# Programarea Clientului Web

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# Tehnologii XML

# Marcarea informatiilor pentru Web

## **Tehnologii XML**

- ☐ Familia XML
  - XML reprezentarea datelor semistructurate
  - Componente de baza
    - □ spatii de nume
    - □ transformarea documentelor XML: CSS, XSL
    - □ validarea documentelor XML: DTD, XML Schema
  - Limbaje bazate pe XML
- Procesari XML
  - Modelul DOM
  - Interfata SAX
- ☐ XML pentru servicii Web: REST, AJAX

# XML - eXtensible Markup Language

- meta-limbaj de marcare
- descendent simplificat al SGML, utilizat in Web
- □ Versiuni:
  - XML 1.0 Rec. W3C (2008, 5<sup>th</sup> edition)
    http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/
  - XML 1.1 Rec. W3C (2006, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition) <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/xml11/">http://www.w3.org/TR/xml11/</a>
- proiectat pentru modelarea, transportul si stocarea datelor (nu pentru prezentare - HTML)
- marcajele nu sunt predefinite

# XML - caracterizare

- format textual
  - human-readable & machine-readable
- marcaje descriptive: <para>, <imagine/>
- independenta datelor
  - comunicarea datelor intre sist. incompatibile
  - independenta hardware/software
  - extinderea marcajelor
- case-sensitivity

# XML - trasaturi

- suport Web, implementare in toate limbajele de programare
- utilizare internationala
  - suport pentru Unicode
  - independent de codificare si limba
- meta-limbaj
  - permite definirea de noi limbaje, portabil
- solutie pentru reprezentarea continutului resurselor Web identificate prin URI

# XML – structura documentelor

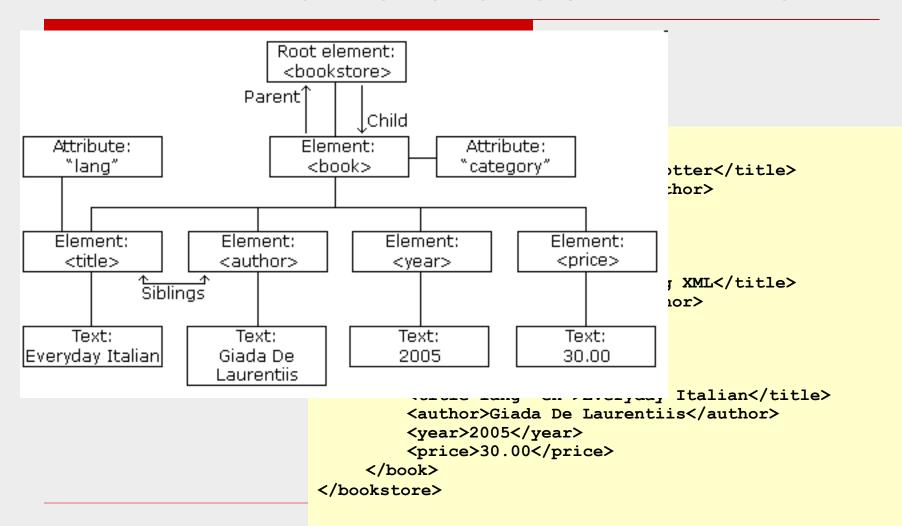
### **Constituenti:**

- declaratia xml
- elemente
- atribute
- entitati
- sectiuni de marcare
- instructiuni de procesare

# XML – structura arborescenta

```
<root>
    <child>
         <subchild>....</subchild>
    </child>
                         <bookstore>
                              <book category="CHILDREN">
</root>
                                  <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
                                  <author>J K. Rowling</author>
                                  <year>2005
                                  <price>29.99</price>
                              </book>
                              <book category="WEB">
                                  <title lang="en">Learning XML</title>
                                  <author>Erik T. Ray</author>
                                  <year>2003</year>
                                  <price>39.95</price>
                              </book>
                              <book category="COOKING">
                                  <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
                                  <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
                                  <year>2005</year>
                                  <price>30.00</price>
                              </book>
                         </bookstore>
```

# XML – structura arborescenta



# XML – Reguli de sintaxa

Document XML bine format (well formed):

- toate elementele trebuie sa aiba marcaje de sfarsit
- marcajele sunt case-sensitive
- elementele XML trebuie imbricate corect
- documentele XML trebuie sa aiba un element radacina
- valorile atributelor furnizate intre ghilimele

### **Declaratia XML**

- specifica versiunea si codificarea documentului
- primul element al documentului
- apare o singura data
- trei atribute posibile:

```
<?xml version="1.0"
encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="yes" ?>
```

### **Elementele**

- componenta structurala a unui document XML (unitateatext)
- specificate prin intermediul marcajelor de inceput si de sfarsit

```
<disciplina>PCW</disciplina>
```

pot avea continut vid

```
<disciplina></disciplina> Sau <disciplina/>
```

- reguli de formare a numelor elementelor:
  - contin litere, numere si alte caractere
  - nu pot incepe cu un numar sau caracter de punctuatie
  - numele incepand cu xml/XML sunt rezervate
  - nu pot contine spatii

### **Elementele**

- trebuie sa fie inchise si imbricate corect
- case-sensitive
- pot contine text si/sau alte elemente

```
<facultate>
   AC are adresa
   <adresa>www.ace.tuiasi.ro</adresa>
   si este o facultate
</facultate>
<center><b>Salut!</b></center>
```

sunt extensibile

### **Elementele**

trebuie sa fie inchise si imbricate corect

```
case-sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/sensitions/s
```

sunt extensibile

### **Atribute**

furnizeaza informatii aditionale despre continut

```
<book category="CHILDREN">
....
```

```
</book>
```

- apar doar in tag-ul de inceput
- scrise intre ghilimele (simple sau duble)
- nu sunt acceptate atribute fara valoare
- case-sensitive
- evitarea atributelor:
  - nu pot contine valori multiple
  - nu pot contine structuri imbricate
  - nu pot fi usor expandate (pentru modificari ulterioare)
- metadate -> atribute; date -> elemente

### **Atribute**

```
<message
```

```
<date>12/03/2009</date>
  <from>Tarzan</from>
  <to>Jane</to>
  <body>Me Tarzan, you Jane</body>
</message>
```

- case-sensitive
- evitarea atributelor:
  - nu pot contine valori mu
  - nu pot contine structuri
  - nu pot fi usor expandate
- metadate -> atribute;

# XML - constitu ( \* date) \* (date)

### **Atribute**

furnizeaza informatii ad
 <book category="CHILDRI</li>

```
</book>
```

- apar doar in tag-ul de in
- scrise intre ghilimele (s
- nu sunt acceptate atrib
- case-sensitive
- evitarea atributelor:
  - nu pot contine valori
  - nu pot contine structi
  - nu pot fi usor expand
- metadate -> atribute;

```
<day>12</day>
        <month>03</month>
        <year>2009</year>
   </date>
   <from>Tarzan</from>
    <to>Jane</to>
    <body>Me Tarzan. You Jane
</message>
<message id="102"</pre>
   <date>
        <day>12</day>
        <month>03</month>
        <year>2009
   </date>
   <from>Jane</from>
        <to>Tarzan</to>
        <body>Show me the
    jungle</body>
</message>
```

date -> elemente

#### Referinte la entitati

- entitate XML = unitate de text (un singur caracter, un alt document)
- constructia sintactica:

```
&nume entitate; Sau %nume entitate; Sau &#numar;
```

entitati predefinite:

Entitate	Referinta la entitatate
<	<
>	>
&	&
6	'
"	"

#### Referinte la entitati

### Sectiuni de marcare

- anumite parti din document necesita procesari speciale:
  - CDATA (character data) inhiba procesarea XML
  - ex.: includerea de cod sursa
  - sintaxa: <! [CDATA[...]]>
  - sectionile CDATA nu pot fi imbricate si nu pot contine sirul ] ]>

### Sectiuni de marcar

- anumite parti dir procesari special
  - CDATA (characte)
    procesarea XML </script>
  - ex.: includerea de cou sursa
  - sintaxa: <! [CDATA[...]]>
  - sectionile CDATA nu pot fi imbricate si nu pot contine sirul ] ]>

