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XML Documents

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- Well-formed XML: adheres to basic structural requirements.
- Valid XML: adheres to content-specific specification.

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Two Schema Definition Languages for XML:

- Document Type Definition (DTD)
- XML Schema Definition (XSD)

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- XML Schema: the most widely used schema standard. XML schema is developed and maintained by W3C, and is designed to define a broad range of document structures.
 - <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema>
- XML Schema Definition: an XML document that defines an XML vocabulary.
- Instance Document: the document to be validated when apply XML schema to a specific XML document.

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XML schema is more powerful than DTD.

| | XML Schema | DTD |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Document language | XML | Extended Backus Naur Form (EBNF) |
| Standard | multiple standard | single standard |
| Supported data type | 44(19 primitives + 25 derived) | 10 |
| Mixed content | easy to develop | difficult to develop |
| Namespace | completely supported | only namespace prefix are supported |
| Entities | no | yes |
| Supported Keys | global typed keys | only global keys |

XML: Namespace

- Purpose: to avoid duplicated tag names in merging XML files.
- Method: prepend each tag with a Unique Resource Identifier (URI).
- Namespace: define an abbreviation for URIs

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An instance document with namespace:

```
<xsi:Bookstore xmlns:xsi="http://www.MasseyBookStore.com">
  <xsi:Book ISBN="ISBN-0-13-713526-2" Price="85" Edition="3rd">
    <xsi:Title>A First Course in Database Systems</xsi:Title>
    <xsi:Authors>
      <xsi:Author>
        <xsi:First_Name>Jeffrey</xsi:First_Name>
        <xsi:Last_Name>Ullman</xsi:Last_Name>
      </xsi:Author>
      <xsi:Author>
        <xsi:First_Name>Jennifer</xsi:First_Name>
        <xsi:Last_Name>Widom</xsi:Last_Name>
      </xsi:Author>
    </xsi:Authors>
  </xsi:Book>
</xsi:Bookstore>
```

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- By convention, the namespace prefix, typically ~~xsd~~ or ~~xs~~, is assigned to the XML Schema namespace to identify elements and attributes that belong to the XML Schema vocabulary.
- The usual form of an Schema document is:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
```

```
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">  
  content
```

```
</xsd:schema>
```

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See documents "Bookstore-XSD.xml" and "Bookstore.xsd".
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- Simple type: an XML element that can contain only text — no attributes / subelements
- Complex type: an XML element that contains subelements or attributes.

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XSD: Define a Simple Type Element

Define a simple type element:

```
<xsd:element name="Last_Name" type="xsd:string" />
```

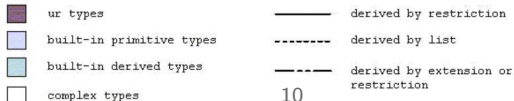
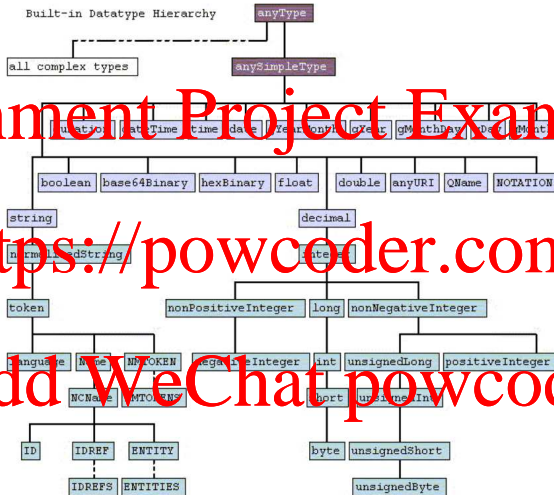
An instance of "Last_Name"

```
<Last_Name>Ullman</Last_Name>
```

Common built-in types:

- xsd:string
- xsd:decimal
- xsd:integer
- xsd:boolean
- xsd:date
- xsd:time

Their instances are all texts.



XSD: Define a Complex Type

Define a complex type called BookType:

```
<xs:complexType name="BookType">
```

```
  Declaration...
```

```
</xs:complexType>
```

Define an element of the complex type:

```
<xs:element name="Book" type="BookType"/>
```

Or define the element directly:

```
<xs:element name="Book">
```

```
  <xs:complexType>
```

```
    Declaration...
```

```
  </xs:complexType>
```

```
</xs:element>
```

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Contents of a complex type:

- Attribute
- Basic text
- Nested child element

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Define an attribute:

```
<xsd:attribute name="ISBN" type="xsd:string"/>
```

Define an instance with the attribute.

