Tuesday
9-6-2020

WT Assignment - 4

UNIT-4

N.V.S.k.kalyani
174N1A0584
3rd B.Tech CSE-C

2 Marks

1A) The Rules for writing XML:-

There are nine basic rules for building good XML

1. All XML must have a root Element.
2. All tags must be closed.
3. All tags must be properly nested.
4. Tag names have strict limits.
5. Tag names are case sensitive.
6. Tag names cannot contain spaces.
7. Attributes value must appear within quotes (" ").
8. white space is preserved.
9. HTML tags should be avoided (optional).

2A) creation of XSL style sheet:-

1. select File > New > other. In the New window, select XML > XSL. click Next.
2. select the My project directory.
3. In the File name field, type CDTitle.xsl & click Next
4. In the select XML file page, select the CDTitle.xml file. The associates the CDTitle.xml file with the CDTitle.xsl file.
5. click Finish.

Result:- The CDTitle.xsl file is created and opens automatically in the XSL editor.

4A) sax parser:- A sax parser Implements SAX API. This API is an event based API and less Intuitive. It does not create any Internal structure. And also it is an event parser, it works like an event handler in Java.

Scanned with CamScanner

3A) Merits Of DTD (Document Type Declaration) :-

- Documentation - you can define your own format for the XML files looking at this document a user/ developer can understand the structure of the data.
- Validation - It gives a way to check the validity of XML files by checking whether the elements appear in the right order, mandatory elements & attributes are in place, the elements and attributes have not been inserted ~~in~~ an incorrect way, & so on

Demerits Of DTD

- It supports only the text string data type.
- It is not object oriented. Hence, the concept of Inheritance cannot be applied on the DTDs.
- Limited posibilities to express the cardinality for elements.
- It does not support the namespaces.

5A) Differentiate b/w RSS & ATOM :-

RSS	ATOM
• RSS (Really Simple Syndication).	• ATOM syndication format may not ring a bell for many.
• File Extension .rss or .xml	• File Extension .atom or .xml
• media type Identification application/rss+xml.	• media type Identification application/atom+xml
• Extension to namespaces Not supported	• Extension to namespaces support.
• Robustness is Easy.	• Robustness is Rigid.

10 Marks

1A) Get and Post methods with examples:-

There are two ways the browser (client) can send Information to the web server.

- The GET Method
- The POST Method

PHP $_GET variable:-

- In php, the $_GET variable is used to collect variables from HTML forms using method get.
- Information sent from an HTML form with the GET Method is displayed in the browser's address bar, and it has a limit on the amount of information to send.

Ex:-
```
<html>
<body>
<form action="register.php" method="get">
Name: <Input type="text" name="name">
Email: <Input type="text" name="email">
<Input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

register.php file:-
```
<html>
<body>
welcome <?php echo $_GET["name"]; ?>!
your email address is <?php echo $_GET["email"];
                                                  ?>
</body>
</html>
```

php $_POST variable:-

- In Php, the $_POST variable is used to collect value from HTML forms using method POST.
- Information sent from a form with the POST metho is invisible and has no limits on the amount of information to send.

Ex:-
```
<html>
    <body>
     <form action=" registration.php" method="post">
      Name: <Input type="text" name="name">
      Email: <Input type ="text" name="email">
      <Input type="submit">
      </form>
      </body>
      </html>
```

registration.php file:-

```
<html>
<body>
   welcome <?php echo $_POST["name"];?>!
   your email address is <?php $_POST["email"];?>
 </body>
 </html>
```

2A) DTD :-

- DTD stands for Document Type Definition.
- A DTD defines the structure and the legal elements and attributes of an XML document.

XML schema :-

XML schema is an alternative to DTD. An XML document is considered "well-formed" and "valid" if it is successfull validation against XML schema The extension of schema file is .xsd.

Example:-

XML file : bb.xml

```
<?xml version = "1.0"?>
<beginnersbook>
   <to> My Readers </to>
   <from> kalyani </from>
   <subject> A message to my reader </subject>
   <message> welcome to beginnersbook.com </message>
</beginnersbook>
```

XML schema file : bb.xsd

```
<?xml version = "1.0"?>
<xs: schema xmlns: xs = "http//www.w3.org/2001/XML
                                        schema"
targetNamespace = "https://www.beginnersbook.com"
xmlns = "https://www.beginnersbook.com"
elementFormfault = "qualified>
<xs:element name = "beginnersbook">
   <xs: complexType >
```

```
<xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="to" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="form" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="subject" type="xs:string"/
    <xs:element name="message" type="xs:string"/
 </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:schema>
```

Explanation:-

- <xs:element name="beginnersbook"> defines that beginnersbook is the name of an element.
- <xs:complexType> This is the next line after the element "beginnersbook". It defines the type of element "beginnersbook", it says that the type of this element is "complexType".
- <xs:sequence> It defines that the complex type element "beginnersbook" is a sequence of elemen
- <xs:element name="to" type="xs:string"/> it define that the element "to" is of type string.
- from element defines the type string.
- Subject element is of type string.
- Message element is of type string.