

Programmatic XML

ml

- There are two basic programmer's tools for working with XML
 - two different styles of processing
 - *Document Object Model (DOM)*
 - originated as a specification to allow JavaScript scripts and Java programs to be portable among Web browsers
 - based around the notion of a document tree
 - W3C standard
 - level 1 recommended in October 1998
 - work on level 2 started immediately afterwards; work on level 3 now underway
 - actually two sets of interfaces
 - core
 - HTML
 - *Simple API for XML (SAX)*
 - sees a document as a series of events that may be handled as needed
 - an open-source, community developed system
 - released May 1998; now in version 2.0
 - widely used

- Which processing style to use?

- event-driven processing:

- *easy*
 - *fast*
 - *restricted*
 - one-pass
 - no contextual data
 - *not (yet) a standard*

- “A lot of tool vendors will probably implement this API. Although the concrete language to be used (ECMAScript, VBScript, Java, and so on) can differ, you will always deal with the same objects with the same well-known properties and methods. This makes knowledge of the DOM a necessity.”

- tree processing

- *fiddly*
 - *resource-hungry*
 - *most powerful*
 - *standardised by the W3C*

- **W3C saw a need to:**

- define

- *a standardised way to define the logical structure of a document*
 - *how the document is accessed and manipulated*

- promulgate this standard interface

- *an end to browser wars?*

- ho ho ho...

- XML defines an API

- *Document Object Model (DOM)*

- developers can programmatically look at the document as a “tree” with trunks, branches, leaves, etc.

- *still pretty primitive*

- doesn't understand schemas, etc.

- Java binding != JavaScript binding != CORBA binding, etc.

- **From:**

- <http://www.oasis-open.org/cover/dom.html>

‘DOM is being designed at several levels:

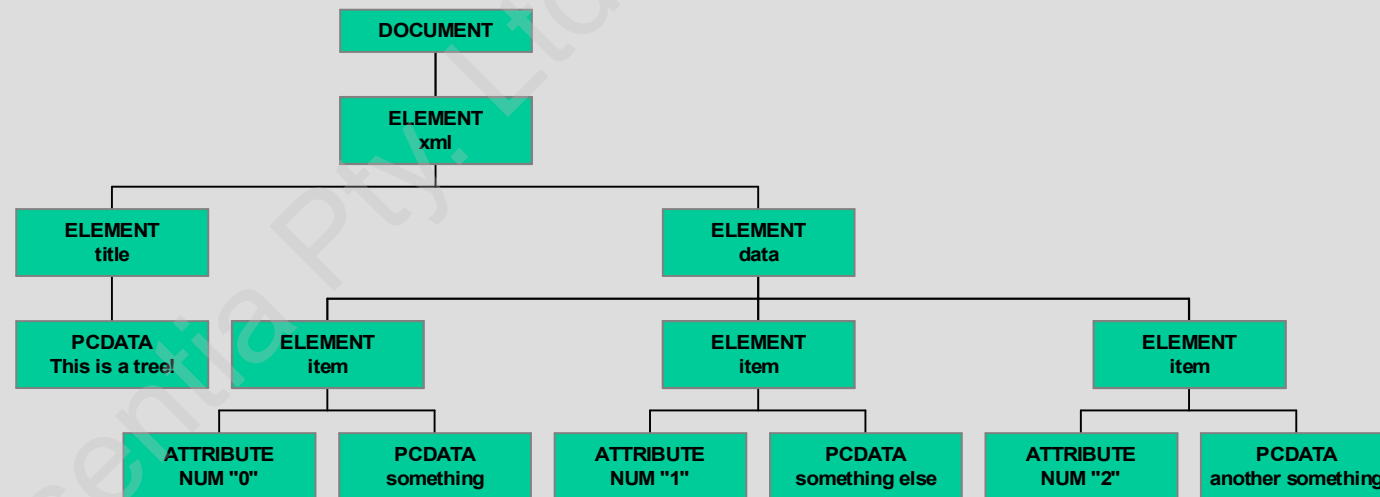
- “Level 1. This concentrates on the actual core, HTML, and XML document models. It contains functionality for document navigation and manipulation.
- Level 2 *Recommendation as of 13 Nov. 2000*. Includes a style sheet object model, and defines functionality for manipulating the style information attached to a document. It also enables traversals on the document, defines an event model and provides support for XML namespaces.
- Level 3 *First public working drafts are available*. Will address document loading and saving, as well as content models (such as DTDs and schemas) with document validation support. In addition, it will also address document views and formatting, key events and event groups.
- Further Levels. These may specify some interface with the possibly underlying window system, including some ways to prompt the user. They may also contain a query language interface, and address multithreading and synchronization, security, and repository.”

