

# XSLT

CPS 116

Introduction to Database Systems

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## Announcements (October 25)

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- ❖ Homework #3 due next Tuesday
- ❖ Project milestone #2 due Nov. 10
- ❖ My office hours today are cancelled
  - Moved to Wednesday 2-3pm instead

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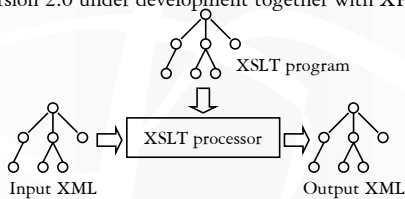
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## XSLT

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- ❖ XML-to-XML rule-based transformation language
- ❖ An XSLT program is an XML document itself
- ❖ Used most frequently as a stylesheet language
- ❖ Version 1.0 a W3C recommendation
- ❖ Version 2.0 under development together with XPath 2.0



Actually, output does not need to be in XML in general

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## XSLT program

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- ❖ An XSLT program is an XML document containing
  - Elements in the `<xsl:*` namespace
  - Elements in user namespace
- ❖ The result of evaluating an XSLT program on an input XML document = the XSLT document where each `<xsl:*` element has been replaced with the result of its evaluation
- ❖ Basic ideas
  - Templates specify how to transform matching input nodes
  - Structural recursion applies templates to input trees recursively
- ❖ Uses XPath as a sub-language

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## XSLT elements

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- ❖ Element describing transformation rules
  - `<xsl:template>`
- ❖ Elements describing rule execution control
  - `<xsl:apply-templates>`
  - `<xsl:call-template>`
- ❖ Elements describing instructions
  - `<xsl:if>`, `<xsl:for-each>`, `<xsl:sort>`, etc.
- ❖ Elements generating output
  - `<xsl:value-of>`, `<xsl:attribute>`, `<xsl:copy-of>`, `<xsl:text>`, etc.

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## XSLT example

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- ❖ Find titles of books authored by “Abiteboul”

```
<?xml version="1.0"?> Standard header of an XSLT document
<xsl:stylesheet
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  version="2.0">
<xsl:template match="book[author='Abiteboul']">
  <booktitle>
    <xsl:value-of select="title"/>
  </booktitle>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```
- ❖ Not quite; we will see why later

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## <xsl:template>

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```
<xsl:template match="book[author='Abiteboul']">
  <booktitle>
    <xsl:value-of select="title"/>
  </booktitle>
</xsl:template>
```

- ❖ `<xsl:template match="match_expr">` is the basic XSLT construct describing a transformation rule
  - `match_expr` is an XPath-like expression specifying which nodes this rule applies to
- ❖ `<xsl:value-of select="xpath_expr"/>` evaluates `xpath_expr` within the context of the node matching the template, and converts the result sequence to a string
- ❖ `<booktitle>` and `</booktitle>` simply get copied to the output for each node match

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## Template in action

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```
<xsl:template match="book[author='Abiteboul']">
  <booktitle>
    <xsl:value-of select="title"/>
  </booktitle>
</xsl:template>
```

### ❖ Example XML fragment

```
<book ISBN="ISBN-10" price="80.00">
  <title>Foundations of Databases</title>
  <author>Abiteboul</author>
  <author>Hull</author>
  <author>Vianu</author>
  <publisher>Addison Wesley</publisher>
  <year>1995</year>
  <section>...</section>...
</book>
<book ISBN="ISBN-20" price="40.00">
  <title>A First Course in Databases</title>
  <author>Ullman</author>
  <author>Widom</author>
  <publisher>Prentice-Hall</publisher>
  <year>2002</year>
  <section>...</section>...
</book>
```

Template applies

```
<booktitle>
  Foundations of Databases
</booktitle>
```

Template does not apply;  
default behavior is to process the  
node recursively and print out all

```
text nodes
  A First Course in Databases
  Ullman
  Widom
  Prentice-Hall
  2002
  ...
```

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## Removing the extra output

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- ❖ Add the following template:

```
<xsl:template match="text()|@*" />
```
- ❖ This template matches all text and attributes
- ❖ XPath features
  - `text()` is a node test that matches any text node
  - `@*` matches any attribute
  - `|` means "or" in XPath
- ❖ Body of the rule is empty, so all text and attributes become empty string
  - This rule effectively filters out things not matched by the other rule

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## <xsl:attribute>

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- ❖ Again, find titles of books authored by “Abiteboul”; but make the output look like `<book title="booktitle"/>`

```
... ..
<xsl:template match="book[author='Abiteboul']">
  <book title="{normalize-space(title)}/>
</xsl:template>
... ..
```

- ❖ A more general method

```
... ..
<xsl:template match="book[author='Abiteboul']">
  <book>
    <xsl:attribute name="title">
      <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(title)"/>
    </xsl:attribute>
  </book>
</xsl:template>
... ..
```

`<xsl:attribute name="attr">body</xsl:attribute>` adds an attributed named *attr* with value *body* to the parent element in the output

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## <xsl:copy-of>

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- ❖ Another slightly different example: return (entire) books authored by “Abiteboul”

```
<?xml version="1.0">
<xsl:stylesheet
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  version="2.0">
  <xsl:template match="text()|@*" />
  <xsl:template match="book[author='Abiteboul']">
    <xsl:copy-of select="."/>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

