

Lab Session 1 XML & JSON



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





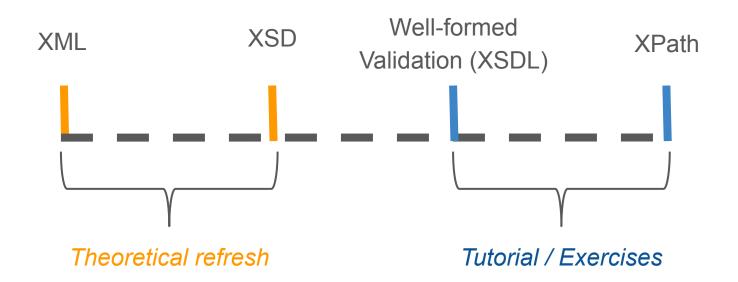
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Summary for XML







XML - eXtensible Markup Language

Standard data representation and data exchange format

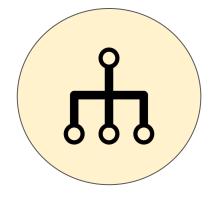
Framework to define markup languages (meta-language)

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)

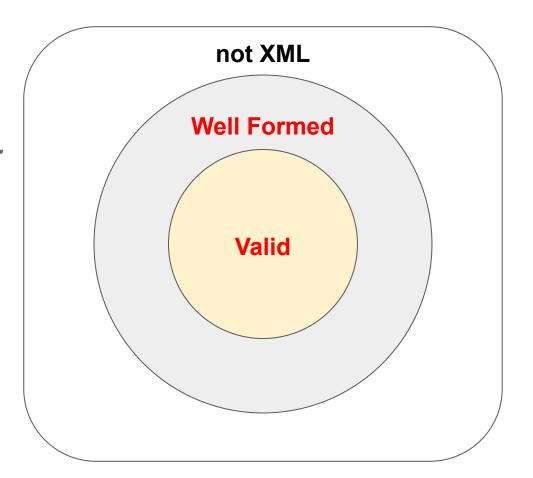




XML - Properties

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!





</attack>
<effect />

</moves>

</pokemon>

</Team>





1



Duplicated attribute type in tag types

2



<Pokemon> is not
 closed
(XML is case sensitive)







```
4
```

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











Tag's name must start with a character, can contain any kind of letter, digit or hyphens (avoid special chars)

```
4
```

```
<Team>
    <Pokémon>
        <!-- BULBASAUR DATA -->
    </Pokémon>
    <Pokémon>
        <!-- PIKACHU DATA -->
    </Pokémon>
</Team>
<Team>
    <Pokémon>
        <!-- CHARMANDER DATA -->
    </Pokémon>
    <Pokémon>
        <!-- SQUIRTLE DATA -->
    </Pokémon>
</Team>
             Multiple root
              elements?
```









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>
```





XSD

XML



<id /><name/><type/>
is the correct sequence

```
<xsd:element name="effect" type="pkm:effect" />
<1 -- Pokémon effect attack-->
<xsd:complexType name="effect">
    <xsd: sequence>
        <1 -- 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



Invalid XSD schema: xsd:choice cannot accept minOccurs value greater than 1, since xsd:choice implies by default a CHOICE...





XML

XSD





XML

XSD



Important thing while using XSD is to choose just one child element, while respecting the maxOccurs constraint (by default 1)





You can also set minOccurs of xsd:choice to 0 and accept gender element with no child

XML

XSD



Important thing while using XSD is to choose just one child element, while respecting the maxOccurs constraint (by default 1)





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>
```





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:choice by default has maxOccurs set to 1, but you can modify it!





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>
```