<script>
<![CDATA[</pre>

else {

return 1;

return 0;

function matchwo(a,b) {

if (a < b && a < 0) then {

## Instructiuni de procesare

- includ informatii privitoare la aplicatiile (externe) care urmeaza a fi executate pentru procesarea continutului
- <?nume apl ...?>
- *nume\_ap1* nu poate fi *xm1*
- ex.: asociere foi de stiluri

```
<?xml:stylesheet type="text/css" href="stil.css" ?>
```

# XML - utilizare

- separarea datelor de HTML
- simplificarea data sharing
- simplificarea transportului datelor
- simplificarea schimbarilor de platforma
- crearea de noi limbaje Internet

# Tehnologii XML – Familia XML

- XML specification
  - **XML Infoset** descrie o reprezentare abstracta a unui doc XML
  - XPath Data Model adresarea unor parti ale unui doc XML
  - **DOM (Document Object Model)** defineste modul in care datele sunt structurate, accesate si manipulate
  - XQuery limbaj de interogare a colectiilor de date XML
- ☐ XML Accessories
  - extind capabilitatile specificate in XML
  - XML Schema, XML Names
- ☐ XML Transformers (Transducers)
  - transformarea documentelor XML in alte (tipuri de) documente (XML, XHTML, etc.)
  - CSS, XSL (eXtensible Stylesheet Language)
- XML Applications
  - limbaje bazate pe XML

# Aplicatii XML

- Formatarea continutului
  - in cadrul navigatorului Web: XHTML
  - in medii mobile, fara fir: WML (Wireless Markup Language)
  - formulare electronice XForms
  - grafica vectoriala: SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics)
  - grafica 3D: X3D (Extensible Three Dimensions)
- □ Reprezentarea diferitelor tipuri de continut
  - expresii matematice: MathML
  - continut multimedia sincronizat: SMIL (Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language)
  - informatii vocale: VoiceXML
  - componente ale interfetei cu utilizatorul: XUL (Extensible Userinterface Language), XAML (Extensible Application Markup Language)
  - stocarea informatiilor prelucrate de suite de birou (ex. OpenOffice): OpenDocument

# Aplicatii XML (cont.)

- Descrierea resurselor Web
  - cadrul general: RDF (Resource Description Frameweork)
  - exprimarea vocabularelor de meta-date: RSS (Really Simple Syndication), Atom
  - exprimarea de ontologii: OWL (Web Ontology Language)
- Descrierea serviciilor Web
  - serializarea datelor transmise conform paradigmei RPC (Remote Procedure Call): XML-RPC
  - descrierea serviciilor Web: WSDL (Web Service Description Language)
  - exprimarea protocolului de transfer: SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)

# Instrumente XML

- ☐ analizoare (Expat, libxml, MSXML, Apache Xerces)
- instrumente de vizualizare (Firefox, OpenOffice, <oXygen/>, XMLSpy, MS Visual Studio, etc)
- instrumente de formatare (FOP, Saxon, Xalan, XEP, etc)
- instrumente de convertire/arhivare (Tidy, OpenSP)
- sisteme de gestiune a bazelor de date orientate pe text (dbXML, eXist, etc)
- instrumente de modelare conceptuala (pOWL)

# Familia XML – componente de baza

- 1. Spatiile de nume
- 2. Transformarea documentelor XML
- 3. Validarea documentelor XML

# Spatii de nume

date din diverse surse XML => conflicte de nume

 spatiu de nume (namespace): vocabular utilizat pentru identificarea in mod unic a elementelor si a

atributelor

# Spatii de nume

- vocabularul poate fi desemnat de un URI
  - specificat prin atributul xmlns
- optional, se poate atasa un identificator unic fiecarui vocabular
  - QName (nume calificat): prefix:nume

```
<lentBook xmlns:b="http://www.library.com/books/"</pre>
xmlns:p="http://www.library.com/people/">
  <br/>b:book>
    <br/>
<b:title>The Godfather</b:title>
    <br/>
<br/>
b:author>Mario Puzo</b:author>
    <b:year>1969</b:year>
    <br/><b:genre>crime</b:genre>
                                                            1 URI
  </b:book>
  <p:person>
    <p:title>Mr.</p:title>
    <p:name>John Doe</p:name>
    <p:email>johndoe@mail.com</p:email>
  </p:person>
                                                            ator
<lentBook>
       unic rie
                  <lentBook>
                    <b:book xmlns:b="http://www.library.com/books/">
                      <br/>
<b:title>The Godfather</b:title>
           QNar
                      <br/>
<b:author>Mario Puzo</b:author>
                      <b:year>1969</b:year>
                      <br/><b:genre>crime</b:genre>
                    </b:book>
                    <p:person xmlns:p="http://www.library.com/people/">
                      <p:title>Mr.</p:title>
                      <p:name>John Doe</p:name>
                      <p:email>johndoe@mail.com</p:email>
                    </p:person>
                  <lentBook>
```

- un document XML separa continutul de maniera de formatare/procesare
- pentru a prezenta utilizatorului datele XML, trebuie specificata o modalitate de redare (asa-numita foaie de stiluri – stylesheet)
- □ Solutii:
  - CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)
    - sintaxa non-XML, flexibilitate limitata, nu exista context
  - XSL (Extensible Stylesheet Language)
    - sintaxa XML, flexibilitate mai mare, procesare in functie de context, se pot opera modificari de structura XML,...

# Strategii:

- □ 1 foaie de stiluri, N documente
  - se mentine consistenta formatului pentru documente multiple
  - usor de dezvoltat, aplicat si controlat
- N foi de stiluri, 1 document
  - se permit formatari diferite in functie de mediile de redare (ecran, imprimanta, etc) sau de preferinte (ex. skin-uri)
  - usor de produs documente derivate: selectii, sumarizari, indexari, cataloage, ...

### Prezentarea continutului XML via CSS

```
<!-- xml file -->
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="cd catalog.css"?>
<CATALOG>
 <CD>
   <TITLE>Hide your heart</TITLE>
   <ARTIST>Bonnie Tyler
    <COUNTRY>UK</COUNTRY>
   <COMPANY>CBS Records</COMPANY>
    <PRICE>9.90</PRICE>
    <YEAR>1988</YEAR>
  </CD>
</CATALOG>
```

```
<!-- css file -->
Transcatalog (
                                                     Empire Burlesque Bob Dylan
               background-color: #ffffff;
                                                       USA
                                                       Columbia
               width: 100%;
                                                       10.90
Prezen }
                                                       1985
                                                     Hide your heart Bonnie Tyler
     con display: block;
                                                       UK
  <!-- xm] margin-bottom: 30pt;
                                                       CBS Records
                                                       9.90
               margin-left: 0;
  <?xml ve
                                                       1988
  <?xml-st
            TITLE {
                                                     Greatest Hits Dolly Parton
  <CATALOG
                                                       USA
               color: #FF0000;
                                                       RCA
    <CD>
               font-size: 20pt;
                                                       9.90
       <TI1 }
                                                       1982
       <ARTIST {
                                                     Still got the blues Gary Moore
       <COU color: #0000FF;</pre>
                                                       Virgin records
       <COM font-size: 20pt;
                                                       10.20
                                                       1990
       <PR1 }
       <YEZ COUNTRY, PRICE, YEAR, COMPANY {</pre>
                                                     Eros Eros Ramazzotti
               display: block;
    </CD>
                                                       EU
               color: #000000;
                                                       BMG
                                                       9.90
               margin-left: 20pt;
                                                       1997
                                                     One night only Bee Gees
                                                       ΠK
```

### XSL – eXtensible Stylesheet Language

- ☐ Scopuri:
  - Transformarea structurii/continutului documentelor XML
  - Rescrierea documentelor XML => documente XML/XHTML/alte formate
- Inspirat din DSSSL (Document Style Semantics and Specification Language) folosit pentru SGML
- □ Trei componente:
  - XSLT (XSL Transformations) limbaj pentru transformarea documentelor XML
  - XPath limbaj pentru navigare in documente XML
  - XSL-FO (XSL Formatting Objects) limbaj pentru formatarea documentelor XML pe baza unor obiecte de formatare
- Limbaj descriptiv bazat pe reguli, orientat-evenimente

