

# Working with well-formed documents

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**From an original document by Susan Hockey**

This document is part of a collection of presentations and exercises on XML. For full details of this and the rest of the collection see the cover sheet at:  
<http://ucloer.eprints-hosting.org/id/eprint/19>

# Basics of XML Syntax

- Documents are composed of elements
- Start and end tags for every element

```
<name>Smith</name>
```

# Element Names

- Must start with a letter or underscore
- Consist of letters, digits, underscore, hyphen or full stop (but avoid the latter). No spaces are permitted.
- Case sensitive
- Cannot start with 'xml' (we will see why later)

<PostCode>

<postcode>

<author>

<part.number>

# Attributes

- Modify an element
- Attributes have a name and a value
- Name follows the rules for XML elements
- Value must be enclosed in matching quotes

# Attributes

- An element may have several attributes

```
<name type="personal">Smith</name>
```

```
<name type="place">London</name>
```

```
<name type="personal"  
norm="Smith">Smyth</name>
```

# Elements vs Attributes

- Elements

- permit nested (and repeating) substructures
- order always present even if not significant for application

- Can contain:

- Plain text (PCDATA), other elements, combination of both (mixed content)

- Attributes

- can have only simple values
- no ordering implied by order of attributes
- cannot repeat for a given element
- tend to be used to provide additional info about elements, e.g. units

## Attributes: Examples

```

<ingredient qty="450"
  unit="grams">chicken</ingredient>
<eachheader type="p" status="draft">
<head>Relationships</head>
  <eacrel type="parent">
    <persname>
      <part
type="surname">Blair</part>
      <part type="forname">Richard
Walmesley</part> □
    </persname>
  </eacrel>
  <eacrel type="parent">
<persname>
      <part type="surname">Blair</part>

```

# Empty Elements

- Elements that have no content
- Start and end tags merge with / before the closing >

`<page.break n="14" />`

`<citation reference="oldtext" />`

- Links can also be empty elements

# Comments

- Additional information in the document to aid the human reader etc.
- Can be placed anywhere within the document, but starting on a new line (ie not within an element)

<!-- examples adapted by Simon Mahony from an original by Susan Hockey -->

# Entities

- Entities are a way of referring to any character or piece of text
- Common uses of entities
  - Non-standard characters
  - Boiler-plate text (ie text to be unpacked eg: UCL)
- Entities begin with & and end with ; (cf XHTML)

# Defining Entities

- Entities (and their expansions) are defined in the DTD (Document type Definition – next session)

```
<!ENTITY UCL "University College London">
```

```
&UCL; is in Central London.
```

# Entities for Non-Standard Characters

- These must be declared with appropriate Unicode characters (examples to follow)
- See list for important ones and the code tables accessible via <http://www.unicode.org/charts/> for others

# Entities for Non-Standard Characters

Some common examples (predefined list to follow)

<!ENTITY agrave "à" >

<!ENTITY eacute "é" >

<!ENTITY egrave "è" >

<!ENTITY pound "£" >

<!ENTITY euro "€" >

# Unicode Entities in Oxygen

(Oxygen is an XML editor)

To add non-standard entities in Oxygen

Go to:

- Perspective
- Show Toolbar
- Unicode
- Look for icon on tool bar
- Opens character map (cf MS Word)
- Select Character entity (and it inserts the code)

# Using Entities

<p>She is a student at &UCL;.</p>

<p>Moli&egrave;re was a French dramatist.</p>

# Using Entities

<p>&TM; is by the river.</p>

needs an entity definition such as

<!ENTITY TM "Tate Modern">

# Pre-Defined Entities

- The following are pre-defined – you do not need to define them

&lt;                      <

&gt;                      >

&apos;                    '

&quot;                    "

&amp;                    &

- You only need to use the entity where the markup would otherwise be ambiguous

# Example with Pre-Defined Entities

<p>He is &lt; 20.</p>

He is < 20.

<p>Library & Archive Studies</p>

Library & Archive Studies

# Entity Examples

## Example 2.1

Character entity for é

What you type

What you get

## Example 2.2

Boiler plate or short-cut text

What you type

What you get

## Example 2.21

Mixing it

What you type

What you get

# Well-formed Documents

- Use XML syntax
- Cannot validate the structure
- Internet Explorer 5, and above and Mozilla Firefox can display them in nested format  
(this will confirm for you that your document is 'well-formed')

# Well-formed Document

- Has an outer (root) element
- Matching start and end tags
- All attribute values in quotes
- A nested structure

# Document Structure

- An XML document is a nested structure (tree) of elements
- Elements can contain other elements
- Elements can contain only text (the leaves of the tree)
- Elements can have mixed content – text and/or other elements

# Element Containing Another Element

```
<recipe>  
<name>Fast Roast Chicken</name>  
</recipe>
```

`<recipe>` contains `<name>`

`<name>` is directly inside `<recipe>`

# Element Containing Only Text

`<name>Fast Roast Chicken</name>`

`<name>` contains only text and no other elements

# Element with Mixed Content

`<p>` The novel `<title>`Pride and Prejudice`</title>` written by `<author>`Jane Austen`</author>` is a good read.`</p>`

`<p>` contains a mixture of text (*The novel, written by, is a good read*) and other elements (`<title>` and `<author>`) which also contain text

# Elements

- Elements can be repeated
  - `<body>` can contain one or more `<para>`s
- Elements can be optional
  - `<body>` can contain an optional `<heading>` and one or more `<para>`s