

XSLT

CompSci 316
Introduction to Database Systems

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Announcements (Thu. Oct. 24)

- ❖ Homework #3 assigned
 - Due in 1½ weeks
- ❖ Project milestone #2 due in 3 weeks
 - Feedback for milestone #1 coming by this weekend
- ❖ Graded midterm for pick-up outside my office
 - See last set of lecture slides for score distribution

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XSLT

- ❖ XML-to-XML rule-based transformation language
 - Used most frequently as a stylesheet language
 - An XSLT program is an XML document itself
 - Current version is 2.0; W3C recommendation since January 2007

Input XML XSLT program XSLT processor Output XML

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

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

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.

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

<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

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>
</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

```
<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
  --
```

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

<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

<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

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

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

(Continue on next slide)

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 element

<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

Output control

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```
<xsl:output method="html" indent="yes"/>
```

- ❖ Specifies that output
 - Will be HTML
 - Will be indented to make reading easier
- ❖ Other possible method values include "text", "xml"
 - For XML output method, set `omit-xml-declaration="yes"` to suppress "`<?xml ...?>`" at the beginning of the output

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 (assuming no DTD)
- "`Foundations of Databases</title>`" goes in 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>

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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>`

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>
```

Calling templates & passing parameters

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- ❖ 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

Other useful features

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- ❖ `<xsl:text>
</xsl:text>` inserts a newline in the output
- ❖ `<xsl:message>` for debugging
 - `<xsl:message terminate="yes">` exits the program
- ❖ `<xsl:variable>` defines a (constant) variable
- ❖ `<xsl:function>` defines a function
- ❖ `<xsl:key>` defines a key that can be used for lookups

XSLT summary

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- ❖ Used often as a stylesheet language, but can be considered a query language too
 - Grouping in XSLT 2.0 (<xsl:for-each-group>)
 - Very expressive, with full recursion
 - Cannot be replaced by XQuery?
 - Well, XQuery supports user-defined functions, which can be recursive
 - Easily non-terminating, difficult to optimize
 - Cannot replace XQuery
- ❖ So many features, so little time!

Review

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- ❖ 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
- ❖ XML Schema: a more sophisticated schema for XML
- ❖ 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