#### Transformarea documentelor XML

#### XSL – eXtensible Stylesheet Language

- □ Document XML ≡ arbore de noduri
- ☐ Tipuri de noduri :
  - Radacina, Elemente, Text, Atribute, Spatii de nume, Instructiuni de procesare, Comentarii
    - pentru noduri de tip text caracterele rezervate trebuie rescrise cu entitati
- □ **Reguli** compuse dintr-un *pattern* (model) si o actiune
- Modelul este exprimat in XPath
- □ Actiunea este specificata in XSLT
- Transformarile se aplica recursiv tuturor nodurilor XML care satisfac modelul/sabloanele de reguli (pattern-matching)

- □ Recomandare W3C (1999) <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath">http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath</a>
- □ Permite adresarea unor parti dintr-un document XML
- Opereaza la nivelul structurii abstracte a documentelor XML (arborele XML)
- Contine o biblioteca de functii standard
  - siruri, valori numerice, date & time, manipularea nodurilor, Qname-urilor si secventelor, valori booleene, etc.
- Constructia de baza este expresia XPath
  - Utilizata pentru navigarea in documente XML

#### Constructia de baza este expresia XPath

- evaluarea se realizeaza in functie de context:
  - un nod al documentului XML
  - pozitie
  - functie de biblioteca
  - declaratie a unui spatiu de nume
- in urma evaluarii expresiei este returnat un obiect:
  - multime de noduri (node-set)
  - boolean (true, false)
  - numar (float)
  - sir de caractere

#### Operatori:

- descendent /
- traversare recursiva //
- wildcard \*
- nodul curent .
- nodul parinte ...
- atribut @
- spatiu de nume ::
- filtru/index []
- pentru booleeni si numere: operatorii uzuali

```
or and = != <= < >= >
+ - * div mod
```

# Exemple:

- □ table/tr[@align="center" or @valign="top"]
  - selecteaza elementele dintr-un element 
     specificate atributele align="center" sau
    valign="top" din cadrul unui element
- □ capitol/nume | capitol/autor
  - va furniza toate elementele <nume> si <autor> descendente ale elementului <capitol>

#### Functii de baza:

```
□ Noduri: id(), position(), count(), name(),
  namespace-uri(), last(), ...
☐ Tipuri de noduri: node(), text(), comment(),
  processing-instruction()
☐ Siruri: concat(), starts-with(), contains(),
   substring(), string-length(), translate(), ...
☐ Boolean: not(), true(), false(), ...
  Numere: sum(), round(), floor(), number(), ...
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<bookstore>
                                            /bookstore/book/title/text()
    <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
                                            Harry Potter
     <year>2005
                                            XQuéry Kick Start
     <price>30.00</price>
                                            Learning XML
    </book>
    <book category="CHILDREN">
                                            /bookstore/book[1]/price/text()
     <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
<author>J K. Rowling</author>
                                            30.00
     <year>2005</year>
     <price>29.99</price>
                                            /bookstore/book[price>35]/price
    </book>
                                            49.99
    <book category="WEB">
     <title lang="en">XQuery Kick Start</title 39.95 <author>James McGovern</author>
     <author>Per Bothner</author>
                                            /bookstore/book[@category=
     <year>2003
                                                             'WEB']/title
     <price>49.99</price>
    </book>
                                            XQuery Kick Start
                                            Learning XML
    <book category="WEB">
     <title lang="en">Learning XML</title>
<author>Erik T. Ray</author>
     <year>2003</year>
     <price>39.95</price>
    </book>
                                               1L
</bookstore>
```

# XSLT (actiunea)

#### **XSLT – XSL Transformations**

- □ Recomandare W3C (1999)
  - http://www.w3.org/TR/xslt
- □ Transforma documentele XML in alte tipuri de continut (XML, HTML, text etc.)
  - documentul original nu este modificat
- ☐ Gandit pentru a fi parte din XSL

```
(XSL \equiv XSLT + XSL-FO)
```

http://www.w3.org/TR/xsl

http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-stylesheet/

Poate fi utilizat independent de XSL

pentru a putea fi folosite, constructiile XSLT trebuie sa apartina spatiului de nume desemnat de URI-ul: <a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform</a>

o foaie de stiluri XSLT are drept element radacina
<xsl:stylesheet> sau <xsl:transform>

 □ include sabloane de transformare (macar un sablon la nivelul radacina)

template rules : instructions

- pentru transformare se utilizeaza expresii XPath folosite la:
  - selectarea nodurilor dorite a fi procesate
  - specificarea conditiilor de procesare
  - generarea textului de iesire (ex. HTML)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="style.xsl"?>
<bookstore>
    <book category="COOKING">
     <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
     <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
<year>2005</year>
     <price>30.00</price>
    </book>
    <book category="CHILDREN">
     <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
     <author>J K. Rowling</author>
     <year>2005</year>
     <price>29.99</price>
    </book>
    <book category="WEB">
     <title lang="en">XQuery Kick Start</title>
     <author>James McGovern</author>
     <author>Per Bothner</author>
<year>2003</year>
     <price>49.99</price>
    </book>
    <book category="WEB">
     <title lang="en">Learning XML</title>
     <author>Erik T. Ray</author>
     <year>2003</year>
     <price>39.95</price>
    </book>
</bookstore>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<?xml version="1.0" end
                      <xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"</pre>
<?xml-stylesheet type="
                       xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
<bookstore>
                      <xsl:template match="/">
   <book category="C()</pre>
     <title lang="én">E
                       <html>
     <author>Giada De
                       <body>
     <year>2005</year
                       <h2>My Book Collection</h2>
     <price>30.00</pri
                       </book>
                        Title
   <book category="CH
                          Author
     <title lang="en">H
                          Year
     <author>J K. Rowl
     <year>2005</year
                        <price>29.99</pri
                        <xsl:for-each select="bookstore/book">
   </book>
                        <xsl:value-of select="title"/>
   <book category="W
                          <xsl:value-of select="author"/>
     <title lang="en">X
                          <xsl:value-of select="year"/>
     <author>James Md
                        <author>Per Bothn
                        </xsl:for-each>
     <year>2003</year
                                         My Book Collection
     <price>49.99</pri
                       </book>
                       </body>
                       </html>
   <book category="W
                                                                   Year
                                             Title
                                                         Author
                      </xsl:template>
     <title lang="én">L
                                         Everyday Italian Giada De Laurentiis 2005
     <author>Erik T. Ra
                      </xsl:stylesheet>
     <year>2003</year
                                         Harry Potter
                                                    J K. Rowling
                                                                   2005
     <price>39.95</pri
                                         Learning XML
                                                    Erik T. Ray
                                                                   2003
   </book>
</bookstore>
```

#### **Modelul XSLT**

- o lista de noduri sursa (*input*) este procesata pentru a genera un fragment de arbore de noduri destinatie (*output*)
- initial se proceseaza nodul radacina, la care se insereaza noduri copil generate de sabloane aplicate unei liste de noduri selectate (recursiv) prin pattern-matching – via expresii Xpath

#### Reguli de aplicare XSLT

- regulile sabloanelor identifica noduri asupra carora se vor aplica transformari
- selectarea nodurilor se face prin XPath
- ☐ un sablon se defineste prin elementul <xsl:template>
- aplicarea unui sablon se realizeaza cu elementul xsl:apply-templates>

#### Crearea arborelui de iesire

- intr-un sablon, orice elemente ce nu apartin spatiului de nume XSLT sunt copiate (fara a fi operate modificari) in arborele de iesire
- extragerea unor valori se face prin elementul
  <xsl:value-of>
- controlul iesirii: <xsl:output>

#### Programe XSLT

#### Functii XSLT de baza:

- nodul curent:
  - current()
- verifica existenta unei functii:
  - function-available()
- formateaza valori numerice:
  - format-number()
- ofera informatii privitoare la sistemul de procesare:
  - system-property()

#### **Necesitati:**

- informatiile marcate in XML sa poata fi regasite, reutilizate si partajate intre aplicatii
- cunoasterea:
  - elementelor/atributelor ce pot fi specificate
  - modului lor de structurare (e.g., ordinea, numarul minim/maxim de aparitii,...)
  - tipului continutului
  - ce este valid si ce reprezinta eroare

#### **Solutie:**

- specificarea modelului structural al documentului (multimea de elemente si atribute permise si regulile de marcare)
- realizata de:
  - companii (Adobe XMP, Sun JSP)
  - industrie (dispozitive mobile WML)
  - persoane ce impartasesc un scop comun (dezvoltatori ai OpenOffice)
  - producatori de instrumente specifice (Microsoft, Oracle)
  - consortii, organizatii non-profit (W3C, OASIS)

- Modelul structural
  - se aplica unei clase de documente XML, in vederea verificarii corectitudinii instantelor apartinand clasei
- ☐ Se au in vedere:
  - numirea elementelor/atributelor
  - definirea regulilor de utilizare a acestora
  - specificarea structurii si continutului
  - oferirea unui set de conventii de numire

- specificarea unui set de constrangeri asociate documentelor
- modalitati de specificare:
  - descrieri DTD, XMLSchema
    - "exista un element <student> avand un atribut nume care are continutul..."
  - reguli Schematron
    - "orice element <student> va avea un atribut nume, iar continutul acestui atribut se va conforma regulii ..."
  - sabloane RELAX NG
    - "orice document din clasa student trebuie sa se potriveasca urmatorului sablon ..."

#### **EXEMPLU SCHEMATRON**

