Sir, ami expert system niye kichuta porechi. kichu jinish clear hcche na ekta arektar shathe link korte parchi na.

question er shomoy picture tule ki kono folder e save kre rakhbo tarporer ei pic diye kaj ki hbe?

sensor data kivabe pabo? Likhaner kotha bolechilen but o sensor data collect kore nai.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehV3roFRNwI>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tOEMJOny88s

XML tutorial

XML is a markup language which was designed to describe data. XML is different from HTML. XML stands for Extensible Markup Language. It is self-descriptive and its tags are not predefined.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<note>  
  <to> Tove</to>  
  <from>Jani</from>  
  <heading>Reminder</heading>  
  <body>Don't forget me this weekend!</body>  
</note>

The tags in the example above (like <to> and <from>) are not defined in any XML standard. These tags are "invented" by the author of the XML document.

The note above is quite self-descriptive. It has sender and receiver information, it also has a heading and a message body.

If we use HTML to display dynamic data, it will take a lot of work to edit the HTML each time the data changes. XML can reduce this difficulty. With XML, data can be stored in separate XML files. These data can be used using a few lines of JavaScript code.

There are some rules for validating XML document.

XML document must have a root element, closing tag. Here tags are case sensitive unlike HTML. Its element must be properly nested and attribute values must be quoted.

XML JavaScript:

The XMLHttpRequest object is used to update a web page without reloading, request data from a server after the page has loaded, receive data from a server after the page has loaded.

Syntax for creating an XMLHttpRequest object:

* xmlhttp=new XMLHttpRequest();

XML parser converts an XML document into an XML DOM object - which can then be manipulated with JavaScript.

XPath defines parts of an XML document. It is used to navigate in XML documents.

XSLT (eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) uses XPath to find information in an XML document.

XLink (the XML Linking language) used to create hyperlinks within XML documents.

XPointer (the XML Pointer language) allows hyperlinks to point to specific parts (fragments) of XML documents.

**XSD**:

An XML schema is used to define the structure of an XML document. It defines elements, attributes, order of child elements, number of child elements, data types of elements and attributes.

The XML Schema language is also referred to as XML Schema Definition (XSD).

# XSD Simple Elements

A simple element is an XML element that can contain only text. It cannot contain any other elements or attributes.

<xs:element name="xxx" type="yyy"/>

where xxx is the name of the element and yyy is the data type of the element.

And here are the corresponding simple element definitions:

<xs:element name="lastname" type="xs:string"/>  
<xs:element name="age" type="xs:integer"/>  
<xs:element name="dateborn" type="xs:date"/>

Complex element

A complex element is an XML element that contains other elements and/or attributes.

There are four kinds of complex elements:

* empty elements
* elements that contain only other elements
* elements that contain only text
* elements that contain both other elements and text

<description>  
It happened on <date lang="norwegian">03.03.99</date> ....  
</description>