<xml version="1.0"?>
<quiz>
  <qanda seq="1">
    <question>
      Who was the forty-second president of the U.S.A.?
    </question>
    <answer>
      William Jefferson Clinton
    </answer>
  </qanda>
</quiz>

peredise Web Documents in XML (a)

Adapted from slides from Grigoris Antoniou and Frank van Harmelen
(1) Introduction

(2) XML details

(3) Structuring
   – DTDs
   – XML Schema

(4) Namespaces

(5) Accessing, querying XML documents: XPath

(6) Transformations: XSLT
Role of XML in the Semantic Web

- The Semantic Web involves ideas and languages at a fairly abstract level, e.g.: for defining ontologies, publishing data using them

- XML is a
  - Source of many key SW concepts & technology bits;
  - Potential alternative for sharing data that newer schemes must improve on; and
  - Common serialization for SW data
To paraphrase Jamie Zawinski

Some people, when confronted with a problem, think, "I know, I'll use XML."

Now they have two problems.

“Some people, when confronted with a problem, think "I know, I'll use regular expressions." Now they have two problems.”

-- Wikiquote
XML’s roots are in SGML
- **Standard Generalized Markup Language**
- A *metalanguage* for defining document markup languages
- Extensible, but complicated, verbose, hard to parse, ...

HTML was defined using SGML, ~1990 by TBL
- A markup language, not a markup *metalanguage*

XML proposal to W3C in July 1996
- Simplified SGML to greatly expand power and flexibility of Web

Evolving series of W3C recommendations
- Current recommendation: [XML 5](http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-xml5-20081223) (2008)
<h2>Nonmonotonic Reasoning: Context-Dependent Reasoning</h2>
<i>by <b>V. Marek</b> and <b>M. Truszczyński</b></i> <br>
Springer 1993 <br>
ISBN 0387976892
The Same Example in XML

<book>
  <title>Nonmonotonic Reasoning: Context-Dependent Reasoning</title>
  <author>V. Marek</author>
  <author>M. Truszczynski</author>
  <publisher>Springer</publisher>
  <year>1993</year>
</book>
Both use tags (e.g. <h2> and </year>)

Tags may be nested (tags within tags)

Human users can read and interpret both HTML and XML representations “easily”

... But how about machines?
Problems Interpreting HTML Documents

Problems for a machine trying to get the author names of the book

- Authors’ names could appear immediately after the title
- or immediately after the word “by” (or “van” if it’s in Dutch)
- Are there two authors or just one, called “V. Marek and M. Truszczynski”?
HTML vs XML: Structural Information

- HTML documents don’t carry **structured information**: pieces document and their relations
- XML more easily accessible to machines since
  - Every piece of information is described
  - Relations defined through nesting structure
  - E.g., `<author>` tags appear within `<book>` tags, so they describe properties of a particular book
A machine processing the XML document can assume (deduce/infer) that
- author element refers to enclosing book element
- Without using background knowledge, proximity or other heuristics

XML allows definition of constraints on values
- E.g., a year must be an integer of four digits
HTML vs. XML: Formatting

- HTML representation provides more than XML representation:
  - Formatting of the document is described

- Main use of an HTML document is to display information: it must define formatting

- XML: separation of content from display
  - Same information can be displayed in different ways
  - Presentation specified by documents using other XML standards (CSS, XSL)
HTML vs. XML: Another Example

In HTML

<h2>Relationship matter-energy</h2>
<i> E = M × c^2 </i>

In XML

<equation>
   <gloss>Relationship matter energy</gloss>
   <leftside> E </leftside>
   <rightside> M × c^2 </rightside>
</equation>
HTML vs. XML: Different Use of Tags

- All HTML documents use the same tags
  - HTML tags come from a finite, pre-defined collection
  - Define properties for display: font, color, lists ...
- XML documents can use completely different tags
  - XML tags not fixed: user definable tags
  - XML is a meta markup language, i.e., a language for defining markup languages
XML Vocabularies

- Applications must agree on common vocabularies to communicate and collaborate
- Communities and business sectors define their specialized vocabularies
  - mathematics (MathML)
  - bioinformatics (BSML)
  - human resources (HRML)
  - Syndication (RSS)
  - Vector graphics (SVG)
  - ...
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An XML document consists of

- A **prolog**
- A number of **elements**
- An optional **epilog** (not discussed, not used much)

XML documents are tree data structures
Prolog of an XML Document

The prolog consists of

- An XML declaration and
- An optional reference to external structuring documents

`<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>`

`<!DOCTYPE book SYSTEM "book.dtd">`
XML Elements

- Elements are the *things* the XML document talks about
  - E.g., books, authors, publishers, ...
- An element consists of:
  - An opening tag
  - The content
  - A closing tag

<lecturer> David Billington </lecturer>
Tag names can be chosen almost freely
First character must be a letter, underscore, or colon
No name may begin with the string “xml” in any combination of cases
– E.g. “Xml”, “xML”
Content of XML Elements