```
<schema xmlns="http://www.ascc.net/xml/schematron" >
    <pattern name="Print positive result only">
      <rul><rule context="AAA">
         <report test="BBB">BBB element is present.</report>
         <report test="@name">AAA contains attribute name.</report>
      </rule>
   </pattern>
   <pattern name="Print negative result only">
      <rule context="AAA">
         <assert test="BBB">BBB element is missing.</assert>
         <assert test="@name">AAA misses attribute name.</assert>
      </rule>
                                   <AAA>
   </pattern>
                                         <BBB/>
                                   </AAA>
</schema>
              conforma reguiii
       ■ sabloane – RELAX
                                   Output:
           ☐ "orice document
                                   Pattern: Print positive result only
              potriveasca urma
                                   /AAA: BBB element is present.
                                   Pattern: Print negative result only
                                    /AAA: AAA misses attribute name.
```

#### **EXEMPLU RELAX NG** <element name="book" xmlns="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"> <oneOrMore> <element name="page"> <text/> </element> </oneOrMore> </element> "exista un eleme nume care are co <page>This is page one.</page> reguli – Schematro <page>This is page two.</page> □ "orice element <</p> </book> nume, iar continu conforma regulii ...' sabloane – RELAX NG "orice document din clasa student trebuie sa se potriveasca urmatorului sablon ...

#### **DTD – Document Type Definition**

- specificare formala a tipurilor de documente (constituenti + structura)
- documentele XML pot avea sau nu un DTD atasat
- daca DTD-ul lipseste, documentul trebuie sa respecte un numar minim de constrangeri (sa fie bine formate - well formed)

### **DTD – Document Type Definition**

- intern sau extern documentului
- regulile sintactice de specificare a metaelementelor DTD provin de la SGML
- DTD-ul poate defini:
  - structura continutului
  - indicatori de aparitie
  - conectori
  - exceptii

#### DTD - intern

- the document type declaration must be placed between the XML declaration and the first element (root element) in the document.
- the keyword DOCTYPE must be followed by the name of the root element in the XML document.
- the keyword DOCTYPE must be in upper case.

<!DOCTYPE root element [</pre>

#### DTD - intern

the document type Definition (DTD):

elements/attributes/entities/notations/
processing instructions/comments/PE references

(root element) in []>

#### DTD - extern

- pot fi utilizate in documente multiple
- privat:
- <!DOCTYPE root\_element **SYSTEM** "DTD\_location">
- public:
- <!DOCTYPE root\_element **PUBLIC** "DTD\_name" "DTD\_location">
- document XML ce contine elemente, atribute sau entitati referite sau definite intr-un DTD extern:
  - <?xml version="1.x" standalone="no"?>

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
DTD - extern
                      <!DOCTYPE bookstore SYSTEM "Book.dtd">
                      <bookstore>
                          <book>
                               <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
pot fi utilizate
                               <author>J K. Rowling</author>
                               <ISBN>978-0590353403</ISBN>
privat:
                               <year>2005
                               <price>29.99</price>
<!DOCTYPE root eler
                        </book>
                       </bookstore>
public:
<!DOCTYPE bookstore [</pre>
                                                          ocation">
      <!ELEMENT bookstore (book+)>
       <!ELEMENT book (title, author, ISBN, year, price)>
       <!ELEMENT title (#PCDATA)>
       <!ELEMENT author (#PCDATA)>
                                                          te sau
      <!ELEMENT ISBN (#PCDATA)>
       <!ELEMENT year (#PCDATA)>
                                                          tern:
       <!ELEMENT price (#PCDATA)>
       <!ATTLIST title lang (en|fr|de|ro) "en">
                                                          >
   1>
```

#### DTD - extern

#### XML Schema

- alternativa la DTD, bazata pe XML
- descrie structura unui document XML
- XML Schema Definition (XSD)
- avantaje:
  - extensibile
  - mai bogate si mai puternice decat DTD
  - scrise in XML
  - suporta tipuri de date
  - suporta spatii de nume
- se foloseste spatiul de nume definit de

http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema

#### **XML Schema**

#### Defineste:

- elementele ce pot aparea intr-un document
- atributele ce pot aparea intr-un document
- elementele care sunt de tip child
- numarul de elemente child
- daca un element este vid sau daca poate include text
- ☐ tipurile de date pentru elemente si atribute
- valori implicite si fixe pentru elemente si atribute

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
                 <book
                xmlns=http://www.somebookstore.com
Validar xmlns=http://www.somebookstore.com
xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance
                 xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.somebookstore.com/book.xsd">
                         <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
                         <author>J K. Rowling</author>
XMLSch
                         <ISBN>978-0590353403</ISBN>
                         <year>2005
Defineste </book>
                         <price>29.99</price>
elementare de por aparea mar an
<?xml version="1.0"?>
                                                              nt
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
    <xs:element name="book">
       <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
             <xs:element name="title" type="xs:string"/>
             <xs:element name="author" type="xs:string"/>
             <xs:element name="ISBN" type="xs:string"/>
             <xs:element name="year" type="xs:unsignedInt"/>
             <xs:element name="price" type="xs:float"/>
          </xs:sequence>
                                                              ute
       </r></xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
</xs:schema>
```

# Procesarea documentelor XML

#### Procesoare (analizoare, parser) XML:

- fara validare verifica doar daca documentul este bine-format (expat, libxml, MSXML,...)
- cu validare verifica daca documentul este valid, folosind un DTD sau o Schema (Apache Xerces, JAXP, MSXML,...)

### Procesarea documentelor XML

#### Tipuri de procesari XML:

- Procesare manuala
   (e.g., expresii regulate)
- Procesare obiectuala

Procesare condusa de evenimente

Procesare simplificata

