WRITING AN XSLT TRANSFORMATIONS

Example study: How to transform XML into XHTML using XSLT? The details of this example will be explained in the next chapter.

Such an editor would allow the writer to focus on the structure of the article, leaving layout until much later in the process. XSLT 1. Note that they are defined in the xsl namespace. Such expressions can be used for value extraction, for writing templates treating a same type of element in different way, for conditional expressions, and so forth. But instead we will take the opportunity to play with messaging. This section shows you how to do that. XSLT can also be used to convert XML data into unrelated formats, like comma-delimited text or formatting languages such as troff. Can't have both But this time, you apply templates in two stages using the select attribute. The result is an outline structure that is harder to edit in plain text form, like this, but is much easier to edit with an outline-oriented editor. They share the same data model, type system, and function library, and both include XPath 2. XPath engines were also not optimized. Without it, processing could still go on, with everything in that section being ignored. Such terms will be displayed in italics, the way they ordinarily are in a document. The XSLT 2. It supports XSLT 1. Instructions in each template generally direct the processor to either create nodes in the result tree, or to process more nodes in the source tree in the same way as the root node. The default value is xml. The XPath tutorial - basics article introduces additional features of XPath. Like the DOM data model, the XSLT data model is based on the concept of text nodes contained in element nodes which, in turn, can be contained in other element nodes, and so on. Stylesheet documents were read into Document Object Models and the processor would act on them directly. DOMSource; import javax. The result is stylizer1a. So, for example, if the stylesheet in Example 2 above were available as "example2. A typical XSLT template element will start by specifying which element it applies to. In HTML, on the other hand, headings do not contain the body of a section. The first rule applies to the document root element and all other elements. Browsers can perform on-the-fly transformations of XML files and display the transformation output in the browser window. With the release of the XSLT 2. The following example shows typical elements of an XSLT template. HTML doesn't seem to be right! The processor follows a fixed algorithm. Note that The stylesheet may add its own data to the output, for example in the HTML table tagging and strings such as "product ID. You should understand that XSLT templates, when applied using the xsl:apply instruction are always executed within a given context, i. But if the XML input happens to contain a third level, you will want to deliver an error message to the user. Processing the Basic Structure Elements You will start filling in the stylesheet by processing the elements that go into creating a table of contents: the root element, the title element, and headings. To make the test document, create a file called article. Increasingly, however, XSLT processors use optimization techniques found in functional programming languages and database query languages, such as static rewriting of an expression tree e. XSLT rule that does it 3. Note - The code discussed in this section is in article1a. But we will still leave large areas of the specification untouched. If the processor is within the content element, it will only see text in the example above. However, this solution does not seem to work with Firefox 19 client-side.