



18A

# Android

## Reading XML Data

### Using SAX and W3C Parsers

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Notes are based on:

Android Developers <http://developer.android.com/index.html>

XML Data <http://www.w3.org>  
<http://www.saxproject.org/>

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# XML Data

## What is XML?

- **Extensible Markup Language (XML)** is a set of rules for encoding documents in a readable form.
- Similar to HTML but `<tagMarkers>` are user-defined.
- It is defined in the *XML Specification* produced by the W3C.
- XML's design goals emphasize transparency, simplicity, and transportability over the Internet.
- Example of XML-based languages include: RSS , Atom, SOAP, and XHTML.
- Several office productivity tools default to XML format for internal data storage. Example: Microsoft Office, OpenOffice.org, and Apple's iWork.

# XML Data

## How is XML used?

1. XML is used for **defining** and **documenting** object classes.
2. For example, an XML document (**.xml**) might contain a collection of complex **employee** elements, such as  
`<employee id="..." title="..." >...</employee>`  
which lexically includes an “**id**” and “**title**” attributes.
3. Employee may also hold other inner elements such as “**name**”, “**country**”, “**city**”, and “**zip**”.
4. An XML-Data schema (**.xsd**) can describe such syntax.

# XML Data

## How is XML used? – Employee Example

The screenshot shows the XML Notepad application window. The title bar reads "XML Notepad - C:\Program Files\XML Notepad 2007\Samples\Employee.xml". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and editing. The address bar shows the file path: "C:\Program Files\XML Notepad 2007\Samples\Employee".

The main window is divided into two panes. The left pane, titled "Tree View", displays an XML tree structure. The root node is "xml", which contains a folder "Employees". Inside "Employees" is a node "xmlns", which in turn contains a folder "Employee". The "Employee" folder contains several nodes: "id", "title", "#comment", "Name", "Street", "City", "Zip", "Country", "Office", "Phone", and "Photo". The "Name" node is expanded, showing sub-nodes "First", "Middle", and "Last".

The right pane, titled "XSL Output", displays the rendered output of the XML tree. It shows the following text:

```
version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"
http://Employees
12615
Architect
This is a comment
Nancy
J.
Davolio
507 - 20th Ave. E. Apt. 2A
Seattle
98122
U.S.A.
5/7682
(206) 555-9857
Photo.jpg
```

At the bottom of the window, there is a tabbed interface with "Error List" and "Dynamic Help". The "Error List" tab is active, showing a table with columns "Description", "File", "Line", and "Column".

Microsoft  
XML Notepad

# XML Data

## Sample1. Employee.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf8" ?>
<Employees xmlns="http://Employees">
  <Employee id="12615" title="Architect">
    <!-- This is a comment -->
    <Name>
      <First>Nancy</First>
      <Middle>J.</Middle>
      <Last>Davolio</Last>
    </Name>
    <Street>507 20th Ave. E. Apt. 2A</Street>
    <City>Seattle</City>
    <Zip>98122</Zip>
    <Country>
      <Name>U.S.A.</Name>
    </Country>
    <Office>5/7682</Office>
    <Phone>(206) 5559857</Phone>
    <Photo>Photo.jpg</Photo>
  </Employee>
  <Employee>
    ...
  </Employee>
</Employees>
```

Attributes: id, title

Element: Street

Example taken from:  
Microsoft XmlNotepad 2007  
<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?familyid=72d6aa49787d4118ba5f4f30fe913628&displaylang=en>

# XML Data

## Sample1. Employee.xsd – Schema Definition *(fragment)*

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" elementFormDefault="qualified"
  attributeFormDefault="unqualified" targetNamespace="http://Employees" xmlns="http://Employees">

  <xs:complexType name="Country">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="Name" type="xs:string" default="U.S.A." />
    </xs:sequence>
    <xs:attribute name="code" type="xs:language">
      <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation>The registered IANA country code of the format xxxx. For example: enus.</xs:documentation>
      </xs:annotation>
    </xs:attribute>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:simpleType name="City">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
      <xs:minLength value="1" />
      <xs:maxLength value="50" />
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>

  <xs:simpleType name="Zip">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:positiveInteger">
      <xs:maxInclusive value="99999" />
      <xs:minInclusive value="00001" />
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>

  <xs:simpleType name="EmployeeID">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>The ITG assigned 5 digit employee identification</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
      <xs:length value="5" />
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>
```