```
(XML Reader/Writer, e.g., .NET XmlTextReader/Writer)
```

Procesare particulara (via API-uri specializate –

# **Document Object Model (DOM)**

- o reprezentare a documentelor (X)HTML/XML sub forma unui set de obiecte
- cross-platform
- language independent
- permite accesarea si modificarea dinamica a continutului, structurii si stilului unui document

# **Document Object Model (DOM)**

- Standardizare (W3C) 3 parti:
  - Core DOM model standard pt. orice document structurat
  - XML DOM model standard pt. documente XML
  - HTML DOM model standard pt. documente HTML
- □ DOM Level 1 (1998)
  - core elements
- □ DOM Level 2 (2000)
  - getElementById
  - event model
  - suport pt. spatii de nume XML
  - suport pt. CSS
- □ DOM Level 3 (2004)
  - suport pt. Xpath
  - tratare evenimente tastatura
  - interfata pt. serializarea documentelor in format XML
- □ DOM Level 4 (Nov. 2015 W3C Recomm.)

- Scop: procesarea obiectuala a documentelor XML/HTML
- Interfata abstracta de programare a aplicatiilor (API) pentru XML/HTML
- Independent de platforma & limbaj
- Defineste
  - structura logica arborescenta a documentelor XML
  - modalitatile de accesare si modificare a lor
- Document ≡ set de obiecte

- documentul XML = set de obiecte nod
  - nodurile pot fi accesate cu JavaScript sau alt lbj de programare
- interfata de programare a DOM este definita de un set standard de *metode* si *proprietati*
- ofera o modalitate de accesare si de modificare a reprezentarii interne a unui document XML
- nu implica o implementare concreta, particulara:
  - se ofera interfete de procesare independente de implementare
  - specificarea interfetelor: IDL (Interface Description Language)

- Proprietati XML DOM
  - x.nodeName the name of x
  - x.nodeValue the value of x
  - x.nodeType the node type of x
  - x.parentNode the parent node of x
  - x.childNodes the child nodes of x
  - x.attributes the attribute nodes of x
- Metode XML DOM
  - x.getElementsByTagName(name) get all elements with a specified tag name
  - x.appendChild(node) insert a child node to x
  - x.removeChild(node) remove a child node from x

- Proprietati XML DOM
  - x.nodeName the name of x
    - □ Read-only
    - $\square$  nod element = tag name
    - □ nod atribut = attribute name
    - $\square$  nod text = #text
    - □ nod document= #document
  - x.nodeValue the value of x
    - □ nod element = undefined
    - □ nod text = textul in sine
    - □ nod atribut = valoarea atributului

- Proprietati XML DOM
  - x.nodeType the node type of x
    - □ Read-only
    - $\square$  nod element = 1
    - $\square$  nod atribut = 2
    - $\square$  nod text = 3
    - □ nod comentariu = 8
    - □ nod document= 9

#### □ Traversarea arborelui DOM

```
x=xmlDoc.documentElement.childNodes;
for (i=0;i<\mathbf{x}.length;i++)
  document.write(x[i].nodeName);
  document.write(": ");
  document.write(x[i].childNodes[0].nodeValue);
  document.write("<br />");
x = xmlDoc.documentElement.firstChild;
while(x){
  document.write(x.nodeName);
  document.write(": ");
  document.write(x.childNodes[0].nodeValue);
  document.write("<br />");
  x = x.nextSibling;
```

#### **DOM - Implementari**

domxml - extensie pentru PHP
 JAXP - parte integranta din J2SE (javax.xml.\*)
 JDOM - interfata de programare special construita pentru Java: http://www.jdom.org
 libxml - API oferit de GNOME: http://xmlsoft.org
 MSDOM - procesari XML pe partea client/server in C/C++, JScript si VBScript (MSIE, IIS+ASP, Windows, ...) - inclus in MSXML SDK
 Xerces DOM API - platforma XML pentru C++ si Java: http://xml.apache.org/
 XmlDocument - clasa oferita de .NET Framework (C#, J#, VB.NET,...)
 XML::DOM - modul Perl pentru DOM 1, bazat pe Expat (XML::Parser)
 ...

### Procesarea documentelor XML

#### Tipuri de procesari XML:

- Procesare manuala
   (e.g., expresii regulate)
- Procesare obiectuala (DOM & non-DOM)
- Procesare condusa de evenimente (SAX & non-SAX)
- Procesare simplificata (XML Reader/Writer)
- Procesare particulara (via API-uri specializate e.g., RDF, RSS, SOAP, SVG)

### SAX - Simple API for XML

- Caracterizare
- Modelul procesarii
- Implementari
- SAX versus DOM

#### □ Scop:

- manipularea documentelor XML fara ca in prealabil sa fie construit arborele de noduri-obiect
- ⇒ documentul nu trebuie stocat complet in memorie inainte de a fi efectiv prelucrat

ofera o procesare XML secventiala (liniara), orientata-evenimente

- efort independent (de W3C) de standardizare a procesarii XML condusa de evenimente
  - SAX 1.0
  - SAX 2.0 (spatii de nume + extensii)
- larg acceptat ca standard industrial
  - http://www.megginson.com/SAX/
  - http://www.saxproject.org

#### Modelul procesarii

- pentru fiecare tip de constructie XML (inceput de tag, sfirsit de tag, continut, instructiune de procesare, comentariu,...) se va genera un eveniment care va fi tratat de o functie/metoda (handler)
  - functiile de tratare se specifica de catre programator, pentru fiecare tip de constructie in parte
- programul consuma si trateaza evenimente produse de procesorul SAX

#### Modelul procesarii

pentru fiecare tip de constructie XML (inceput de tag, sfirsit de tag, continut, instructiune de <?xml version="1.0"?>

```
<doc>
<para>Hello, world!</para>
</doc>
start document
start element: doc
start element: para
characters: Hello, world!
end element: para
end element: doc
end document
```

#### Modelul procesarii

- Minimal, trebuie definite urmatoarele functii/metode:
  - trateaza\_tag\_inceput (procesor, tag, atrib)
  - trateaza\_tag\_sfirsit (procesor, tag)
  - trateaza\_date\_caract (procesor, date)

#### Modelul procesarii

- se ataseaza pentru fiecare eveniment de aparitie a tag-ului de inceput, a tag-ului de sfirsit si a datelor-continut una dintre functiile de tratare oferite de SAX, respectiv:
  - set\_element\_handler (trateaza\_tag\_inceput, trateaza\_tag\_sfirsit)
  - set\_character\_data\_handler
    (trateaza\_date\_caract)

- ☐ implementarea de referinta SAX: pachetul Java org.xml.sax
- □ 5 grupuri de clase si interfete:
  - interfete implementate de procesorul XML analizorul XML se mai numeste si SAX Driver
  - interfete implementate de aplicatia care doreste sa prelucreze documentele XML via driverul SAX: DocumentHandler, ErrorHandler, DTDHandler, EntityResolver - Optionale
  - clase SAX standard (atat pentru procesoare cat si pentru aplicatii): inputSource, SAXException, SAXParseException si HandlerBase implementate in intregime de SAX
  - clase aditionale specifice Java, complet implementate:
    Parser-Factory, AttributeListImpl Si LocatorImpl
  - clase demonstrative (in fapt, aplicatii Java): nu fac parte din specificatiile de baza ale SAX si pot sa nu apara in implementari SAX in alte limbaje

#### Implementari:

- ☐ **libxml** API oferit de GNOME (C)
- MSSAX procesari SAX in C/C++, JScript, VBScript inclus in MSXML SDK (vezi si SAX Win32 AppWizard)
- org.xml.sax API pentru Java
- QSAX parte a Trillian Qt (C++)
- Xerces SAX API platforma XML pentru C++ si Java: <a href="http://xml.apache.org/">http://xml.apache.org/</a>
- ☐ XML::Parser modul Perl (bazat pe Expat)
- ml\_\*() functii PHP

# Interfata SAX - exemplu

```
<bookstore>
 <book category="COOKING">
    <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
    <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
   <year>2005</year>
   <price>30.00</price>
 </book>
 <book category="CHILDREN">
    <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
    <author>J K. Rowling</author>
   <year>2005</year>
   <price>29.99</price>
 </book>
 <book category="WEB">
    <title lang="en">Learning XML</title>
    <author>Erik T. Ray</author>
   <year>2003</year>
   <price>39.95</price>
 </book>
</bookstore>
```

```
//clasa de tratare a evenimentelor de procesare SAX
class BooksSAX extends DefaultHandler {
 // stiva de elemente
 private Stack<String> stiva = new Stack<String> ();
 // metoda de tratare a evenimentului 'inceput de tag'
 public void startElement (String uri, String local, String qName,
                           Attributes atts) throws SAXException {
 // metoda de tratare a evenimentului 'final de tag'
 public void endElement (String uri, String local, String qName)
                              throws SAXException {
  // metoda de tratare a evenimentului 'continut text'
 public void characters (char buf [], int offset, int length)
                              throws SAXException {
```

