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Extensible markup language xml 1.0 fifth edition pdf

Site Navigation Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Version Five) Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Version Five) Publication History Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a subset of the SGML that is fully described in this document. Its purpose is to ensure that public SGML is presented, retrieved, and processed on the Web as possible with HTML. XML is designed for ease of implementation and interoperability with both SGML and HTML. Read more This page quotes trusted sources, but this does not cover all content. Help add a reference. Unleavenable content can be removed.—Find sources: Google (news, books, and academic) (October 2019) XML Extension .xml MIME application/xml,[1]text/xml[2] W3C Release 1996 (23-24 years) Last version 1.0 (November 26, 2008; 11 years ago) The various Format type SGML variant languages for XHTML, RSS, Atom, KML Image page XML 1.0 XML (Extensible Markup Language) are a recommendation of W3C to create formatting languages for special requirements. [3] It is a sub-type of SGML (abbreviation for Standard Generalized Markup Language) that can identify various data types. The main purpose is the ease of sharing information over the Internet. XML-based languages include XHTML (format for Web pages), RDF, SDMX, SMIL, MathML (format for mathematical expressions), NCL, XBRL, XSL, and SVG (vector chart format). The main feature of XML in building a single infrastructure for several languages is that unknown and low-use languages can also be defined without further study and without having to be submitted to standardization committees. In the mid-1990s, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) began working on a markup language that combines HTML simplicity with SGML flexibility. The principle of the project was to create a language that could be read by the software and to be in integration with other languages. His philosophy will be included by several important principles: the separation of content from simplicity and readability formatting, the possibility of creating labels for the creation of files for validation of the structure for both people and computers (called DTDs) concentration of concentration of different databases in the information structure, and xml that is not in view is usually a form for creating documents with formatted text documents, vector images or data, as seen in databases, hierarchically organized data. Because of its portability, hardware or software platforms are a format that is not connected, a database can write to an XML file through an application, and another different database can then read this same data. Example This example XML flexible syntax is used to describe a bread recipe: <?xml version=1.0 encoding=ISO-8859-1?><receita nome=pão tempo_de_preparo=5 minutos tempo_de_cozimento=1 hora> <instrucoes> <passo></passo> <passo></passo> <passo>/passo> </instrucoes> Sade <ingredientes> <ingrediente quantidade=3 unidade=xícaras>Bread Wheat Flour</ingrediente> Maya <ingrediente quantidade=7 unidade=gramas>Tuz</ingrediente> <ingrediente quantidade=1. 5 unidade=xícaras estado=morna>Tuz&f/ingrediente> <ingrediente quantidade=1 unidade=colheres de chá></ingrediente> </ingredientes> Mix all ingredients and melt well. <titulo></titulo> </receita> Here is the first line <receita nome=pão tempo_de_preparo=5 minutos tempo_de_cozimento=1 hora>var: The recipe is the main name of your document. Note that the similarity between XML and HTML is great. Universal formats for exchange of other data on advantages and disadvantages are already proposed and experienced, xml has several technical advantages, but it is a standard fact and officially: each developer in a universe and each manufacturer has the freedom to create and impose their own format, XML acceptance has been seen as the greatest entity of the most open and dynamic standardization of an institution, W3C is based on a successful experience of SGML, even SGML successor Technical advantages regarding non-text formats (binary) based on this simple text, there is a discussion since SGML times , but even today the community of users and developers prefer binary text, and txt.zip (compressed text) options such as OpenDocument supports the most widely accepted output Unicode Supports, which allows you to communicate most of the information encoded in the human language can represent the relevant data structures of this information : lists, records, trees These self-documented (DTDs and XML Schemas): the format itself describes the structure and field names, as well as the current values of limited syntax and parsing requirements to make analysis algorithms more efficient and consistent, Due to the popularity of XML these days, different levels of automation, in any environment: No automation: older txt editors , I've seen with the automatic feature feature: most modern TXT editors offer XML highlighting features (visual separation between tag, attribute and content) with the visualization and control features (folding) with the hierarchy: coupled with more specific txt editors and simple editors</receita>With validation and syntactic analysis capabilities: slightly more sophisticated tools, programmer-oriented or content-oriented IDs such as XHTML editors, both have been adapted to deal with other XML formats, applications that do not require