Document == Tree

```
D:\Bob\something.xml - Microsoft Internet Explorer
Address D:\Bob\something.xml

- <xml>
  <title>This is a tree!</title>
- <data>
  <item NUM="0">something</item>
  <item NUM="1">something else</item>
  <item NUM="2">another something</item>
</data>
</xml>
```

```
bash "D:\Bob"
bash-2.02$ ./Msxml.exe -dl something.xml
DOCUMENT
+---ELEMENT xml
|---ELEMENT title
|   +---PCDATA "This is a tree!"
+---ELEMENT data
|---ELEMENT item
|   |---ATTRIBUTE NUM "0"
|   +---PCDATA "something"
|---ELEMENT item
|   |---ATTRIBUTE NUM "1"
|   +---PCDATA "something else"
+---ELEMENT item
|   |---ATTRIBUTE NUM "2"
|   +---PCDATA "another something"
bash-2.02$
```



- DOM exposes a very simple API
 - four *base objects* defined:
 - *Document*
 - *Node*
 - base object for all entries in a document
 - *NodeList*
 - represent an ordered collection of Nodes
 - *NamedNodeMap*
 - an unordered collection of Nodes
 - similar to a dictionary
 - IE5 extends these objects
 - *as do all other actual implementations*
 - each in their own way
 - so much for 'standard'...
 - *makes them more useful*
 - makes them fit into a 'platform' better

- **A single node in the document tree**
 - **methods include:**
 - *hasChildNodes*
 - *insertBefore, removeChild, replaceChild, appendChild*
 - *cloneNode*
 - *createAttribute, createCDATASection, createComment, createDocumentFragment, createElement, createEntityReference, createProcessingInstruction, createTextNode*
 - *getElementsByTagName*
 - **some properties:**
 - *nodeName, nodeType, nodeValue*
 - *attributes, documentElement, ownerDocument, doctype*
 - *childNodes, firstChild, lastChild, nextSibling, parentNode, previousSibling*

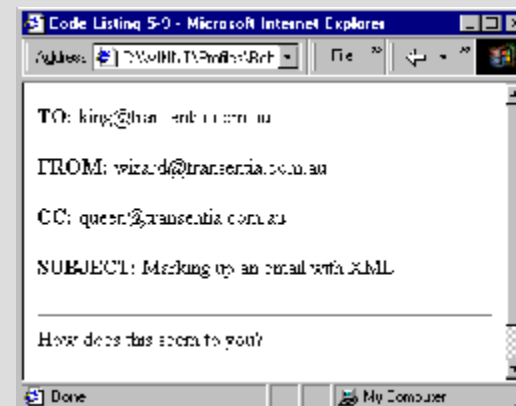
Another IE5 Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript" FOR=window EVENT=onload>
    loadDoc()
  </SCRIPT>
  <SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
    var xmlDoc = new ActiveXObject("microsoft.xmlDOM");
    xmlDoc.load("Lst5_3.xml");

    function loadDoc()
    {
      if (xmlDoc.readyState == "4")
        start()
      else
        window.setTimeout("loadDoc()", 4000);
    }