- Content is what’s between the tags
- It can be text, or other elements, or nothing

```
<lecturer>
  <name>David Billington</name>
  <phone> +61 − 7 − 3875 507 </phone>
</lecturer>
```

- If there is no content, then element is called empty; it can be abbreviated as follows:

```
<lecturer/> = <lecturer></lecturer>
```
XML Attributes

- An empty element isn’t necessarily meaningless
  - It may have properties expressed as attributes
- An attribute is a name-value pair inside the opening tag of an element

<lecturer
  name="David Billington"
  phone="+61 – 7 – 3875 507" />
XML Attributes: An Example

<order orderNo="23456"
customer="John Smith"
date="October 15, 2017">
  <item itemNo="a528" quantity="1" />
  <item itemNo="c817" quantity="3" />
</order>
<order>
  <orderNo>23456</orderNo>
  <customer>John Smith</customer>
  <date>October 15, 2017</date>
  <item>
    <itemNo>a528</itemNo>
    <quantity>1</quantity>
  </item>
  <item>
    <itemNo>c817</itemNo>
    <quantity>3</quantity>
  </item>
</order>
XML Elements vs. Attributes

- Attributes can be replaced by elements
- When to use elements and when attributes is a mostly matter of taste
- But attributes cannot be nested
Further Components of XML Docs

- **Comments**
  - A piece of text that is to be ignored by parser
  
  ```xml
  <!-- This is a comment -->
  ```

- **Processing Instructions (PIs)**
  - Define procedural attachments
  
  ```xml
  <?stylesheet type="text/css" href="mystyle.css"?>
  ```
Well-Formed XML Documents

Constraints on syntactically correct documents:

- Only one outermost element (root element)
- Each element contains opening and corresponding closing tag (except self-closing tags like <foo/>)
- Tags may not overlap
  
  `<author><name>Lee Hong</author></name>`
- Attributes within an element have unique names
- Element and tag names must be permissible
  
  e.g.: can’t use strings beginning with digit "2ndbest"
The tree representation of an XML document is an ordered labeled tree:

- Exactly one root
- No cycles
- Each non-root node has exactly one parent
- Each node has a label
- Order of elements is important
- ... but order of attributes is not
Grigoris, where is the draft of the paper you promised me last week?
Tree Model of XML Documents

- **Root**
  - **email**
    - **head**
      - **from**
        - name
          - Michael Maher
        - address
          - michaelmaher@cs.gu.edu.au
      - **to**
        - name
          - Grigoris Antoniou
        - address
          - grigorise@cs.unibremen.de
      - **subject**
        - Where is your draft?
    - **body**
      - Grigoris, where is the draft of the paper you promised me last week?
(1) Introduction
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Some XML documents must follow constraints defined in a “template” that can...

- define the *element* and *attribute names* that may be used
- define the *structure*
  - what values an attribute may take
  - which elements may or must occur within other elements, etc.

If such structuring information exists, the document can be *validated*
An XML document is valid if
- it is well-formed XML
- respects the structuring information it uses

Ways to define structure of XML documents:
- **DTDs** (*Document Type Definition*) came first, was based on SGML’s approach
- **XML Schema** (aka *XML Schema Definition*, XSD) is more recent and expressive
- **RELAX NG** and **DSDs** are two alternatives
<lecturer>
  <name>David Billington</name>
  <phone>+61 – 7 – 3875 507</phone>
</lecturer>

DTD for above element (and all lecturer elements):

<!ELEMENT lecturer (name, phone) >
<!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA) >
<!ELEMENT phone (#PCDATA) >
The Meaning of the DTD

- The element types **lecturer**, **name**, and **phone** may be used in the document.
- **lecturer** elements contain a **name** element and a **phone** element, in that order (sequence).
- **name** and **phone** elements may have any content.

In DTDs, **#PCDATA** is the only atomic element type; stands for “parsed character data”
We say that `lecturer` elements contains *either* a `name` *or* a `phone` element like:

```
<!ELEMENT lecturer ( name | phone )>
```

A `lecturer` element contains a `name` element and a `phone` element in *any order*

```
<!ELEMENT lecturer(((name,phone)|(phone,name)))>
```

Do you see a problem with this approach?
<order orderNo="23456">
    customer="John Smith"
    date="October 15, 2017">
    <item itemNo="a528" quantity="1" />
    <item itemNo="c817" quantity="3" />
</order>
<!ELEMENT order (item+)> 
<!ATTLIST order 
  orderNo   ID   #REQUIRED 
  customer  CDATA  #REQUIRED 
  date      CDATA  #REQUIRED > 

<!ELEMENT item EMPTY> 
<!ATTLIST item 
  itemNo   ID   #REQUIRED 
  quantity CDATA  #REQUIRED 
  comments CDATA  #IMPLIED >
The **item** element type is defined to be empty
- i.e., it can contain no elements

+ (after **item**) is a **cardinality operator**:
- It specifies how many item elements can be in an order
- ?: zero times or once
- ?: zero or more times
- +: one or more times
- No cardinality operator: once

```xml
<!ELEMENT order (item+)>  
<!ATTLIST  
  order orderNo ID #REQUIRED  
  customer CDATA #REQUIRED  
  date CDATA #REQUIRED >  
<!ELEMENT item EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST  
  item itemNo ID #REQUIRED  
  quantity CDATA #REQUIRED  
  comments CDATA #IMPLIED >
```
In addition to defining elements, we define attributes.

