

XML in the Development of Component Systems

The Document Object Model

DOM Overview

- Developed to support „dynamic HTML“
 - Provide a standard tree interface to document structure across browsers, for use in JavaScript
- Different levels of implementation:
 - Level 1: Flat object model (two features: DOM and HTML)
 - Level 2: API structured into multiple modules
 - Core, XML, HTML, Range, Traversal, ...
 - Focus of this presentation
- Specified as an API, by means of OMG IDL
 - Programming-language specific mappings for JavaScript, Java as part of the specification
 - Implementations in other languages: C++, Python, C#, ...

DOM Features

- Core: Represent basic structure of well-formed XML documents
- XML: Access entities, notations, ...
- Events: Communicate user interaction and document changes to the application
- Range: Select portions of a document
- Traversal: Process/Filter nodes in sequence
- Views: Access alternative representations of a document
- StyleSheet/CSS: Represent of style sheets
- HTML: Represent HTML documents

DOM Level 3

- Work in progress
- Load-and-Save specification:
 - Provide uniform access to parsers/unparsers
- Validation:
 - Maintain validity/ns-conformance/schema-validity
- XPath:
 - evaluate expressions

Object Model

- Distinguish object hierarchy and type hierarchy
 - Node is the root of the type hierarchy
 - Document objects are the root of the object hierarchy
- Polymorphism typically used through introspection:
 - Query Node objects for their type

DOM Principles

- Memory management:
 - Creation is always through factory, either on DOMImplementation or Document objects
 - No standard way to obtain a DOMImplementation
 - Object deletion not specified
- Support both „typed“ and „untyped“ operation:
 - Most interactions available through Node, without need of casting
- Strings are represented as DOMString
 - Implementations must use Unicode type

Node interface: Attributes

```
interface Node {  
    readonly attribute DOMString nodeName;  
    attribute DOMString nodeValue;  
  
    readonly attribute unsigned short nodeType;  
    readonly attribute Node parentNode;  
    readonly attribute NodeList childNodes;  
    readonly attribute Node firstChild, lastChild;  
    readonly attribute Node previousSibling, nextSibling;  
    readonly attribute NamedNodeMap attributes;  
    readonly attribute Document ownerDocument;  
    readonly attribute DOMString namespaceURI, localName;  
    attribute DOMString prefix;
```

Node interface: Operations (1)

```
Node insertBefore(in Node newChild, in Node refChild)
                raises(DOMException);
Node replaceChild(in Node newChild, in Node oldChild)
                raises(DOMException);
Node removeChild(in Node oldChild)
                raises(DOMException);
Node appendChild(in Node newChild)
                raises(DOMException);
void normalize();
```


Node interface: Operations (2)

Node cloneNode(in boolean deep);
boolean isSupported(in DOMString feature, in DOMString version);
boolean hasAttributes();

Node interface: Node Types

const unsigned short	ELEMENT_NODE	= 1;
const unsigned short	ATTRIBUTE_NODE	= 2;
const unsigned short	TEXT_NODE	= 3;
const unsigned short	CDATA_SECTION_NODE	= 4;
const unsigned short	ENTITY_REFERENCE_NODE	= 5;
const unsigned short	ENTITY_NODE	= 6;
const unsigned short	PROCESSING_INSTRUCTION_NODE	= 7;
const unsigned short	COMMENT_NODE	= 8;
const unsigned short	DOCUMENT_NODE	= 9;
const unsigned short	DOCUMENT_TYPE_NODE	= 10;
const unsigned short	DOCUMENT_FRAGMENT_NODE	= 11;
const unsigned short	NOTATION_NODE	= 12;

Node Usage: Node Types

- Not all attributes are available for all types
 - E.g. Text nodes do not have children
 - Accessing unsupported attributes raises DOMExceptions
- Node name is always present:
 - „canonical“ name for elements, attributes, entity references, processing instructions
 - „#cdata-section“, „#comment“, „#document“, „#document-fragment“, „#text“ otherwise
- Node value is attribute value, text content, PI content, or comment text; otherwise null

