cnxml-202-vhvl - XSLT - Countries Quizes

Cho file xml dữ liêu như sau:

countries.xml

Học viên có thể dùng link sau để thử nghiệm với XSLT http://xsltransform.net/

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Câu 1

Return all countries with population between 9 and 10 million. Retain the structure of country elements from the original data.

Output

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<country name="Malawi" population="9452844" area="118480"/>
<country name="Mali" population="9653261" area="1240000">
  <language percentage="80">Bambara</language>
</country>
<country name="Niger" population="9113001" area="1267000"/>
<country name="Portugal" population="9865114" area="92080">
  <language percentage="100">Portuguese</language>
</country>
<country name="Senegal" population="9092749" area="196190">
 <city>
    <name>Dakar</name>
    <population>1382000/population>
  </city>
</country>
<country name="Somalia" population="9639151" area="637660"/>
<country name="Tunisia" population="9019687" area="163610"/>
<country name="Zambia" population="9159072" area="752610"/>
```

Câu 2

- Create a table using HTML constructs that lists all countries that have more than 3 languages.
- Each row should contain the country name in bold, population, area, and number of languages.
- Sort the rows in descending order of number of languages.
- No header is needed for the table, but use to make it format nicely, should you choose to check your result in a browser.

Hint: You may find the data-type and order attributes of <xsl:sort> to be useful.

Output:

```
<html>
<b>Pakistan</b>
  129275664
  803940
  8
 <b>Iran</b>
  66094264
  1648000
  7
 <b>Georgia</b>
  5219810
  69700
  4
 <b>Macedonia</b>
  2104035
  25333
  4
 <b>Switzerland</b>
  7207060
  41290
```

```
4

</html>
```

Câu 3

Create an alternate version of the countries database: for each country, include its name and population as sublements, and the number of languages and number of cities as attributes (called "languages" and "cities" respectively).

Output:

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Câu 4

Find all country names containing the string "stan"; return each one within a "Stan" element.

Note: To specify quotes within an already-quoted XPath expression, use quot; .

Output:

```
<Stan>Afghanistan</Stan>
<Stan>Kazakstan</Stan>
<Stan>Kyrgyzstan</Stan>
<Stan>Pakistan</Stan>
<Stan>Tajikistan</Stan>
<Stan>Turkmenistan</Stan>
<Stan>Uzbekistan</Stan>
```

Câu 5

Remove from the data all countries with area greater than 40,000 and all countries with no cities listed. Otherwise the structure of the data should be the same.

Output:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<countries>
  <country name="Armenia" population="3463574" area="29800">
   <city>
     <name>Yerevan</name>
      <population>1200000</population>
   </city>
   <language percentage="2">Russian</language>
   <language percentage="96">Armenian
  </country>
  <country name="Netherlands" population="15568034" area="37330">
   <city>
      <name>Amsterdam</name>
      <population>1101407/population>
   </city>
   <city>
     <name>Rotterdam</name>
      <population>1078747/population>
   </city>
    <language percentage="100">Dutch</language>
  </country>
  <country name="Singapore" population="3396924" area="632.6">
   <city>
      <name>Singapore</name>
      <population>2558000</population>
   </city>
  </country>
  <country name="Taiwan" population="21465880" area="35980">
   <city>
      <name>Kaohsiung</name>
      <population>1426518</population>
   </city>
   <city>
     <name>Taipei</name>
      <population>2626138
   </city>
  </country>
</countries>
```