```
<Book ISBN="ISBN-0-13-713526-2" Price="85" Edition="3rd">
```

```
...
```

```
</Book>
```

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Use indicator: the requirement on the appearance of an attribute.

Use is one of the following three values:

- required: the attribute must always appear with the element.
- optional (default): the use of the attribute is optional with the element.
- prohibited: the attribute cannot be used with the element.

Example:

```
<xsd:attribute name="ISBN" type="xsd:string" use="optional"/>
```

See documents “Bookstore.xsd” and “Bookstore-XSD.xml”.

Contents of a complex type:

- Attribute
- Basic text
- Nested child element

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A complex-typed element can have any combination of the three above:

- 1 Empty element: contain only attributes.
- 2 Basic text + attributes
- 3 Nested child elements
- 4 Nested child elements + attributes
- 5 Mixed: Nested child elements + attributes + basic text

Contents of a complex type:

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XSD: Define a Empty Element

Define an empty element of Book:

```
<xsd:element name="Book">  
  <xsd:complexType>  
    <xsd:attribute name="ISBN" type="xsd:string" />  
    <xsd:attribute name="Price" type="xsd:integer" />  
    <xsd:attribute name="Edition" type="xsd:string" />  
  </xsd:complexType>  
</xsd:element>
```

Define an instance of Book:

```
<Book ISBN="ISBN-0-13-713526-2" Price="85" Edition="3rd"/>
```

Contents of a complex type:

- Attribute
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A complex-typed element can have any combination of the three above:

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XSD: Define an Basic Text with Attributes

Define an element of Book:

```
<xsd:element name="Book">
```

```
  <xsd:complexType>
```

```
    <xs:simpleContent>
```

```
      <xs:extension base="xs:string">
```

```
        <xsd:attribute name="ISBN" type="xsd:string" />
```

```
        <xsd:attribute name="Price" type="xsd:integer" />
```

```
        <xsd:attribute name="Edition" type="xsd:string" />
```

```
      </xs:extension>
```

```
    </xs:simpleContent>
```

```
  </xsd:complexType>
```

```
</xsd:element>
```

Define an instance of Book:

```
<Book ISBN="ISBN-0-13-713526-2" Price="85" Edition="3rd">
```

```
  A First Course in Database Systems
```

```
</Book>
```

Contents of a complex type:

- Attribute
- Basic text
- Nested child element

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A complex-typed element can have any combination of the three above:

- 1 Empty element: contain only attributes.
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- 3 Nested child elements
- 4 Nested child elements + attributes
- 5 Mixed: Nested child elements + attributes + basic text

XSD: Define an Element with Nested Child Elements

Define an element of Author:

```
<xs:element name="Author">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="First_Name" type="xsd:string" />
      <xs:element name="Last_Name" type="xsd:string" />
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

Define an instance of Author:

```
<Author>
  <First_Name>Jeffrey</First_Name>
  <Last_Name>Ullman</Last_Name>
</Author>
```

XSD: Order Indicators for Nested Child Elements

Order indicators: to specify the order of the appearances of the child elements.

- All the child elements can appear in any order, and that each child element must occur only once.
- Choice: either one child element or another can occur.
- Sequence: the child elements must appear in a specific order.

```
<xs:element name="Author">
```

```
  <xsd:complexType>
```

```
    <xsd:choice>
```

```
      <xsd:element name="First_Name" type="xsd:string" />
```

```
      <xsd:element name="Last_Name" type="xsd:string" />
```

```
    </xsd:choice>
```

```
  </xsd:complexType>
```

```
</xs:element>
```

See documents "Bookstore.xsd" and "Bookstore-XSD.xml".