Only a fragment. Lines removed

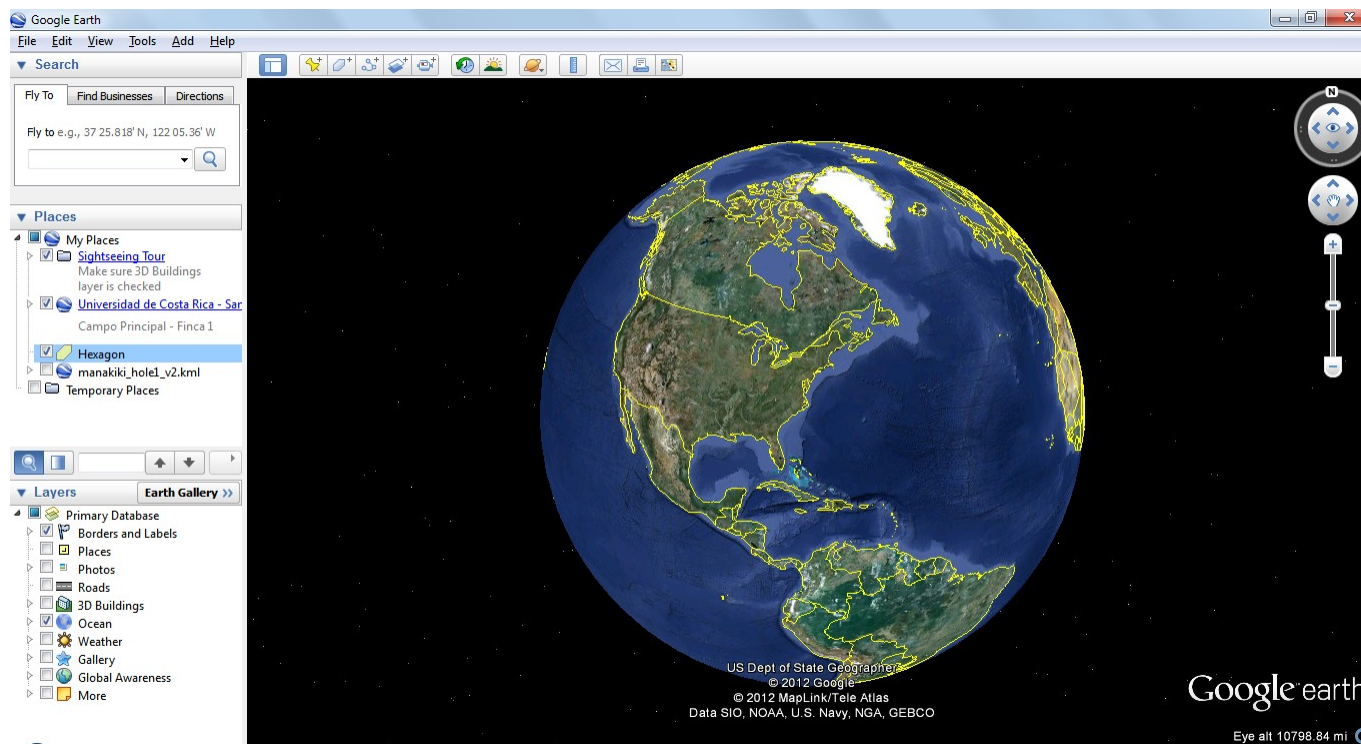
# XML Data



Reference: [http://code.google.com/apis/kml/documentation/kml\\_tut.html](http://code.google.com/apis/kml/documentation/kml_tut.html)