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 min0ccurs="0" max0ccurs="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>
```



The minOccurs="0" has a stronger significance than the one (minOccurs="1") we put on tool





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

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

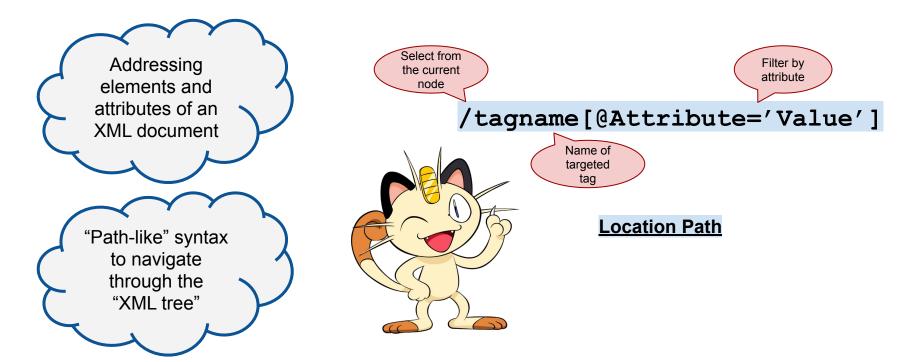
The data of your team is going to be in the file xmlInstances/myTeam.xml while the xsd definition is in xsdDefinitions/pokemonTeam.xsd.

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

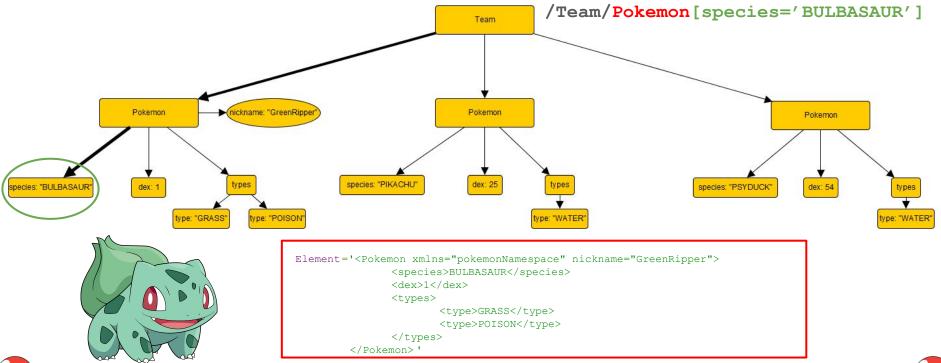
Axis Node test Predicate
```

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!





/Team/Pokemon[dex>=2]





/Team/Pokemon[dex>=2]

Selects the Pokemons, which in the XML are children elements of the root element Team, that have a dex level higher or equal to 2





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





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

Selects the attacks, which in the XML are children elements of the root or other deeper descendents that in this case are elements of type "moves", then selects the last children element of every attack element picked up (in this case they are the <power> elements, since every attack is characterized by name, type and a power coefficient)





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
- 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





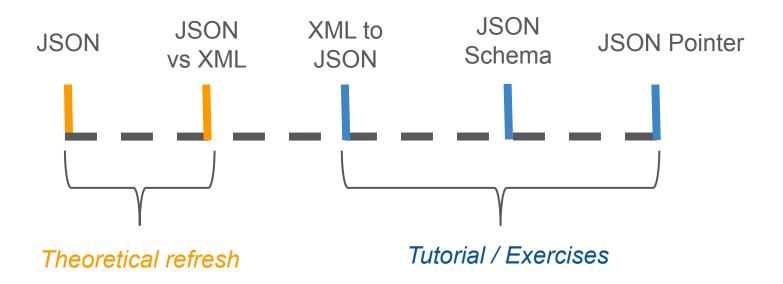
XPath - Solutions

```
1. /Team/Pokemon[experience < 50] or //Pokemon[experience < 50]
```

```
2. /Team/Pokemon[species='BULBASAUR']/moves/attack[power > 40]/parent::*/parent::*
```

3. /Team/Pokemon/moves/effect[name='SLEEP POWDER']/ancestor::Pokemon[last()]

Summary for JSON







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 />

Simple syntax (less verbose)

Easiness to use: time saving

Faster to transmit



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

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



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!**



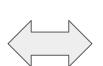


JSON (XML

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>
```

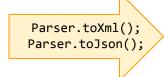


