XML Processing

Parsing XML

XDocument and LINQ-to-XML

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Software University

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Have a Question?





#csharp-db



What is XML?

Format Description and Application

What is XML?



EXtensible Markup Language



- Designed to store and transport data
- The data is stored together with the meta-data about it



XML - Example

Root

(document)

element



```
XML header
                             tag (prolog)
                                                 Attribute
      version="1.0"
                                              (key / value pair)
         name="Developer's Library
  <book>
    <title>Professional C# and .NET</title>
    <author>Christian Nagel</author>
                                          Element
  </book>
               Opening tag
    <title>Teach Yourself XML in 10
Minutes</title>
    <author>Andrew H. Watt</author>
    <isbn>978-0-672-32471-0k/isbn>
  </book>
                             Element value
  library>
              Closing tag
```

XML Syntax



Header – defines a version and character encoding

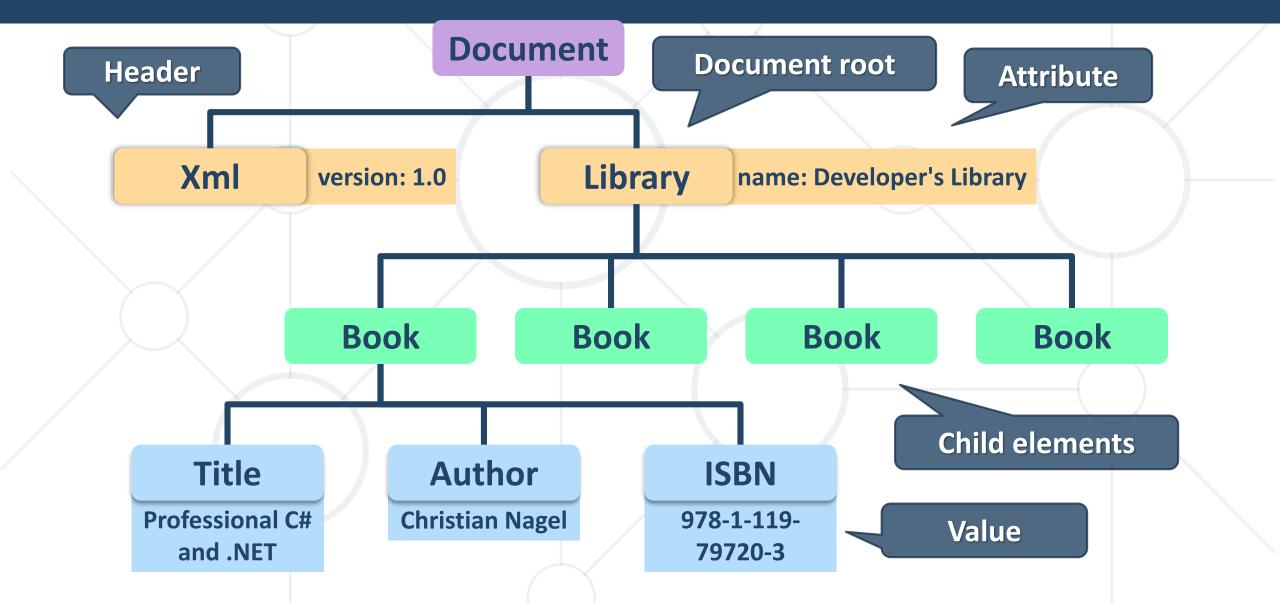
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

- Elements define the structure
- Attributes element metadata
- Values actual data, that can also be nested elements

Root element – required to only have one

XML – Structure





XML and HTML



Similarities

- Both are text based notations
- Both use tags and attributes

Differences

- HTML describes documents, XML is a syntax for describing other languages (meta-language)
- HTML describes the layout and the structure of information
- XML requires the documents to be well-formatted



XML: Advantages



- XML is human-readable (unlike binary formats)
- Stores any kind of structured data
- Data comes with self-describing meta-data
- Full Unicode support
- Custom XML-based languages can be designed for certain apps
- Parsers available for virtually all languages and platforms



XML: Disadvantages



- XML data is bigger (takes more space) than binary or JSON
 - More memory consumption, more network traffic, more hard-disk space, more resources, etc.
- Decreased performance
 - CPU consumption: need of parsing / constructing the XML tags
- XML is not suitable for all kinds of data
 - E.g., binary data: graphics, images, videos, etc.