**KML** is a file format used to display geographic data in an Earth browser such as:

- Google Earth,
- Google Maps, and
- Google Maps for mobile



# XML Data



## Sample 2. Mapping with KML *(fragment)*

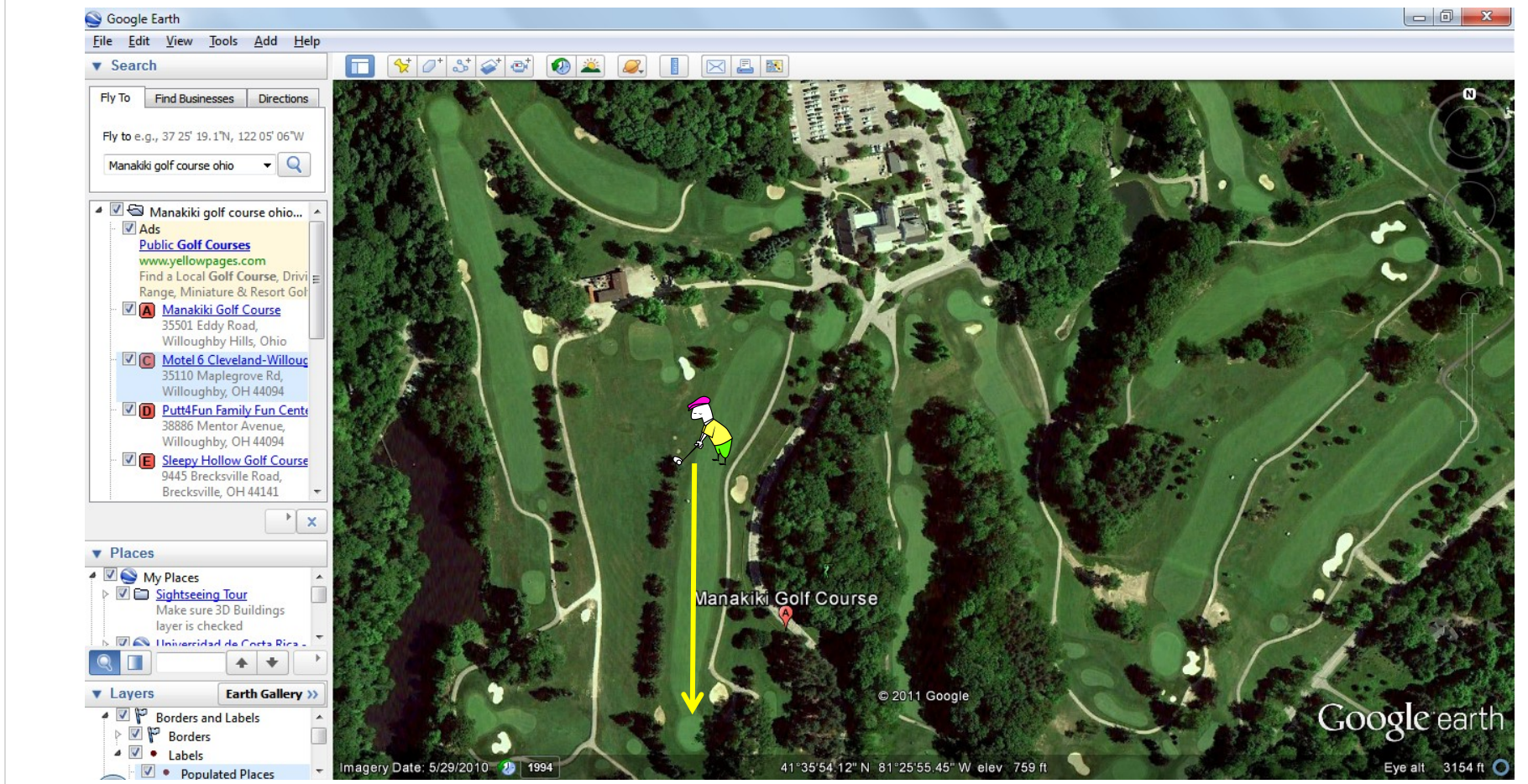
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<kml xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2">
<Document>
  {
    <gcPlace gcName="Manakiki Golf Course" gcCity="Willoughby Hills" gcState="Ohio" />
  }
  {
    <Placemark>
      {
        <name par="4" yards="390" >Tee Hole 1</name>
        <Point>
          {
            <coordinates>81.4324182271957,41.5984273639879,0</coordinates>
          }
        </Point>
      }
    </Placemark>
  }
  {
    <Placemark>
      {
        <name>Front of Green Hole 1</name>
        <Point>
          {
            <coordinates>81.433182656765,41.5955730479591,0</coordinates>
          }
        </Point>
      }
    </Placemark>
  }
  {
    <Placemark>
      {
        <name>Middle of Green Hole 1</name>
        <Point>
          {
            <coordinates>81.4331665635109,41.5954647298964,0</coordinates>
          }
        </Point>
      }
    </Placemark>
  }
</Document>
</kml>
```



# XML Data



## Sample 2. Mapping with KML *(View from Google Earth)*



# XML Data

## Sample 2. Mapping with KML & Playing Golf

### Typical Distances for (Good) Amateur Players

Club	Men	Women
Driver	200-230-260	150-175-200
3-wood	180-215-235	125-150-180
2-Hybrid	170-195-210	105-135-170
3-Hybrid	160-180-200	100-125-160
4-iron	150-170-185	90-120-150
5-iron	140-160-170	80-110-140
6-iron	130-150-160	70-100-130