```
// clasa de procesare SAX
public class SAX {
  // argv[0] reprezinta URI-ul documentului XML
  public static void main (String argv []) {
    XMLReader prod; // producatorul SAX
    BooksSAX cons; // consumatorul SAX
    // instantiem procesorul SAX
      prod = XMLReaderFactory.createXMLReader ();
    // consumam toate evenimentele SAX
      cons = new BooksSAX ();
    // stabilim maniera de tratare a continutului
      prod.setContentHandler (cons);
    // stabilim maniera de raportare a erorilor
      prod.setErrorHandler (cons);
    // startam procesarea SAX (producerea de evenimente)
      prod.parse (argv [0]);
} }
```

> java SAX books.xml

COOKING: Everyday Italian

CHILDREN: Harry Potter

WEB: Learning XML

#### DOM vs SAX

#### Cind trebuie folosit SAX?

- Procesarea unor documente de mari dimensiuni
- Necesitatea abandonarii procesarii (procesorul SAX poate fi oprit oricand)
- Extragerea unor informatii de mici dimensiuni
- Crearea unei structuri noi de document XML
- Utilizarea in contextul unor resurse computationale reduse (memorie scazuta, largime de banda ingusta,...)

#### DOM vs SAX

#### Cind trebuie folosit DOM?

- Accesul direct la datele dintr-un document XML
- Cautari complexe
- Necesitatea efectuarii de transformari XSL
- Filtrarea complexa a datelor via XPath
- Necesitatea modificarii si salvarii documentelor XML
- In contextul procesarii XML direct in cadrul navigatorului

#### DOM vs SAX

- DOM necesita incarcarea completa a documentului XML in vederea procesarii ca arbore
- □ SAX necesita pentru procesare existenta unor fragmente reduse din document, efectuindu-se o prelucrare liniara (sir de evenimente)
- SAX poate fi utilizat pentru generarea de arbori DOM; invers, arborii DOM pot fi traversati pentru a se emite evenimente SAX
- □ In cazul unor structuri XML sofisticate, modul de procesare SAX poate fi inadecvat
- Unele implementari SAX ofera suport pentru validari si transformari
- Uzual, se folosesc ambele API-uri

### XML vs browser

- ☐ XML Data Islands (deprecated)
  - date XML incorporate in pagina HTML
  - doar in Internet Explorer

<html>

□ ex:

### XML vs browser

- □ IE behaviors
  - a way to add behaviors to XML (or HTML) elements with the use of CSS styles.
  - doar in Internet Explorer
- □ ex.:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 { behavior: url(behave.htc) }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Mouse over me!!!</h1>
```

XML (or

### HIML) elements with the use of CSS

#### behave htc:

</body>

```
<attach for="element" event="onmouseover" handler="hig_lite" />
<attach for="element" event="onmouseout" handler="low_lite" />

<script type="text/javascript">
function hig_lite()
{
  element.style.color='red';
}

function low_lite()
{
  element.style.color='blue';
}
</script>
```

## XML vs browser

- diferente in parsarea DOM
  - modul in care sunt tratate spatiile albe si liniile noi

## XML vs browser

- □ E4X = JavaScript for XML (deprecated)
  - o noua extensie a JavaScript
  - standardizat in 2004 (ECMA-357)
  - adauga in JavaScript suport direct pt. XML
  - XML = object JavaScript

```
var x = new XML()
var y = new Date()
var z = new Array()
```

- usurinta in parsarea si manipularea unui document XML
- doar in Firefox (deocamdata..)

```
<order>
    <date>2005-08-01</date>
    <customer>
       <firstname>John</firstname>
       <lastname>Johnson
    </customer>
    <item>
       <name>Lamp</name>
       \neq 5/qty>
       <price>155.00</price>
    </item>
</order>
     standa var order = new XML(txt);
     adaug //calculare pret var total=order.item.qty * order.item.price;
     XML =
                 //adaugare item nou
                order.item+=
                <item>
                <name>Chair</name>
                <qty>10</qty>
                <price>36.00</price>
                </item>;
      usurın
                 //calculare pret total
       docum var price=0;
                for each (i in order.item)
       doar in
                  price+= i.qty*i.price;
```

## **AJAX**

#### AJAX – Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

#### Context:

aplicatii Web ce ofera o interactiune bogata cu utilizatorul

### **AJAX**

- NU este un limbaj de programare
- modalitate de utilizare a JavaScript
- o modalitate de a downloada date de la un server fara reincarcarea paginii
- permite prezentarea dinamica a datelor sau actualizarea paginii fara a incomoda desfasurarea actiunilor utilizatorului
- permite crearea de situri web user-friendly

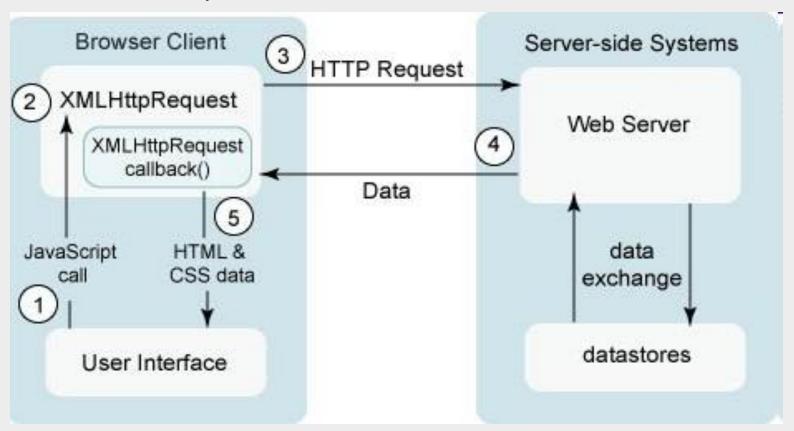
- Aplicatie web bogata: sit web care imita experienta unei aplicatii desktop
  - interactiune continua a utilizatorului
- □ Applicatii web de la Google:
  - Gmail, Google Maps, Google Docs and Spreadsheets
- Aplicatiile web pot folosi Ajax pentru a combate:
  - reactia lenta a interfetelor cu utilizatorul
  - lipsa unei interactiuni user-friendly
  - natura neplacuta a sablonului "click-waitrefresh"

#### Caracterizare:

- reprezinta o suita de tehnologii deschise, incorporand:
  - limbaje standardizate de prezentare a datelor ((X)HTML, CSS)
  - redare si interactiune via DOM
  - interschimb si manipulare de date prin XML si/sau XSLT
  - procesare prin limbajul ECMAScript/JavaScript (ECMA)

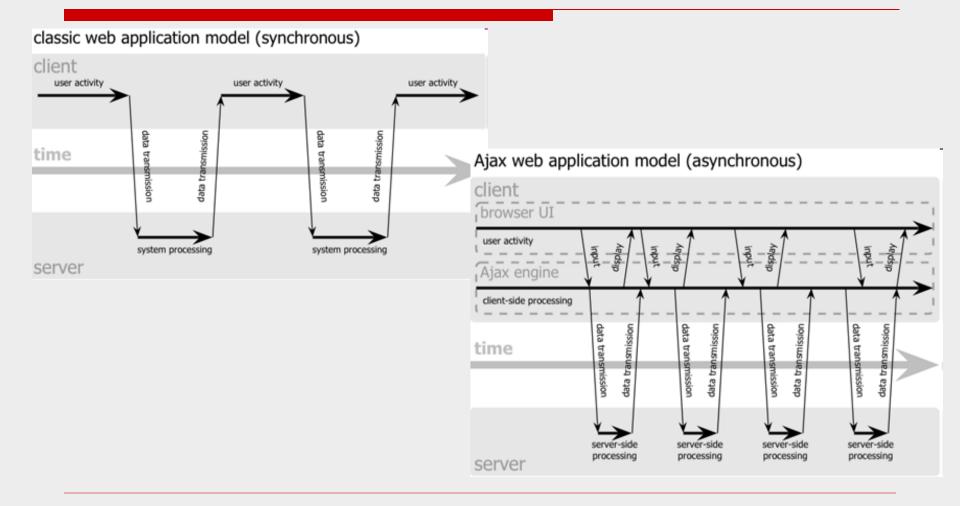
- Componenta de baza: obiectul XMLHttpRequest pus la dispozitie de browser-ul Web:
  - permite realizarea de cereri HTTP (ex. GET sau POST) dintr-un program ruland la nivel de client (browser) spre o aplicatie server, asincron
  - continutul fisierului transferat poate fi accesat in pagina web prin intermediul DOM
  - rezultat:
    - pagina web a utilizatorului este actualizata dinamic fara a fi reincarcata in intregime
  - Implementarea depinde de navigator:
    - ☐ Firefox object nativ
    - □ Internet Explorer 5,6 instantiat drept object ActiveX
    - ☐ Safari 1.2+, Opera 8.0+