- ❖ `<xsl:copy-of select="xpath_expr"/>` copies the entire contents (including tag structures) of the node-set returned by *xpath\_expr* to the output

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## Formatting XML into HTML

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- ❖ Example templates to

- Render a book title in italics in HTML
- Render the authors as a comma-separated list

```
<xsl:template match="book/title">
  <i><xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(.)"/></i>
</xsl:template>
<xsl:template match="book/author[1]">
  <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(.)"/>
</xsl:template>
<xsl:template match="book/author[position()>1]">
  <xsl:text>, </xsl:text>
  <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(.)"/>
</xsl:template>
```

- ❖ `<xsl:text>` allows precise control of white space in output

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## <xsl:apply-templates>

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### ❖ Example: generate a table of contents

- Display books in an HTML unordered list
- For each book, first display its title, and then display its sections in an HTML ordered list
- For each section, first display its title, and then display its subsections in an HTML ordered list

```
<xsl:template match="title">
  <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(.)"/>
</xsl:template>
<xsl:template match="section">
  <li>
    <xsl:apply-templates select="title"/>
    <ol><xsl:apply-templates select="section"/></ol>
  </li>
</xsl:template>
```

(Continue on next slide)

`<xsl:apply-templates select="xpath_expr"/>`  
applies templates recursively to the node-set  
returned by `xpath_expr`

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## Example continued

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```
<xsl:template match="book">
  <li>
    <xsl:apply-templates select="title"/>
    <ol><xsl:apply-templates select="section"/></ol>
  </li>
</xsl:template>
<xsl:template match="bibliography">
  <html>
    <head><title>Bibliography</title></head>
    <body>
      <ul><xsl:apply-templates select="book"/></ul>
    </body>
  </html>
</xsl:template>
```

### ❖ One problem remains

- Even if a book or a section has no sections, we will still generate an empty `<ol></ol>` element

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## <xsl:if>

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### ❖ A fix using `<xsl:if>`: replace

```
<ol><xsl:apply-templates select="section"/></ol>
```

with

```
<xsl:if test="section">
  <ol><xsl:apply-templates select="section"/></ol>
</xsl:if>
```

- ### ❖ The body of `<xsl:if test="xpath_cond">` is processed only if `xpath_cond` evaluates to true

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## White space control

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### ❖ White space is everywhere in XML

```
... ..
<book ISBN="ISBN-10" price="80.00">
  <title>
    Foundations of Databases
  </title>
... ..
```

- “`<title>`” goes into a text node
- “`Foundations of Databases`” goes into another text node

### ❖ Specify `<xsl:strip-space elements="*" />` to remove text nodes (under any element) containing only white space

- ### ❖ To strip leading and trailing white space and replace any sequence of white space characters by a single space, specify `<xsl:template match="text()">` `<xsl:value-of select="normalize-space()" />` `</xsl:template>`

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## `<xsl:for-each>`

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### ❖ `<xsl:for-each select="xpath_expr">`

```
  body
</xsl:for-each>
```

- Process *body* for each node in the node-set returned by *xpath\_expr*
- Processing context changes to the node being processed

### ❖ Another way to render authors as a comma-separated list

```
<xsl:template match="book">
  ... ..
  <xsl:for-each select="author">
    <xsl:if test="position()>1">, </xsl:if>
    <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(.)" />
  </xsl:for-each>
  ... ..
</xsl:template>
```

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## Named templates with parameters

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### ❖ Define a generic template for rendering a list of things as a comma-separated list

- Cannot use `match` because we do not know in advance the things to render

```
<xsl:template name="comma-separated-list">
  <xsl:param name="things-to-be-formatted" />
  <xsl:for-each select="$things-to-be-formatted">
    <xsl:if test="position()>1">, </xsl:if>
    <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(.)" />
  </xsl:for-each>
</xsl:template>
```

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## Calling templates & passing parameters

❖ Use the generic template

```
<xsl:template match="book">
  <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(title)"/>
  <xsl:text> </xsl:text>
  <xsl:call-template name="comma-separated-list">
    <xsl:with-param name="things-to-be-formatted"
      select="author"/>
  </xsl:call-template>
  <br/>
</xsl:template>
```

❖ `<xsl:with-param name="para_name" select="xpath_expr">` evaluates `xpath_expr` and passes its result as the value of the parameter `para_name`

❖ `<xsl:call-template>` invokes the named template without changing the context

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## XSLT summary

❖ Used often as a stylesheet language, but can be considered a query language too

- Very expressive, with full recursion
  - Cannot be replaced by XQuery?
    - Well, XQuery actually support user-defined functions, which can be recursive
- Easily non-terminating, difficult to optimize
  - Cannot replace XQuery
- Features like dynamic scoping really help in text processing

❖ So many features, so little time! 😊

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## Review

- ❖ XML: tree (or graph)-structured data
- ❖ DTD: simple schema for XML
  - Well-formed XML: syntactically correct
  - Valid XML: well-formed and conforms to a DTD
- ❖ XPath: path expression language for XML
  - An XPath expression selects a list of nodes in an XML document
  - Used in other languages
- ❖ XQuery: SQL-like query language for XML
  - FLWOR expression, quantified expression, aggregation, etc.
- ❖ XSLT: stylesheet language for XML, in XML
  - Transforms input XML by applying template rules recursively on the structure of input XML

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