7-iron	120-140-150	65-90-120
8-iron	110-130-140	60-80-110
9-iron	95-115-130	55-70-95
PW	80-105-120	50-60-80
SW	60-80-100	40-50-60



"Don't worry, Fenton...  
I've got the perfect club."

# XML Data

## Strategies for Reading/Parsing an XML File

- Several approaches are available
- Here we will explore two options:

OPTION 1 A SAX (Simple API for XML) XmlPullParser	OPTION 2 W3C Document Builder
You traverse the document programmatically looking for the beginning and ending of element tags, and internal attributes.	A Document Builder object dissects the nodes of the XML document. Resulting lists are managed as Java ArrayLists
References: <a href="http://www.saxproject.org/">http://www.saxproject.org/</a> <a href="http://www.w3.org/DOM/">http://www.w3.org/DOM/</a>	<b>Note:</b> The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C.org) is an “international community that develops open standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web”.

## Example 1. Reading/Parsing a Resource XML File *(code)*

- In this example we will read an XML file saved in the **/re/xml** folder. The example file contains a set of place-markers around a golf course.
- A **SAX** (Simple API for XML) **XmlPullParser** traverses the document using the **.next()** method and detects the following main *eventTypes*
  - START\_TAG**
  - TEXT**
  - END\_TAG**
  - END\_DOCUMENT**
- When the beginning of a tag is recognized, we use the **.getName()** method to grab the tag name.
- We use the method **.getText()** to extract data after TEXT event.



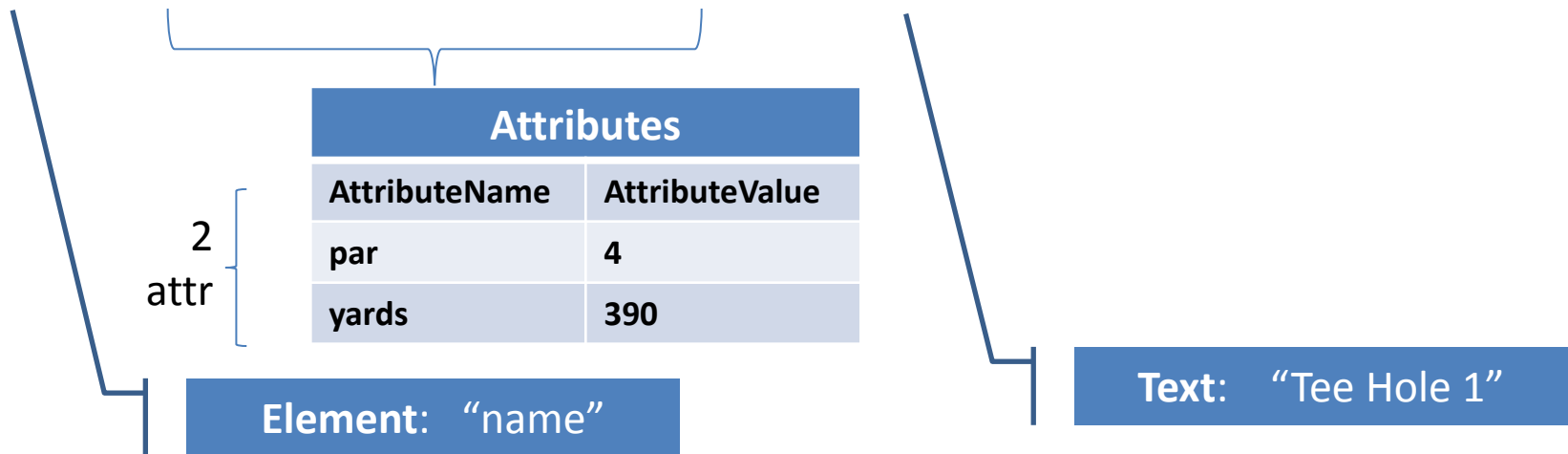