#### Cerere AJAX tipica:



#### Cerere AJAX tipica:

- 1. Utilizatorul activeaza un control, invocand o functie ce trateaza evenimentul respectiv
- 2. Codul JS al functiei creeaza un obiect XMLHttpRequest
- Obiectul XMLHttpRequest cere un document de la un server web
  - Serverul obtine datele corespunzatoare si le trimite
- 4. XMLHttpRequest genereaza un eveniment pentru a anunta sosirea datelor cerute
  - Se poate atasa o functie de tratare a acestui eveniment (handler) pentru a notifica sosirea datelor
- 5. Functia handler proceseaza datele si le afiseaza



# **Obiectul XMLHttpRequest**

#### ■ Metode:

abort, getAllResponseHeaders,
getResponseHeader, open, send,
setRequestHeader

### □ Proprietati:

onreadystatechange, readyState,
responseText, responseXML, status,
statusText

# **Obiectul XMLHttpRequest**

```
☐ Metode:
 open( Method, URL, Asynchronous, UserName, Password )
       Method - metoda HTTP (GET, POST, HEAD, PUT,
 DELETE, OPTIONS)
       URL - adresa resursei (in acelasi domeniu cu
 sursa)
       Asynchronous - boolean (false blocheaza executia
 scriptului pana la finalizarea cererii)
 Username, Password - parametri de autentificare
 send( Data )
 Data - orice tip (disponibil limbajului de scripting)
ce poate fi serializat
```

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#### Utilizare:

```
//cod intr-o functie ce trateaza un eveniment
//provenit de la un control onscreen

var ajax = new XMLHttpRequest();
ajax.onreadystatechange = function;
ajax.open("GET", url, true);
ajax.send(null);
```

- se ataseaza o functie de tratare a evenimentului onreadystatechange
- functia va fi apelata la o schimbare a starii cererii, ex. la terminare
- **function** contine codul ce trebuie executat la incheierea cererii
- *url* reprezinta resursa ce se doreste a fi adusa de pe server

#### Proprietatea readyState

- mentine status-ul cererii
- valori posibile:
  - 0 cerere neinitializata
  - □ 1 set-up (dupa invocarea cu succes a metodei open)
  - □ 2 sent (dupa invocarea cu succes a metodei send si primirea headerelor HTTP ale raspunsului)
  - □ 3 in progress (la inceperea incarcarii continutului raspunsului HTTP)
  - □ 4 complete (la terminarea incarcarii continutului raspunsului HTTP)

#### **Utilizare:**

```
var ajax = new XMLHttpRequest();
ajax.onreadystatechange = function() {
if (ajax.readyState == 4) {
      if (ajax.status == 200) {
            do something with ajax.responseText;
      else {
            code to handle the error;
ajax.open("GET", url, true);
ajax.send(null);
```

#### Rapunsul HTTP:

- responseXML
  - contine un obiect DOM document daca
    - raspunsul serverului este un XML valid si
    - headerul Content-Type setat de server este un Internet media type pt. XML
- responseText
  - contine raspunsul serverului in format text, indiferent daca acesta este interpretat ca XML sau nu

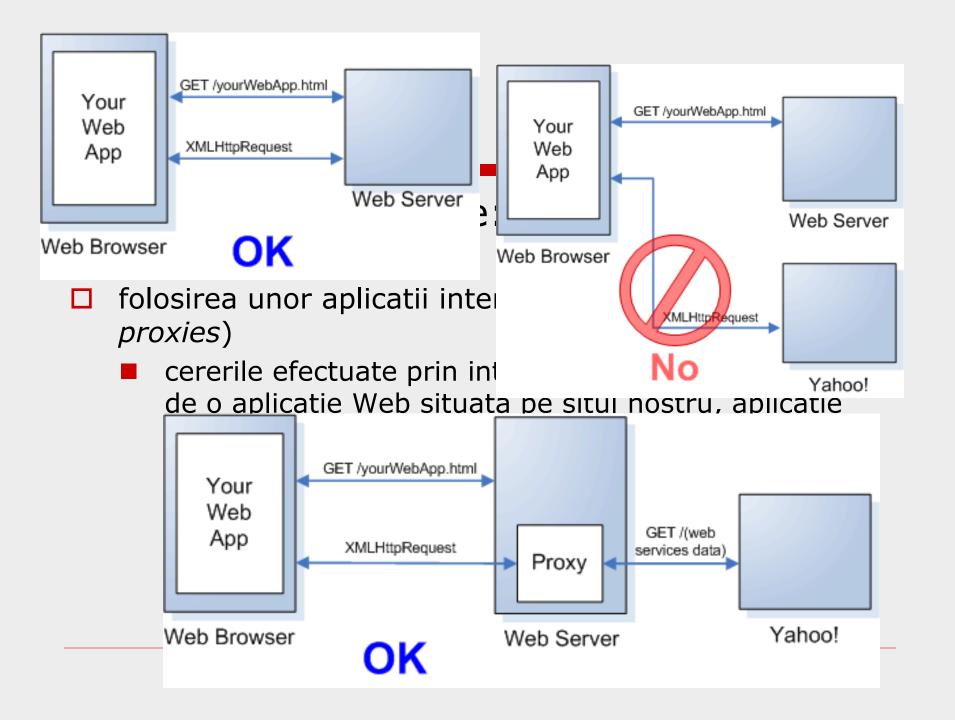
#### Restrictii de securitate:

- navigatoarele Web impun anumite restrictii de executie a programelor Javascript
- same origin policy:
  - nu pot fi realizate cereri HTTP via obiectul xMLHttpRequest decat asupra server-ului care gazduieste documentul din care provin cererile

www.exemplu.com/a/b/c.html
poate transfera fisiere doar de pe
www.exemplu.com

### Restrictii de securitate: solutii (1)

- folosirea unor aplicatii intermediare (application proxies)
  - cererile efectuate prin intermediul AJAX vor fi preluate de o aplicatie Web situata pe situl nostru, aplicatie care va realiza invocarea serviciului Web dorit si va returna rezultatele documentului care a realizat acea cerere



#### Restrictii de securitate: solutii (2)

- ajustarea configuratiei serverului Web
  - orice cerere provenita via AJAX sa fie dirijata, in mod transparent, spre aplicatia dorita
  - Apache proxy
  - Apache mod\_rewrite utilizand directiva passthru
    - □ <a href="http://www.xml.com/lpt/a/1627">http://www.xml.com/lpt/a/1627</a>
  - IIS 7+ addon Application Request Routing
    - http://thethoughtfulcoder.com/2009/09/09/Cross-Domain-AJAX-Call-Using-IIS-7-And-Microsoft-URL-Rewrite

# Restrictii de securitate: solutii (3)

- recurgerea la solutii alternative de transfer asincron
  - utilizarea JSON si a invocarii la cerere a programelor JavaScript via elementul XHTML <script>
  - nu necesita XMLHttpRequest

# Restrictii de securitate: solutii (3)

```
<html>
<head>
 <title>How Many Pictures Of Madonna Do We Have?</title>
 </head>
 </body>
 <script type="text/javascript">
 function ws results(obj) {
          alert(obj.ResultSet.totalResultsAvailable);
 </script>
 <script type="text/javascript"</pre>
          src="http://search.yahooapis.com/ImageSearchService/V1/
          imageSearch?appid=YahooDemo&query=Madonna&
          output=json&callback=ws results">
 </script>
 <body></body>
 </html>
```