```
<Pokemon nickname="GreenRipper" species="BULBASAUR" dex="1">
    <types type="GRASS" type="POISON"></types>
</Pokemon>
```

XML not Well Formed!

"Bulbasaur.json"

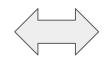
```
"Pokemon":{
    "nickname": "GreenRipper",
    "species": "BULBASAUR",
    "dex": 1,
    "types": ["GRASS", "POISON"]
```



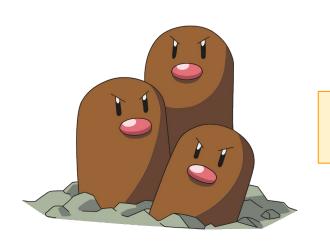
Error while parsing XML! Duplicated attribute "types"







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:

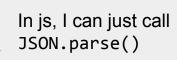
```
node xml2json.js <xmlInstance.xml>
node json2xml.js <jsonInstance.json>
    (from xml to json)
```





JSON - Properties

Checking for appropriate nesting





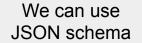






JSON - Properties

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!









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



JSON forbids the use of single-quotes for strings.





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





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



A JSON object is a map containing key value pairs; here "Team" is an object with another object nested inside of it (this is a just value with no key)





JSON

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

```
"$id": "pokemonJSONSchema",
"$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": {}
```





SCHEMA

JSON

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



By default JSON Schema allows for additional properties. In order to avoid this "additionalProperties": false can be used

```
"$id": "pokemonJSONSchema",
"$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": {}
```





JSON

```
"$id": "pokemonJSONSchema",
"$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": {}
```





JSON

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



This schema allows everything, because a "root" type for the schema to validate the instance against of is not defined (missed property type)

```
"$id": "pokemonJSONSchema",
"$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": {}
```





JSON

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

```
"$id": "pokemonJSONSchema",
 "$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

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



The schema requires an accessory, but doesn't define it. Thus, the accessory can be anything, it only needs to be included in the JSON.

```
"$id": "pokemonJSONSchema",
"$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/.

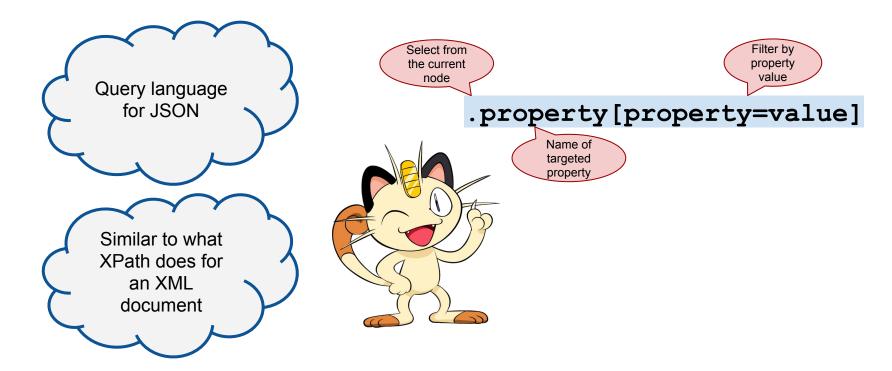
The data of your team is going to be in the file jsonInstances/myTeam.json while the json schema definition is in jsonDefinitions/pokemonTeam.json.

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!





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





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

Selects all the pokemons that have at least a move of type grass and a power level less than 110





\$.Team.moves[-2]





\$.Team.moves[-2]

Selects the penultimate move of each team's pokemon





JSONata - Exercises

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:

node jsonata.js jsonInstances/myTeam.json query



- 1. Find all the pokemons in your team that have an experience level lower than 50
- 2. 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





JSONata - Solutions

```
1. $.Team[experience<50]
```

- 2. \$.Team[species='BULBASAUR'][moves[power>40]]
- 3. \$.Team[moves[name="SLEEP POWDER"]][-1]

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!