## Example1. SAX - Reading/Parsing a Resource KML File

Attributes from an **<element>** can be extracted using the methods:

- `.getAttributeCount()`
- `.getAttributeName()`
- `.getAttributeValue()`

Consider the **name**-element in the example below:

**<name par="4" yards="390" >Tee Hole 1</name>**



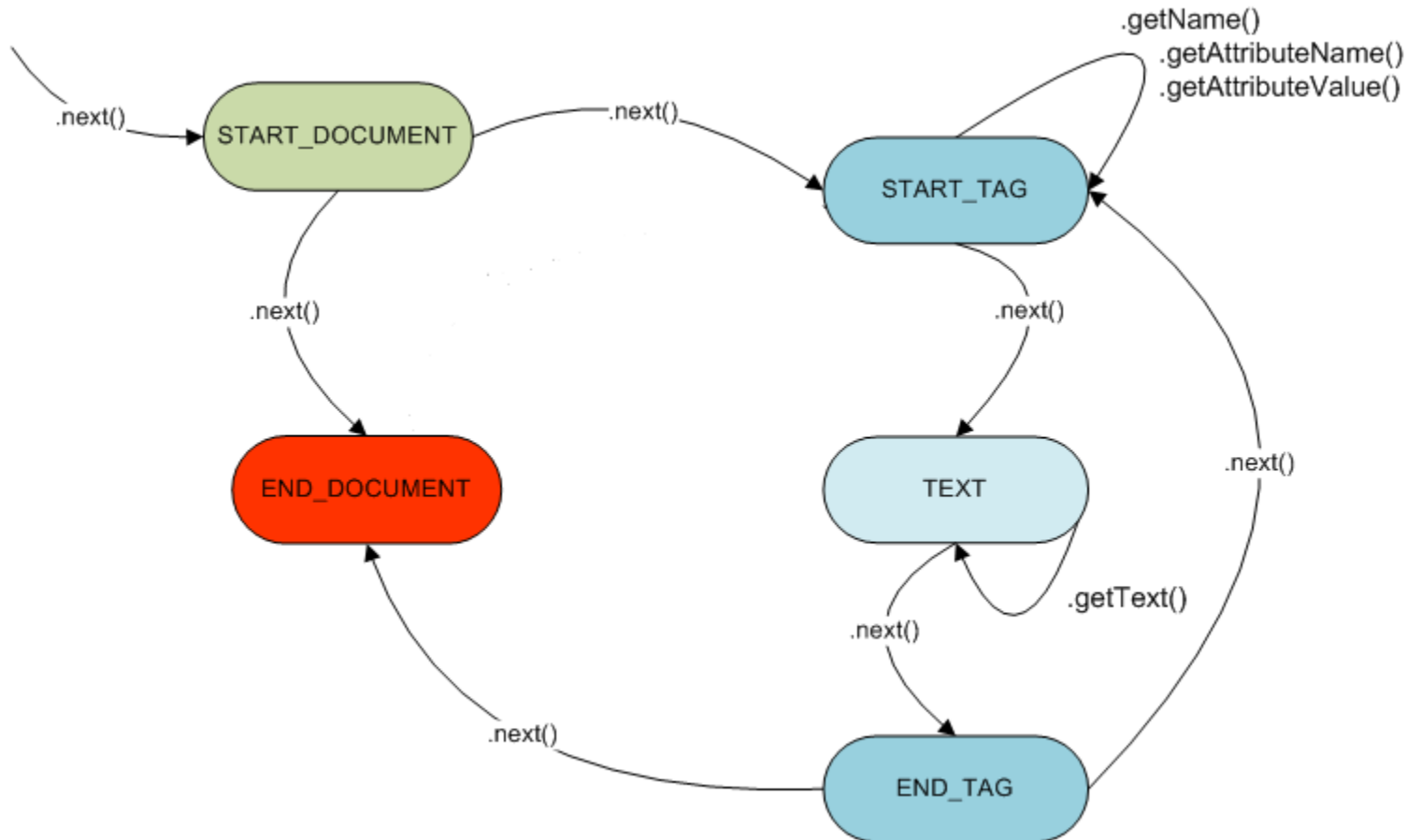
# XML Data

**SAX**

Simple API for XML

## Example 1. SAX - Reading/Parsing a Resource KML File

Using the **XmlPullParser** class to generate scanner/parser to traverse an XML document



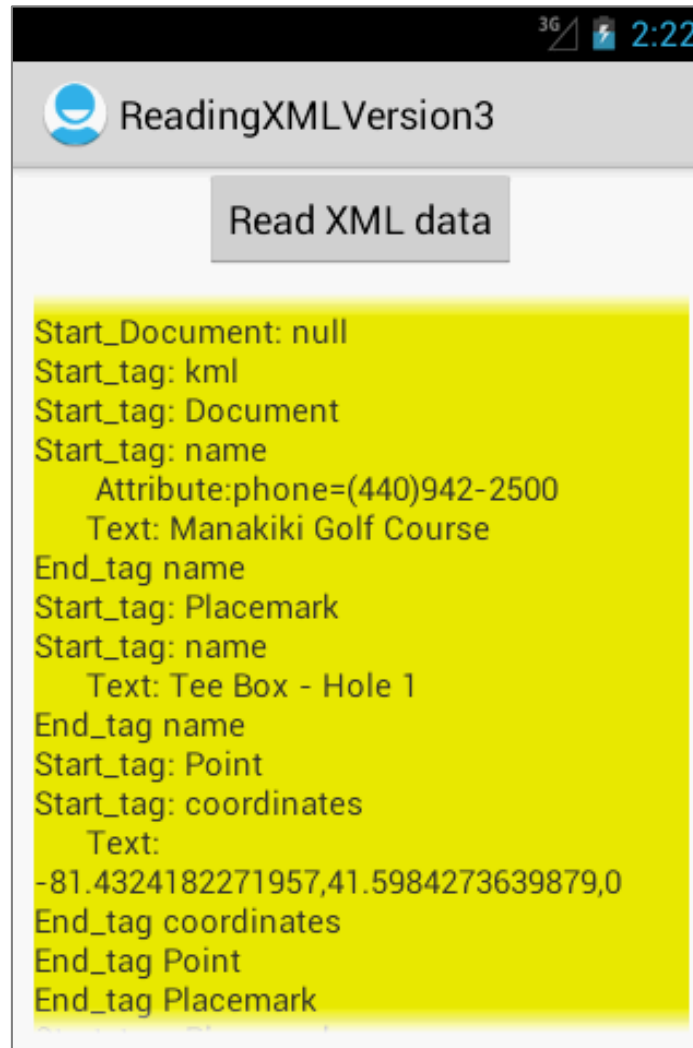
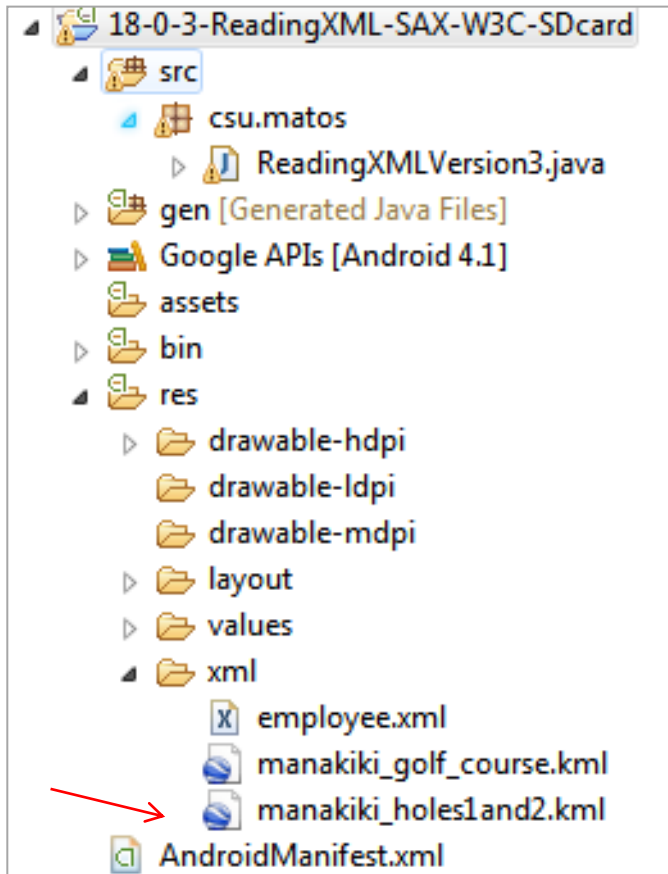
# XML Data

**SAX**

Simple API for XML



## Example 1. SAX - Reading a Resource KML File *(code)*



# XML Data

**SAX**

Simple API for XML



## Example 1. SAX - Reading a Resource KML File *(code)*

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<kml xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2">
  <Document>
    <name phone="(440)942-2500" >Manakiki Golf Course</name>
    <Placemark>
      <name>Tee Box - Hole 1</name>
      <Point>
        <coordinates>-81.4324182271957,41.5984273639879,0</coordinates>
      </Point>
    </Placemark>
    <Placemark>
      <name>Front of Green - Hole 1</name>
      <Point>
        <coordinates>-81.433182656765,41.5955730479591,0</coordinates>
      </Point>
    </Placemark>
    <Placemark>
      <name>Middle of Green - Hole 1</name>
      <Point>
        <coordinates>-81.4331665635109,41.5954647298964,0</coordinates>
      </Point>
    </Placemark>
    . . . (edited for brevity) ...
  </Document>
</kml>
```