more complexity, such as vectors interpreting the disadvantages of DTD, XSLT or XSD Technical disadvantages in general, lists in question (key value), and configuration, where common sense (among XML or a less popular format) establishes the best choice. Simple XML properties can be replaced with simple formats such as TOML, YAML, JSON, and Simple Outline XML. The key criteria for assessing demand for a simpler format are: Speed: large amounts of repetitive information (when moved in XML form) that disrupts the actual speed of information transfer Txt editing: the simple XML file (as can be seen in the examples above) may not be very intuitive, which can make it difficult to edit with txt editors and txt editors. , even more so in the case of very large data volume, where XML can even be easily editable by experienced people The properties format, for example, is easier to be edited by laypeople, because it is just a list of key-value items, and JSON is an example of a more practical and fast format in Java context. The following example is equivalent to an example of a bread recipe and shows how difficult it can be to read an XML when it is created by code generation tools, even if it is syntax-based. Interpreting and editing large indentable XML files is even more complex, bedded, or experienced for everyone: <?xml version=1.0 encoding=ISO-8859-1?><receita nome=pão tempo_de_preparo=5 minutos tempo_de_cozimento=1 hora> <titulo>Basi</titulo> <ingredientes> <ingrediente quantidade=3 unidade=xícaras>Bread Flour</ingrediente> Baking <ingrediente quantidade=7 unidade=gramas>Suyu</ingrediente> <ingrediente quantidade=1.5 unidade=xícaras estado=morna> </ingrediente> <ingrediente quantidade=1 unidade=colheres de chá>Tuzu</ingrediente> </ingredientes> Mix all ingredients and melt well. <instrucoes> <passo></passo> <passo>/passo> <passo></passo> </instrucoes> </receita> One of the key requirements for integration of XML and Database Information systems is the presence of a mechanism that can mediate and exchange information between systems that use different display formats. XML for the database is a way to resolve this issue by using a technique that makes this data interaction in a way that does not leave or lost the relevant information contained in any of the databases that will be integrated. When to Useyou should analyze the purpose of storage and how to import it, not to store the information of a particular application in a required or XML format. For example, if an application will use only the XML format in the future, it is recommended that you store them in that format anyway. The following is a list of possible scenarios in which this format is very useful to use: if you need to store a block of information and then get it completely; Where necessary to ensure compliance with storage systems that may not accept data types; When you need to import a document in XML. In relational DBMSS, XML is stored in an XML document database, just like any other type of information. And one of the ways to store these documents is to use relational DBMDs. It is advantageous to use this form of storage, because it has already developed a widely used technology and makes it a very stable platform for very good use. To store data in a relational database in XML, one of the ways to use it passes through the CLOB data type. If the user is like this, the database does not know the structure of this information and will only serve as a data store. XML-enabled DBMS In general, an XML-enabled DBMS makes a read of the entire structure of an XML document and maps its elements, creating abstract data types according to XML to make it easier to store and process that data. Integration XML with the Database The SQL language defines some operators that generate a result within the XML standard when used in a database. Examples of interactions when used in DBMS include: XMLELEMENT - Converts the values in the relational model to the XML structure; XMLFOREST - Each Operator generates a new element and creates a list (Forest) of XML elements; XMLELEMENTS XMLFOREST Rules For good occurrence of an XML file, each XML document must be a single element (tag) that serves as a root for all other elements of the document, in addition to the input tag; XML is case sensitive, so you should be careful with the use of case and lowercase letters, and CamelCases. The XML element must be started except for the one that defines the XML version used and other single tag definitions, and <system opera=ligado onde=aqui></system> should be closed, for example. Comments in XML are the same as HTML () !-comentário-->). References ^ «XML Media Types, RFC 3023». Ietf. January 2001. p. 9-11. ^ XML Media Types consulted on January 4, 2010, RFC 3023. January 2001. p. 7-9. Access date: January 4, 2010 ^ Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fifth Edition) Taylor, Allen. DUMMIES 6 Ed for SQL. Wiley Publishing, Inc.2006. Article SQL Magazine 8 - integration with XML technology and Database, available Article SQL Magazine 8 - integration with XML technology and Database - Access date: 15.06.2018. XML Bibliography Quick Advisory Guide, Author: Otávio C. Décio, Editora Novatec, ISBN 85-85184-86-8 XML Web Data Management, Author: Serge Abiteboul/Peter Buneman/Dan Suciu, 2000, Editora Campus, ISBN 85-352-0648-5 Htps://pt.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=XML&oldid=58053930

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