Node Usage: Namespaces

- namespaceURI is set on creation time; no dynamic lookup is performed
- Changing the prefix also changes the nodeName (and attributeName/name in Attribute/Element nodes)

Node Usage: Modifications

- Modifications of the child list must follow structural requirements:
 - HIERARCHY_REQUEST_ERR if node is not allowed (e.g. inserting parent into child)
 - WRONG_DOCUMENT_ERR if node belongs to a different document
 - NO_MODIFICATION_ALLOWED if document is read-only
 - NOT_FOUND_ERR if refChild is not found (e.g. insertBefore)
- Insertion of DocumentFragment inserts all child nodes
- normalize consolidates subsequent text nodes:
 - Removes empty Text nodes
 - Leaves alone CDATA sections

Documents

```
interface Document : Node {  
    readonly attribute DocumentType          doctype;  
    readonly attribute DOMImplementation    implementation;  
    readonly attribute Element              documentElement;
```

```
Element                createElement(in DOMString tagName)  
                        raises(DOMException);
```

```
DocumentFragment      createDocumentFragment();
```

```
Text                  createTextNode(in DOMString data);
```

```
Comment               createComment(in DOMString data);
```

```
CDATASection          createCDATASection(in DOMString data)  
                        raises(DOMException);
```


Documents (3)

NodeList	getElementsByTagName(in DOMString tagname);
NodeList	getElementsByTagNameNS(in DOMString namespaceURI, in DOMString localName);
Element	getElementById(in DOMString elementId);
Node	importNode(in Node importedNode, in boolean deep) raises(DOMException);

Document Usage

- doctype: read-only; DOM does not support editing the document type
- documentElement: Convenience attribute
 - Could traverse children for ELEMENT type
- Node creation: Document performs certain consistency checks
 - INVALID_CHARACTER_ERR if element/attribute names do not match Name production
 - NAMESPACE_ERR if names are not QNames, if name is qualified and no namespace provided, if prefix is xml/xmlns, and namespace URI not „http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace“/ „http://www.w3.org/2000/xmlns/“

Document Usage (2)

- `getElementsByTagName` returns a node list of all elements with a given name
 - `*` matches all elements
- `getElementById` looks for an ID attribute
 - Must have processed DTD to find ID attributes
 - Returns null if no element was found
- `importNode` allows migration of nodes from one document to another

Elements

- Convenience interface

```
interface Element : Node {  
    readonly attribute DOMString    tagName;  
    DOMString    getAttribute(in DOMString name);  
    void    setAttribute(in DOMString name, in DOMString value)  
                raises(DOMException);  
  
    void    removeAttribute(in DOMString name) raises(DOMException);  
    Attr    getAttributeNode(in DOMString name);  
    Attr    setAttributeNode(in Attr newAttr) raises(DOMException);  
    Attr    removeAttributeNode(in Attr oldAttr) raises(DOMException);  
    NodeList    getElementsByTagName(in DOMString name);  
    boolean    hasAttribute(in DOMString name);  
}
```

Elements (2)

```
DOMString  getAttributeNS(in DOMString namespaceURI,  
                          in DOMString localName);  
void       setAttributeNS(in DOMString namespaceURI,  
                          in DOMString qualifiedName, in DOMString value)  
          raises(DOMException);  
void       removeAttributeNS(in DOMString namespaceURI,  
                              in DOMString localName) raises(DOMException);  
Attr       getAttributeNodeNS(in DOMString namespaceURI, in DOMString localName);  
Attr       setAttributeNodeNS(in Attr newAttr) raises(DOMException);  
NodeList   getElementsByTagNameNS(in DOMString namespaceURI,  
                                  in DOMString localName);  
boolean    hasAttributeNS(in DOMString namespaceURI, in DOMString localName);
```