This is an  
abbreviated  
version of  
Sample 2



# XML Data

**SAX**

Simple API for XML



## Example 1 . SAX - Reading a Resource KML File *(code)*

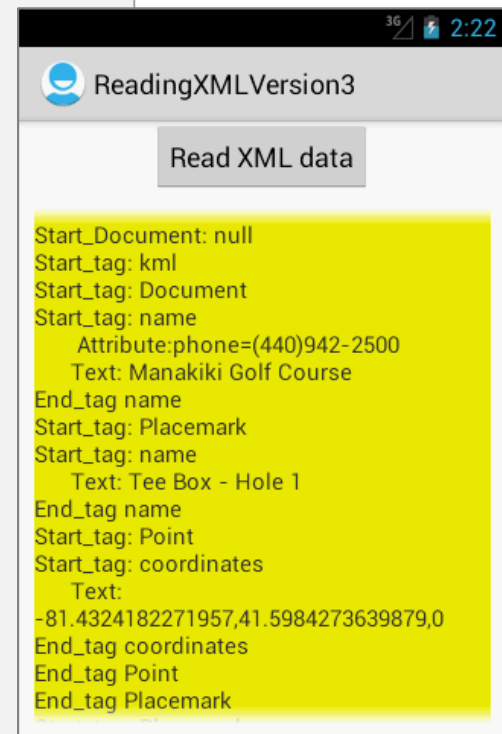
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    android:orientation="vertical" >

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/btnReadXml"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_gravity="center"
        android:text="Read XML data" />

    <ScrollView
        android:id="@+id/ScrollView01"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="2"
        android:padding="10dp">

        <TextView
            android:id="@+id/txtMsg"
            android:layout_width="fill_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:background="#ffeeee00" />