XML vs JSON



XML

- XML data is typeless
- All XML data should be string
- Data needs to be parsed
- Supports comments
- Supports various encoding

JSON

- JSON object has a type
- JSON types: string, number, array, Boolean
- Data is accessible as JSON objects
- Doesn't support comments
- Supports only UTF-8 encoding





Using XDocument and LINQ

LINQ-to-XML



- LINQ-to-XML
 - Use the power of LINQ to process XML data
 - Easily read, search, write, modify XML documents
- LINQ-to-XML classes
 - XDocument represents a LINQ-enabled XML document (containing prolog, root element, ...)
 - XElement main component holding information
 - XAttribute XML attributes information



Reading XML



To process an XML string

Loading XML directly from file

```
XDocument xmlDoc = XDocument.Load("../../books.xml");
```

Working with XDocument (1)



```
Get collection of
         Access root
                               children
          element
var cars = xmlDoc.Root.Elements();
                                      Access element by
foreach (var car in cars)
                                           name
  string make = car.Element("make").Value;
  string model = car.Element("model").Value;
                                                      Get value
  Console.WriteLine($"{make} {model}");
```

Working with XDocument (2)



- Set an element value by name
 - If it doesn't exist, it will be added
 - If it is set to null, it will be removed

```
customer.SetElementValue("birth-date", "1990-10-04T00:00:00");
```

Remove an element from its parent

```
var youngDriver = customer.Element("is-young-driver");
youngDriver.Remove();
```

Working with XDocument (3)



Get or set an element attribute by name

```
customer.Attribute("name").Value
```

Get a list of all attributes for an element

```
var attrs = customer.Attributes();
```

- Set an attribute value by name
 - If it doesn't exist, it will be added
 - If it is set to null, it will be removed

```
customer.SetAttributeValue("age", "21");
```

LINQ-to-XML - Searching with LINQ



Searching in XML with LINQ is like searching with LINQ in array

```
XDocument xmlDoc = XDocument.Load("cars.xml");
var cars = xmlDoc.Root.Elements()
  .Where(e => e.Element("make").Value == "Opel" &&
      long.Parse(e.Element("travelled-distance").Value) >= 30000)
  .Select(c => new
      Model = c.Element("model").Value,
      Traveled = c.Element("travelled-distance").Value
  .ToList();
foreach (var car in cars)
  Console.WriteLine(car.Model + " " + car.Traveled);
```

Creating XML with XElement



 XDocuments can be composed from XElements and XAttributes

```
XDocument xmlDoc = new XDocument();
xmlDoc.Add(
    new XElement("books",
        new XElement("book",
        new XElement("author", "Don Box"),
        new XElement("title", "ASP.NET", new XAttribute("lang", "en"))
)));
Added with value

Optional attribute

("lang", "en"))
```

Serializing XML to File



To flush an XDocument to file with default settings

```
xmlDoc.Save("myBooks.xml");
```

To disable automatic indentation

```
xmlDoc.Save("myBooks.xml", SaveOptions.DisableFormatting);
```

To serialize any object to file

```
var serializer = new XmlSerializer(typeof(ProductDTO));
using (var writer = new StreamWriter("myProduct.xml");)
{
   serializer.Serialize(writer, product);
}
```

Deservative XML from String XML



To deserialize an object from an XML string

```
var serializer = new XmlSerializer(typeof(OrderDto[]),
    new XmlRootAttribute("Orders"));
var deserializedOrders =
    (OrderDto[])serializer.Deserialize(new StringReader(xmlString));
```

Specifying root attribute name

```
var attr = new XmlRootAttribute("Orders");
var serializer = new XmlSerializer(typeof(OrderDto[]), attr);

var deserializedOrders =
   (OrderDto[])serializer.Deserialize(new StringReader(xmlString));
```



XML Attributes

Using Xml Attributes

XML Attributes



- We can use several attributes to control serialization to XML
 - [XmlType("Name")] Specifies the type's name in XML
 - [XmlAttribute("name")] Serializes as XML Attribute
 - [XmlElement] Serialize as XML Element
 - [XmlIgnore] Do not serialize
 - [XmlArray] Serialize as an array of XML elements
 - [XmlRoot] Specifies the root element name
 - [XmlText] Serialize multiple xml elements on one line

XML Attributes: Example



We can use several XML attributes to control serialization

```
XML Type name
[XmlType("Book")]
public class BookDto
 [XmlAttribute("name")]
 public string Name { get; }
 [XmlElement("Author")]
 public string Author { get; }
                 Not serialized
 [XmlIgnore]
 public decimal Price { get; }
```

```
<Book name="It">
  <Author>Stephen King</Author>
</Book>
<Book name="Frankenstein">
  <Author>Mary Shelley</Author>
</Book>
<Book name="Queen Lucia">
  <Author>E.F. Benson</Author>
</Book>
<Book name="Paper Towns">
  <Author>John Green</Author>
</Book>
```

Summary



- XDocument is a system object for working with XML in .NET, which supports LINQ
- XML can be read and saved directly to file
- XML can be serialized to and from class
- XML Attributes are easy way to describe the XML file





Questions?

















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