Text

- Several interfaces
 - CharacterData : Node
 - Abstract interface
 - attribute DOMString data ;
 - Several modification operations
 - Text : CharacterData
 - splitText separates text node into two nodes
 - CDATASection : Text
 - Empty interface

Attributes

```
interface Attr : Node {  
  readonly attribute DOMString      name;  
  readonly attribute boolean        specified;  
                                     attribute DOMString      value;  
  readonly attribute Element        ownerElement;  
};
```

- Attribute nodes are not part of the tree
 - parentNode, previousSibling, nextSibling are all null

Live Objects

- Collections whose contents changes when underlying tree changes
- NodeList: enumerated collection
 - E.g. of child nodes, getElementByTagName results
 - Indices start with 0
- NamedNodeMap: unordered collections of named things
 - E.g. attributes of a node, entities, notations of a DTD
 - Access either by QName, or namespaceURI/localname
 - Indexed access (starting with 0) also supported

DOM Implementations

```
interface DOMImplementation {  
    boolean          hasFeature(in DOMString feature,  
                                in DOMString version);  
    DocumentType    createDocumentType(in DOMString qualifiedName,  
                                        in DOMString publicId, in DOMString systemId)  
                                        raises(DOMException);  
    Document        createDocument(in DOMString namespaceURI,  
                                    in DOMString qualifiedName,  
                                    in DocumentType doctype)  
                                    raises(DOMException);  
};
```

- Feature names are the DOM module names („Core“, „XML“, ...)M

DOM Parsing in Java

- `javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory`
- Underlying parser is assumed to follow SAX API

```
dbf = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();  
dbf.setValidating(true);  
dbf.setNamespaceAware(true);  
dbf.setIgnoringComments(true);  
  
...  
db = dbf.newDocumentBuilder();  
db.setEntityResolver(myResolver)  
document = db.parse(File/URL/InputStream/InputStream)
```

DOM Parsing with Level 3

```
interface DOMImplementationLS {  
    const unsigned short    MODE_SYNCHRONOUS        = 1;  
    const unsigned short    MODE_ASYNCHRONOUS      = 2;  
  
    LSParser                createLSParser(in unsigned short mode,  
                                           in DOMString schemaType)  
                            raises(dom::DOMException);  
  
    LSSerializer            createLSSerializer();  
  
    LSInput                 createLSInput();  
  
    LSOutput                createLSOutput();  
};
```

DOM Parsing with Level 3 (2)

```
interface LSParser {
    readonly attribute DOMConfiguration config;
    attribute LSParserFilter filter;

    readonly attribute boolean async;
    readonly attribute boolean busy;

    Document parse(in LSInput input) raises(dom::DOMException);
    Document parseURI(in DOMString uri)raises(dom::DOMException);
    Node parseWithContext(in LSInput input,
                          in Node contextArg,
                          in unsigned short action)
                          raises(dom::DOMException);

    void abort();
};
```

DOM Parsing with Level 3 (3)

```
interface DOMConfiguration {  
    void                setParameter(in DOMString name,  
                                     in DOMUserData value)  
                        raises(DOMException);  
    DOMUserData         getParameter(in DOMString name)  
                        raises(DOMException);  
    boolean             canSetParameter(in DOMString name,  
                                       in DOMUserData value);  
    readonly attribute DOMStringList  parameterNames;  
};
```

DOM Parsing with Level 3 (3)

- Standard parser parameters
 - canonical-form
 - cdata-sections
 - check-character-normalization
 - comments
 - datatype-normalization
 - entities
 - namespaces
 - namespace-declarations
 - normalize-characters
 - validate
 - validate-if-schema
 - element-content-whitespace
 - ...

DOM Saving Trees in Java

- Based on the notion of transformations
 - Input is a DOM tree, output is a stream

```
TransformerFactory tFactory = TransformerFactory.newInstance();
```

```
Transformer transformer = tFactory.newTransformer();
```

```
DOMSource source = new DOMSource(document);
```

```
StreamResult result = new StreamResult(System.out);
```

```
transformer.transform(source, result);
```