    </ScrollView>
</LinearLayout>
```





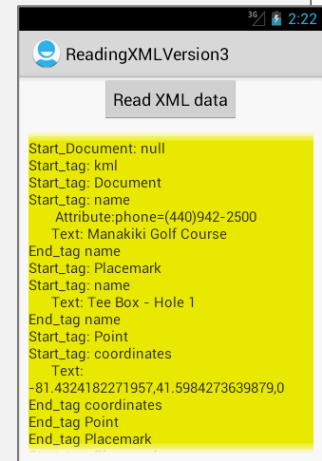
## Example 1. SAX - Reading a Resource KML File *(code)*

```
public class ReadingXMLVersion3 extends Activity {
```

```
    Button btnGo;  
    TextView txtMsg;
```

```
    XmlPullParser parser;  
    String elementName;  
    String attributeName;  
    String attributeValue;  
    StringBuilder str;
```

```
    String holeNo = "";  
    String attrParName = "";  
    String attrParValue = "";  
    String attrHandicapName = "";  
    String attrHandicapValue = "";  
    String golfCourseName = "";
```





## Example 1. SAX - Reading a Resource KML File *(code)*

```
@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.main);

    txtMsg = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.txtMsg);

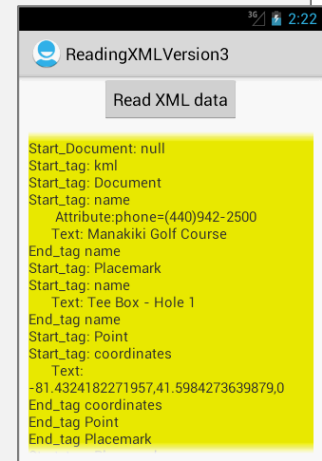
    btnGo = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnReadXml);
    btnGo.setFocusable(true);
    btnGo.requestFocus();
    btnGo.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
```

```
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        txtMsg.setTextSize(15);
```

```
        useSaxOrgXmlPullParser(); // see www.saxproject.org
        //useW3cOrgDocumentBuilder(); // see www.w3c.org
```

```
    }
});
```

```
// onCreate
```





## Example 1. SAX - Reading a Resource KML File *(code)*

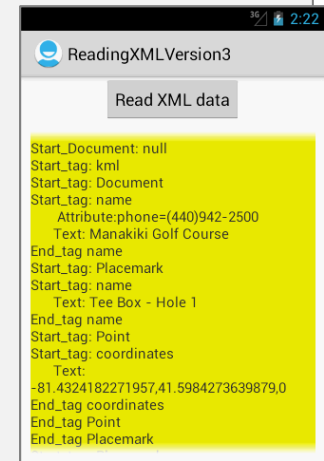
```
public void useSaxOrgXmlPullParser() {

    parser = getResources().getXml(R.xml.manakiki_holes1and2);
    str = new StringBuilder();
    txtMsg.setText("");

    int eventType = -1;
    try {
        while (eventType != XmlPullParser.END_DOCUMENT) {

            eventType = parser.next();

            if (eventType == XmlPullParser.START_DOCUMENT) {
                elementName = parser.getName();
                str.append("\nStart_Document: " + elementName);
                getInnerAttributes();
            } else if (eventType == XmlPullParser.END_DOCUMENT) {
                str.append("\nEnd_document");
            } else if (eventType == XmlPullParser.START_TAG) {
                elementName = parser.getName();
                str.append("\nStart_tag: " + elementName);
                getInnerAttributes();
            }
        }
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```





## Example 1. SAX - Reading a Resource KML File *(code)*

```
} else if (eventType == XmlPullParser.END_TAG) {
    elementName = parser.getName();
    str.append("\nEnd_tag " + elementName);

} else if (eventType == XmlPullParser.TEXT) {
    String text = parser.getText();
    str.append("\n\t Text: " + text);

} else {
    str.append("\n<<< UNEXEPCTED EVENT >>>");
}

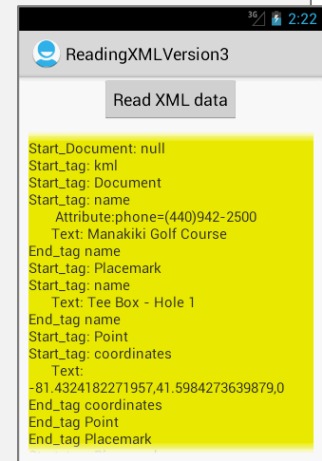
txtMsg.setText(str.toString());

} catch (XmlPullParserException e) {

    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (IOException e) {

    e.printStackTrace();
}

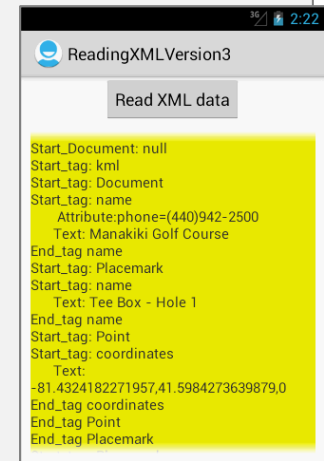
} // useXmlPullParser
```