Done in an **attribute list** containing:

- Name of element type to which list applies
- List of triples of attribute name, attribute type, and value type

**Attribute name**: name that may be used in an XML document using a DTD.
Similar to predefined data types, but limited...

The most important types are:

- **CDATA**, a string (sequence of characters)
- **ID**, a name that is *unique* across the entire XML document (~DB key)
- **IDREF**, reference to another element with ID attribute carrying same value as IDREF attribute (~ DB foreign key)
- **IDREFS**, a series of IDREFs
- `(v1| . . . |vn)`, an enumeration of all possible values

Limitations: no dates, number ranges, etc.
DTD: Attribute Value Types

- **#REQUIRED**
  - Attribute must appear in every occurrence of the element type in the XML document

- **#IMPLIED**
  - The appearance of the attribute is optional

- **#FIXED "value"**
  - Every element must have this attribute

- **"value"**
  - This specifies the default value for the attribute
Referencing with IDREF and IDREFS

<!ELEMENT family (person*)>
<!ELEMENT person (name)>
<!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST person
  id ID #REQUIRED
  mother IDREF #IMPLIED
  father IDREF #IMPLIED
  children IDREFS #IMPLIED>
<family>
  <person id="bob" mother="mary" father="peter">
    <name>Bob Marley</name>
  </person>
  <person id="bridget" mother="mary">
    <name>Bridget Jones</name>
  </person>
  <person id="mary" children="bob bridget">
    <name>Mary Poppins</name>
  </person>
  <person id="peter" children="bob">
    <name>Peter Marley</name>
  </person>
</family>
<!ELEMENT email (head, body)>
<!ELEMENT head (from, to+, cc*, subject)>
<!ELEMENT from EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST from
    name CDATA #IMPLIED
    address CDATA #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT to EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST to
    name CDATA #IMPLIED
    address CDATA #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT cc EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST cc
    name   CDATA    #IMPLIED
    address CDATA    #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT subject (#PCDATA) >
<!ELEMENT body (text,attachment*) >
<!ELEMENT text (#PCDATA) >
<!ELEMENT attachment EMPTY >
<!ATTLIST attachment
    encoding (mime|binhex)  "mime"
    file            CDATA    #REQUIRED>
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XML Schema (XSD)

- **XML Schema** is a significantly richer language for defining the structure of XML documents.
- Syntax based on XML itself, so separate tools to handle them are not needed.
- Reuse and refinement of schemas => can expand or delete existing schemas.
- Sophisticated set of **data types**, compared to DTDs, which only supports strings.
An XML schema is an element with an opening tag like

<schema
    "http://www.w3.org/2000/10/XMLSchema"
    version="1.0">

Structure of schema elements

- Element and attribute types using data types
<element name="email"/>
<element name="head"
    minOccurs="1"
    maxOccurs="1"/>
<element name="to" minOccurs="1"/>

Cardinality constraints:
- **minOccurs**="x" (default value 1)
- **maxOccurs**="x" (default value 1)
- Generalizations of *,?,+ offered by DTDs
<attribute name="id" type="ID" use="required"/>
<attribute name="speaks" type="Language"
  use="default" value="en"/>

- Existence: use="x", where x may be **optional** or **required**
- Default value: use="x" value="...", where x may be **default** or **fixed**
Data Types

- Many **built-in data types**
  - Numerical data types: `integer`, `short`, etc.
  - String types: `string`, `ID`, `IDREF`, `CDATA`, etc.
  - Date and time data types: `time`, `month`, etc.

- Also **user-defined data types**
  - **simple data types**, which can’t use elements or attributes
  - **complex data types**, which can use them
Complex data types are defined from existing data types by defining some attributes (if any) and using:

- **sequence**, a sequence of existing data type elements (order is important)
- **all**, a collection of elements that must appear (order is not important)
- **choice**, a collection of elements, of which one will be chosen
<element name="email" type="emailType"/>

<complexType name="emailType">
    <sequence>
        <element name="head" type="headType"/>
        <element name="body" type="bodyType"/>
    </sequence>
</complexType>
<complexType name="headType">
  <sequence>
    <element name="from" type="nameAddress"/>
    <element name="to" type="nameAddress"
      minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <element name="cc" type="nameAddress"
      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <element name="subject" type="string"/>
  </sequence>
</complexType>
<complexType name="nameAddress">
    <attribute name="name" type="string" use="optional"/>
    <attribute name="address" type="string" use="required"/>
</complexType>

- Similar for bodyType
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