XSD: Occurrence Indicators for Nested Child Elements

Occurrence indicator: to define how often an element can occur.

```
<xsd:element name="Bookstore">  
  <xsd:complexType>  
    <xsd:sequence>  
      <xsd:element name="Book" type="BookType"  
        minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />  
    </xsd:sequence>  
  </xsd:complexType>  
</xsd:element>
```

The default value for both minOccurs and maxOccurs is 1.

See documents "Bookstore.xsd" and "Bookstore-XSD.xml".

Contents of a complex type:

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A complex-typed element can have any combination of the three above:

- 1 Empty element: contain only attributes.
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- 3 Nested child elements
- 4 Nested child elements + attributes
- 5 Mixed: Nested child elements + attributes + basic text

XSD: Define an Element with Child Elements + Attributes

Define an element “Book” with both child elements and attributes:

```
<xsd:element name="Book" type="BookType"
    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
<xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="Title" type="xsd:string" />
    <xsd:element name="Authors">
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:sequence>
          <xsd:element name="Author" type="AuthorType"
            maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        </xsd:sequence>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
  </xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:attribute name="ISBN" type="xsd:string" use="required" />
  <xsd:attribute name="Price" type="xsd:integer" use="required" />
  <xsd:attribute name="Edition" type="xsd:string" use="optional" />
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
```

See documents “Bookstore.xsd” and “Bookstore-XSD.xml” for an instance.

Contents of a complex type:

- Attribute
- Basic text
- Nested child element

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A complex-typed element can have any combination of the three above:

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- 3 Nested child elements
- 4 Nested child elements + attributes
- 5 Mixed: Nested child elements + attributes + basic text

XSD: Define a Mixed Element

Define a mixed element by setting its complextype attribute `mixed="true"`.

```
<xs:element name="letter">  
  <xs:complexType mixed="true">  
    <xs:sequence>  
      <xs:element name="name" type="xs:string"/>  
      <xs:element name="orderid" type="xs:positiveInteger"/>  
    </xs:sequence>  
    <xs:attribute name="shipdate" type="xs:date"/>  
  </xs:complexType>  
</xs:element>
```

An instance of letter:

```
<letter shipdate="2001-07-13">  
  Dear Mr.<name>John Smith</name>.  
  Your order <orderid>1032</orderid>  
</letter>
```

XSD: Keys and Foreign Keys

Specify an attribute (ISBN) of an element (Book) is a key:

```
<xsd:key name="BookKey">  
  <xsd:selector xpath="Book" />  
  <xsd:field xpath="@ISBN" />  
</xsd:key>
```

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XSD: Keys and Foreign Keys

Specify an attribute (ISBN) of an element (Book) is a key:

```
<xsd:key name="BookKey">  
  <xsd:selector xpath="Book" />  
  <xsd:field xpath="@ISBN" />  
</xsd:key>
```

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Specify an attribute (book) of an element (Book/Remark/BookRef) is a foreign key of key "BookKey" defined above:

```
<xsd:keyref name="BookKeyRef" refer="BookKey">  
  <xsd:selector xpath="Book/Remark/BookRef" />  
  <xsd:field xpath="@book" />  
</xsd:keyref>
```

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XSD: Keys and Foreign Keys

Specify an attribute (ISBN) of an element (Book) is a key:

```
<xsd:key name="BookKey">  
  <xsd:selector xpath="Book" />  
  <xsd:field xpath="@ISBN" />  
</xsd:key>
```

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Specify an attribute (book) of an element (Book/Remark/BookRef) is a foreign key of key "BookKey" defined above:

```
<xsd:keyref name="BookKeyRef" refer="BookKey">  
  <xsd:selector xpath="Book/Remark/BookRef" />  
  <xsd:field xpath="@book" />  
</xsd:keyref>
```

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See documents "Bookstore-key.xsd" and "Bookstore-XSD-key.xml".

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- W3School:
https://www.w3schools.com/xml/schema_intro.asp
- W3C recommendation:
 - <https://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/>
 - <https://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/>
- Chapter 10, "Database System Concepts (Fifth Edition)", A. Silberschatz, H. F. Korth, S. Sudarshan
- Introduction to Databases, Stanford University.

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