### Department of Information Science





## Motivation for XML

- Increased semantics
- Author in <author> not <center> Robust decentralized data interchange
- Adequate abstract data type (ADT) language Capability for meta-information

- Increased processing efficiency
   Author is child 2 of element 2 of root
   Authoritative source with multiple derivative transformations
   Rendering as a transformation to a style standard

XML Course Overview

- Linking improvements
  Extended and external links
- Non-intrusive pointers

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# **Course Overview**

- An introduction to structured documents
- An overview of XML
- XML
  - XPath and XSLT
  - XSLT and Rendering (formatting objects)
  - Schema and Document Definition
  - NamespacesDatatypes

  - XPointer and XLink
- Programmatic Processing of XML DOM and SAX

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Wh	at is not covered	
Metadata mode     Models     RDF     Topicmaps     Implementation     Dublin Com     PICS		
<ul> <li>Analysis and D</li> <li>Document Cor</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Transformation</li> </ul>	n and Specialized Applications (WA	AP)
	esses and Object Access ect Access Protocol (SOAP)	
<ul> <li>Universal D</li> </ul>	escription, Discovery, and Integration	(UDDI)
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XML Course Overview

## A Word of Preparation

- XML is a set of specifications or standards
- While most have achieved some level of stability,
  - There are still competing approaches

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- Some evolution of the specification is normal
- · The standards are defined with an eye to extensibility
- Even with stable standards, tools need to implement the specification and it is likely:

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- Some tools will be non- or minimally compliant
- Some tools will implement supersets of functionality