

XSLT

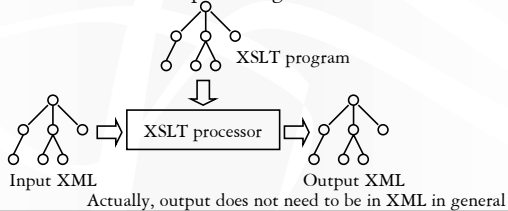
CPS 116
Introduction to Database Systems

Announcements (October 25)

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

XSLT

- ❖ 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



XSLT program

- ❖ 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

XSLT elements

- ❖ 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.

XSLT example

- ❖ 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

<xsl:template>

7

```
<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

Template in action

8

```
<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>
</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>
</book>
```

Template applies
Foundations of Databases

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
--

Removing the extra output

9

- ❖ 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

<xsl:attribute>

10

- ❖ 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>
```

 adds an attributed named *attr* with value *body* to the parent element in the output

<xsl:copy-of>

11

- ❖ 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

Formatting XML into HTML

12

- ❖ 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

<xsl:apply-templates>

13

- ❖ 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*

Example continued

14

```
<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 element

<xsl:if>

15

- ❖ A fix using <xsl:if>: replace
<xsl:apply-templates select="section"/>
with
<xsl:if test="section">
 <xsl:apply-templates select="section"/>
</xsl:if>
- ❖ The body of <xsl:if test="*xpath_cond*"> is
processed only if *xpath_cond* evaluates to true

White space control

16

- ❖ White space is everywhere in XML

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

<xsl:for-each>

17

- ❖ <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>

Named templates with parameters

18

- ❖ 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>
```

## 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>

</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

## 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! 😊

## 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