

## FINAL DATA PRE-PROCESSING

1. Extensible Markup Language is a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable. The XML standard is a flexible way to create information formats and electronically share structured data via the public Internet, as well as via corporate networks.
2. Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations or XSLT is a language that allows you to transform XML documents into XML, HTML, XHTML, or plain text documents. It relies on a companion technology called XPath.
3. JSON is an open standard file format, and data interchange format, that uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects consisting of attribute–value pairs and array data types. It is a very common data format, with a diverse range of applications, such as serving as a replacement for XML in AJAX systems.
4. JSON Object Example

```
{
  "employee": {
    "name": "sonoo",
    "salary": 56000,
    "married": true.
  }
}
```
5. An application programming interface is a computing interface that defines interactions between multiple software intermediaries. It defines the kinds of calls or requests that can be made, how to make them, the data formats that should be used, the conventions to follow, etc.
6. A Web API is an application programming interface for either a web server or a web browser. The HTML Browser API is an extension of the HTML <iframe> element that allows web apps to implement browsers or browser-like applications. It currently works in (privileged) chrome code on Firefox desktop (version 47 and above).
7. Third party APIs are APIs provided by third parties — generally companies such as Facebook, Twitter, or Google — to allow you to access their functionality via JavaScript and use it on your site.
8. The root element in the example is <bookstore>. All elements in the document are contained within <bookstore>. The <book> element has 4 children: <title>,< author>,<year> and <price>.
9. JSON is Unlike XML Because the biggest difference is: XML has to be parsed with an XML parser. JSON can be parsed by a standard JavaScript function. JSON has a file extension of .json whereas for XML the file extension is .xml.JSON has “Data interchange” file format whereas XML has “Markup Language” file format. JSON has been extended from JavaScript whereas XML from SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language). JSON

came into existence in 2002 (by Douglas Crockford) whereas XML in 1996 (by W3C). JSON complexity level regarding learning and understanding is easier than XML. JSON is data-oriented whereas XML is document oriented.

10. XML is still widely used by companies whose systems are older and it would cost a fortune to update. XML is still widely used by companies whose systems are older and it would cost a fortune to update. If the idea was to change the format at a low level such as output from the database, then yes, it would be expensive.