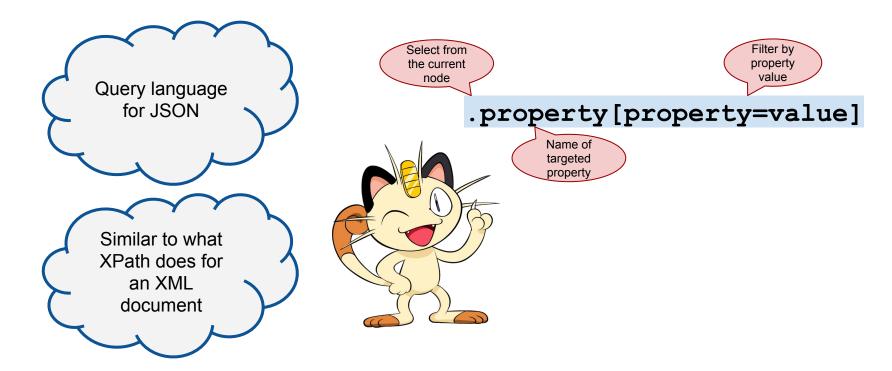
The data of your team is going to be in the file jsonInstances/myTeam.json while the json schema definition is in jsonDefinitions/pokemonTeam.json.

In order to call the <u>validation</u> script, you should open a terminal, move to the folder mentioned above and write: node validate.js jsonInstances/myTeam.json jsonDefinitions/pokemonTeam.json





JSONata - Introduction







Why JSONata?

There are different libraries, with more "normal" names, like **JSON Pointer** or **JSONPath**.

You could think they work, well.. **DON'T** use those libraries.

They are terrible, like Bidoof.







JSONata - Syntax

Simply extracting all the pokemons in the team which are of the BULBASAUR species





JSONata - Examples

\$.Team

Selects the Pokemons, which in the JSON are elements of the array **Team** which is a child element of the **root**

\$.**.moves

Selects <u>all the moves</u>, which in the JSON are **children** elements of the **root** or other deeper descendents

\$.Team[dex>4].moves[-1]

Selects the last move of all the pokemons that have a dex level greater than 4

\$.Team['GRASS' in types]

Selects the Pokemons, which are elements of the array **Team** (which is a child element of the **root**), **that have 'GRASS' as an element of the array types**







QUIZ TIME!





JSONata - Quiz

\$.Team[moves[type="GRASS"][power<=110]]





JSONata - Quiz

\$.Team.moves[-2]





JSONata - Exercises

node jsonata.js myTeam.json <u>query</u>

Go into the folder Documents/json-xml-SDElab/json/. The data of your team is going to be in the file myTeam.json
In order to call a JSONata query on it, you should open a terminal, move to the folder mentioned above and write:



- 1. Find all the pokemons in your team that have an experience level lower than 50
- Find all the bulbasaur pokemons that have a move with a power level higher than
 40
- 3. Find the last pokemon in your team with sleep powder listed in the moves





References

XML [https://www.w3.org/XML/Core/#Publications]

XSD [https://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema11-1/]

XPath [https://www.w3.org/TR/2017/REC-xpath-31-20170321/]

We hope our cheat sheets will be useful too!

JSON [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/JSON]

JSON Schema [https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/]

JSONata [http://docs.jsonata.org/overview]





Thanks for your attention!