	<u>-</u>	,
	XmlHttpRequest	Dynamic SCript Tag
Cross-browser compatible?	No	Yes
Cross-domain browser security enforced?	Yes	No
Can receive HTTP status codes?	Yes	No (fails on any HTTP status other than 200)
Supports HTTP GET and POST?	Yes	No (GET only)
Can send/receive HTTP headers?	Yes	No
Can receive XML?	Yes	Yes (but only embedded in a JavaScript statement)
Can receive JSON?	Yes	Yes (but only embedded in a JavaScript statement)
Offers synchronous and asynchronous calls?	Yes	No (asynchronous only)

- □ Restrictii de securitate: solutii (4)
- CORS Cross-Origin Resource Sharing
  - W3C Working Draft (iulie 2010)
  - defineste un mecanism de activare la nivelul clientului a cererilor cross-origin
  - implementari:
    - ☐ Firefox 3.5+
    - ☐ Safari 4+
    - □ IE 8 (obiectul XDomainRequest)

- specificatie ce consta in interschimbarea de headere intre client si server
- permite efectuarea de cereri cross-site
- adauga noi headere HTTP ce permit serverelor sa trimita resurse unor domenii specificate
  - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Access control CORS

# **Simple requests** – allow:

■Methods: GET, HEAD, POST

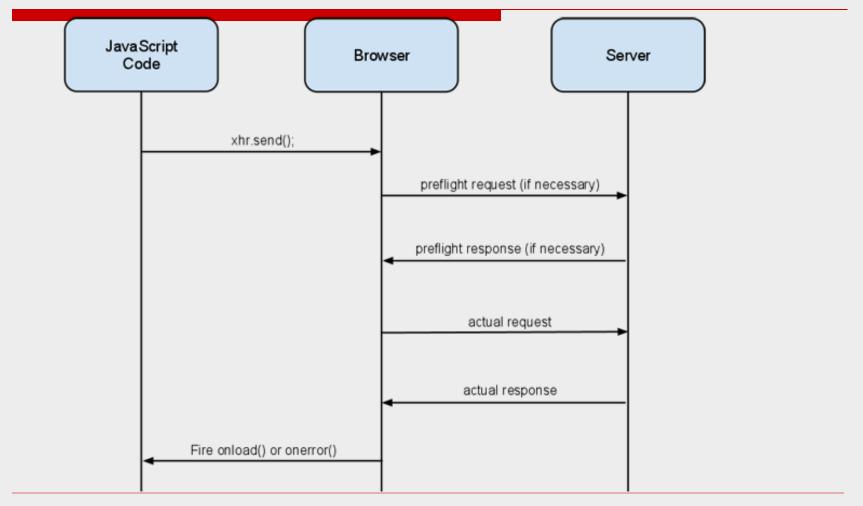
□Manually-set headers: Accept, Accept-Language, Content-Language, Content-Type

□Content-Type values: application/x-www-form-urlencoded, multipart/form-data, text/plain

- browser-ul trimite header-ul ORIGIN
  - schema (http:// sau https://)
  - domeniul paginii care face cererea
- serverul trebuie sa trimita inapoi headerul corect
  - Access-Control-Allow-Origin pt originea in cauza sau "\*" pt toate domeniile daca resursa este publica

- pt. cererile cu metode HTTP ce pot cauza efecte secundare asupra datelor utilizator (pt. alte met. decat GET sau pt. POST cu anumite MIME type-uri)
  - browser-ul tb. sa faca o cerere "preflighted":
    - se solicita metodele suportate de la server (cu HTTP OPTIONS)
    - □ la aprobarea serverului se trimite cererea cu metoda HTTP efectiva
- serverele pot notifica clientii daca este necesara transmiterea de "credentials" (cookies sau HTTP Authentication) impreuna cu cerearea

# AJAX - CORS flow



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# cereri simple

Ex: <a href="http://foo.example">http://foo.example</a> efectueaza o

cerere AJAX/CORS catre

http://bar.other

```
CLIENT:

GET /publicNotaries/ HTTP/1.1

Referer: http://foo.example/notary-mashup/
Origin: http://foo.example
```

□ cereri simp

```
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://foo.example
Content-Type: application/xml
```

```
var url = "http://bar.other/publicNotaries/"
if(XMLHttpRequest)
  var request = new XMLHttpRequest();
  if("withCredentials" in request) { // Firefox 3.5 and Safari 4
   request.open('GET', url, true);
   request.onreadystatechange = handler;
   request.send();
  else if (XDomainRequest) { // IE8
   var xdr = new XDomainRequest();
   xdr.open("get", url);
   xdr.send();
   // handle XDR responses -- not shown here :-)
 // This version of XHR does not support CORS
 // Handle accordingly
```

- cereri "preflighted"
  - folosesc alte metode decat POST sau GET
  - utilizeaza headere custom
  - corpul cererii are alt MIME type decat text/plain
- NU este suportata de obiectul XDomainRequest din IE8
- mecanismul de "preflight"
  - in seama browser-ului
- ☐ Ex: <a href="http://foo.example">http://foo.example</a> efectueaza o cerere catre <a href="http://bar.other">http://bar.other</a>

```
CLIENT:
OPTIONS /resources/post-here/ HTTP/1.1
Origin: http://foo.example
Access-Control-Request-Method: POST
Access-Control-Request-Headers: X-PINGOTHER
                                SERVER:
                                HTTP/1.1 200 OK
var invocation = new XMLHttpRed
                                Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://foo.example
var url = 'http://bar.other/res
                                Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST, GET, OPTIONS
var body = 'Arun';
                                Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-PINGOTHER
function callOtherDomain(){
//mecanism detectie capabilitat Access-Control-Max-Age: 1728000
//...
if (invocation)
    invocation.open('POST', url, true);
    invocation.setRequestHeader('X-PINGOTHER', 'pingpong');
     invocation.setRequestHeader('Content-Type', 'application/xml');
     invocation.onreadystatechange = handler;
     invocation.send(body);
```

- u mecanismur de premgnu
  - in seama browser-ului
- ☐ Ex: <a href="http://foo.example">http://foo.example</a> efectueaza o cerere catre <a href="http://bar.other">http://bar.other</a>

- cereri cu credentials
  - cookies
  - HTTP Auth
- se seteaza proprietatea withCredentials a obiectului XMLHttpRequest
  - NU este suportata in IE8
- □ Ex.: <a href="http://foo.example">http://foo.example</a> face o cerere catre <a href="http://bar.other">http://bar.other</a> si doreste sa transmita un Cookie
  - comportament asemanator cu cererile simple

```
var request = new XMLHttpRequest();
var url = 'http://bar.other/resources/credentialed-content/';
function callOtherDomain(){
  if(request)
  {
    request.open('GET', url, true);
    request.withCredentials = "true";
    request.onreadystatechange = handler;
    request.send();
}
```

- Ex.: <a href="http://foo.example">http://foo.example</a> face o cerere catre <a href="http://bar.other">http://bar.other</a> si doreste sa transmita un Cookie
  - comportament asemanator cu cererile simple

- Enabling CORS
  - se adauga headerul HTTP Access-Control-Allow-Origin: "\*"
- Apache
  - in fisierul .htaccess
    - □ Header set Access-Control-Allow-Origin "\*"
- PHP

- Enabling CORS
  - se adauga headerul HTTP Access-Control-Allow-Origin:
- □ IIS 6
  - Open Internet Information Service (IIS) Manager
  - Right click the site you want to enable CORS for and go to Properties
  - Change to the HTTP Headers tab
  - In the Custom HTTP headers section, click Add
  - Enter Access-Control-Allow-Origin as the header name
  - Enter \* as the header value
  - Click Ok twice

- Enabling CORS
  - se adauga headerul HTTP Access-Control-Allow-Origin: "\*"
- □ IIS 7
  - in fisierul web.config:

# ■ Enabling CORS

se adauga headerul HTTP Access-Control-Allow-Origin: "\*"

#### ☐ ASP.NET

Response.AppendHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Origin", "\*");