## Example 1. SAX - Reading a Resource KML File *(code)*

```
public void getInnerAttributes() {  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < parser.getAttributeCount(); i++) {  
  
        attributeName = parser.getAttributeName(i);  
  
        attributeValue = parser.getAttributeValue(i);  
  
        str.append("\n\t Attribute:"  
                + attributeName + "=" + attributeValue);  
    }  
  
}
```



## Example 2. W3C DOM - Reading XML (from the SD card)

In this example we read the same XML data of the previous example, but rather than stepping through the SAX *eventTypes* recognized by the XmlPullParser,

1. A W3C **DocumentBuilder** parser will be used.
2. The new parser requires less code than a SAX recognizer.
3. The input **XML** file is converted by the W3C parser into an equivalent **tree**.
4. The input file is stored externally in the SD card

## Example 2. W3C - Reading XML from the SD card

**Elements** from the input XML file are represented in the output parse-tree as **NodeLists**.

**<Document>** acts as the root of the tree.

**PHASE 1.** For each XML element construct a NodeList (ArrayList-like collection) using the **.getElementsByTagName()** method.

**PHASE2.** Explore an individual node from a NodeList using the methods:

- .item(i),**
- .getName() ,**
- .getValue() ,**
- .getFirstChild() ,**
- .getAttributes(), etc.**



## Example 2. W3C - Reading an XML file from the SD card

This code is continuation of the previous example (you need to uncomment call in the onCreate method)

'name'  
NodeList

'coordinate'  
NodeList



## Example 2. W3C - Reading an XML file from the SD card

```
private void useW3cOrgDocumentBuilder() {
try {
    String kmlFile = Environment.getExternalStorageDirectory()
                        .getPath() + "/manakiki_holes1and2.kml";
    InputStream is = new FileInputStream(kmlFile);

    DocumentBuilder docBuilder = DocumentBuilderFactory
                                .newInstance()
                                .newDocumentBuilder();

    Document document = docBuilder.parse(is);

    NodeList listNameTag = null;
    NodeList listCoordinateTag = null;
    NodeList listGcDataTag = null;

    if (document == null) {
        txtMsg.setText("Big problems with the parser");
        Log.v("REALLY BAD!!!!", "document was NOT made by parser");
        return;
    }
}
```



## Example 2. W3C - Reading an XML file from the SD card

```
// dealing with 'coordinates' tagged elements
listCoordinateTag = document.getElementsByTagName("coordinates");

// showing 'coordinates' tags
str.append("\n\nCOORDINATE Tags");
for (int i = 0; i < listCoordinateTag.getLength(); i++) {
    String coordText = listCoordinateTag.item(i).getFirstChild()
                                                                .getNodeValue();
    str.append("\n " + i + ": " + coordText);
}

txtMsg.setText(str.toString());

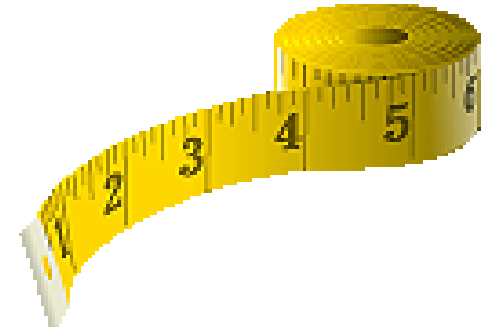
} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ParserConfigurationException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (SAXException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
}
} // useW3cOrgDocumentBuilder
```

# Reading XML Files



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## Appendix A. Calculating Distance Between Two C



```
import android.location.Location;

...

private int distanceYards(GolfMarker gm) {
    // calculating distance (yards) between two coordinates
    int intDistance = 0;
    double distance = 0;

    Location locationA = new Location("point: Here");
    locationA.setLatitude(Double.parseDouble(aLatitude));
    locationA.setLongitude(Double.parseDouble(aLongitude));

    Location locationB = new Location("point: F/M/B Green");
    locationB.setLatitude(Double.parseDouble(bLatitude));
    locationB.setLongitude(Double.parseDouble(bLongitude));

    distance = locationA.distanceTo(locationB) * METER_TO_YARDS;
    intDistance = (int) Math.round(distance);
    return intDistance;
}

} // GolfMarker
```

# XML Data

## Appendix B. Screen Oriented in Portrait Mode Only

### NOTE:

You may want to modify the Manifest to stop (landscape) re-orientation.  
Add the following attributes to the <activity ... > entry

```
android:screenOrientation="portrait"  
android:configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation"
```

