XML

1. XML with CSS

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="style.css"?>
<notes>
    <to> Bheem </to>
    <from> Raju </from>
    <heading>Message/heading>
    <message>How are you</message>
</notes>
notes{
    background-color: blueviolet;
    color:white
}
to,from{
    font-size: 15px;
    display:block;
}
message{
    font-size: 20px;
}
```

2. Features of XML

- XML Seperates data from HTML
- XML simplifies data sharing
- and data transport
- XML is platform & Language Independent
- Excellent for long-term data storage and data reusability
- Allows creation of tags as per need
- Content-based XML markup enhances searchability

3. XSL and XSLT

XSL:

- XSL stands for EXtensible Stylesheet Language.
- XSL describes how the XML elements should be displayed.
- XSL has 4 parts:
 - XSLT: A language for transforming XML documnet
 - XPath: A language for navigating XML documnet
 - XSL-FO: A language for formattinXML documnet
 - XQuery: A language for quering XML document

XSLT:

- XSLT strands for XSL Transformation
- It is W3C recommendation
- It is used ti transfrom a XML document into another XML or other type of documnet recoznized by browser.
- With XSLT we can add/remove elements and attributes to output file.
- We can also re-arrange & sort elementns and make other decisions.
- XSLT transforms an XML source-tree into an XML result-tree.

4. DTD (Document Type Definition)

- DTD Strands for Documnet Type Defintion
- It defines the structure, legal elements and attributes of an XML documnet.
- DTD is used to validate the XML data.
- A DTD can be declared inside an XML file or an External DTD can also be used.
- If declared inside, it must be wrapped in <!DOCTYPE> definition.
- External File can be included as <!DOCTYPE note SYSTEM "note.dtd">