    function start()
    {
      var newHTML = "";
      rootElem = xmlDoc.documentElement;
      for (el=0; el<rootElem.childNodes.length; el++)
        if (el != rootElem.childNodes.length-1)
          newHTML = newHTML +
            "<SPAN STYLE='font-weight:bold;font-size:16'>" +
            rootElem.childNodes.item(el).nodeName +
            ": </SPAN><SPAN STYLE='font-weight:normal'>" +
            rootElem.childNodes.item(el).text + "</SPAN><P>";
        else
          newHTML = newHTML +
            "<HR><SPAN STYLE='font-weight:normal'>" +
            rootElem.childNodes.item(el).text + "</SPAN><P>";
      content.innerHTML = newHTML;
    }
  </SCRIPT>
  <TITLE>Code Listing 5-9</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <DIV ID="content"></DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<EMAIL>
  <TO>king@transentia.com.au</TO>
  <FROM>wizard@transentia.com.au</FROM>
  <CC>queen@transentia.com.au</CC>
  <SUBJECT>Marking up an email with XML</SUBJECT>
  <BODY>How does this seem to you?</BODY>
</EMAIL>
```



- All extend Node:
 - Document
 - Attribute
 - CDATASection
 - CharacterData
 - Comment
 - DocumentFragment
 - DocumentType
 - Element
 - Entity
 - EntityReference
 - Implementation
 - Notation
 - ProcessingInstruction
 - Text

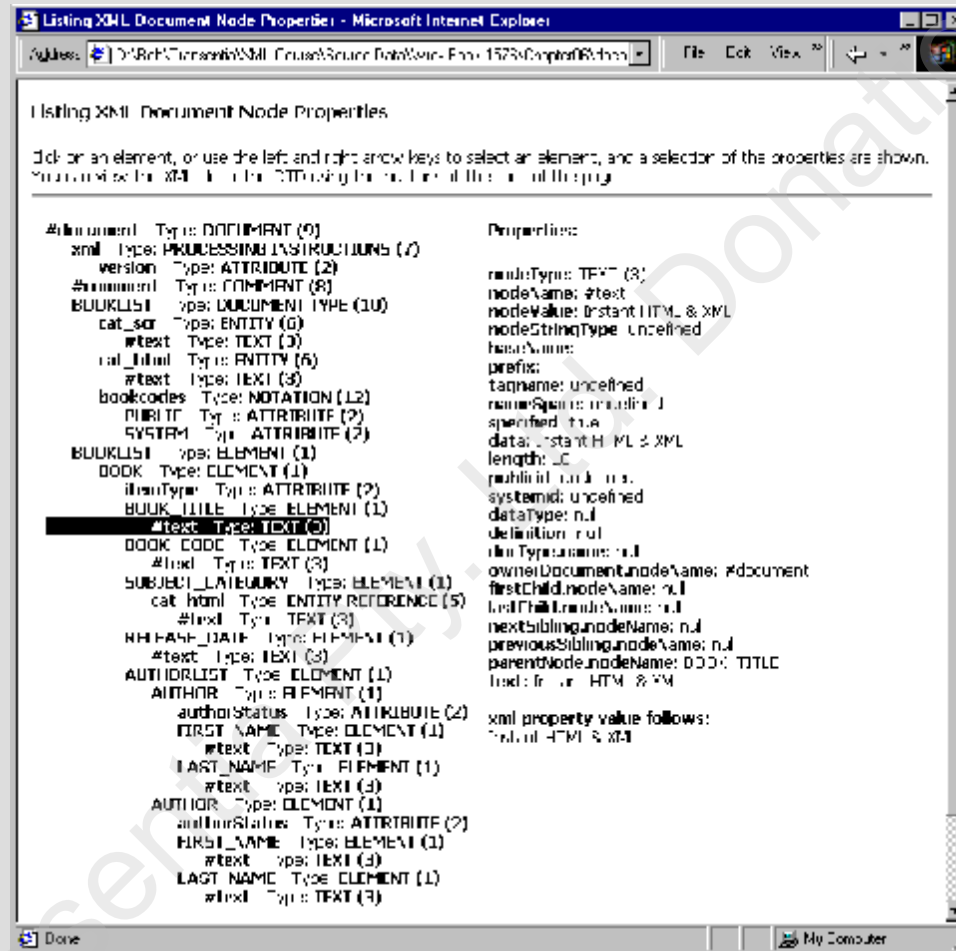
- the NodeType enumeration provides values to allow each node type to be distinguished
- each also has a nodeName property which gives its name
 - “attribute”, “entity”
“processingInstruction”,
etc.

```
function getNodeType(intType) {  
  switch (intType) {  
    case 1: return "ELEMENT (1)"; break;  
    case 2: return "ATTRIBUTE (2)"; break;  
    case 3: return "TEXT (3)"; break;  
    case 4: return "CDATA SECTION (4)"; break;  
    case 5: return "ENTITY REFERENCE (5)"; break;  
    case 6: return "ENTITY (6)"; break;  
    case 7: return "PROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS (7)"; break;  
    case 8: return "COMMENT (8)"; break;  
    case 9: return "DOCUMENT (9)"; break;  
    case 10: return "DOCUMENT TYPE (10)"; break;  
    case 11: return "DOCUMENT FRAGMENT (11)"; break;  
    case 12: return "NOTATION (12)";  
  }  
}
```

- **A 'live' collection of Nodes**
 - addition and removal of nodes, and changes within nodes, are immediately reflected in the collection
 - methods
 - *item*
 - properties
 - *length*

- Provides access to attributes by attribute name
 - also live
 - unordered
 - *although also allows indexed access*
 - methods
 - *item, getNamedItem, removeNamedItem. setNamedItem*
 - properties
 - *length*

Node Properties



NamedNodeMap Processing

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML//EN">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>NamedNodeMap Processing</title>
    <xml id="CD" src="CD.xml"></xml>
    <script for=window event=onload>
      <!--
        div.innerHTML = "";
        var xmlDoc = document.all("CD").XMLDocument;
        var root = xmlDoc.documentElement
        var attrs = root.attributes;
        div.innerHTML += "<strong>Title: </strong>" +
          attrs.getNamedItem("title").text + "<br>";
        div.innerHTML += "<strong>Artist: </strong>" +
          attrs.getNamedItem("artist").text + "<br>";
        div.innerHTML += "<strong>Date: </strong>" +
          attrs.getNamedItem("date").text + "<br>";
        div.innerHTML += "<strong>Number of tracks: </strong>" +
          attrs.getNamedItem("ntracks").text + "<br>";
      -->
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      <DIV ID="div"></DIV>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<CD title="Surfing with the Alien"
  artist="Joe Satriani"
  date="1987"
  ntracks="10" />
```

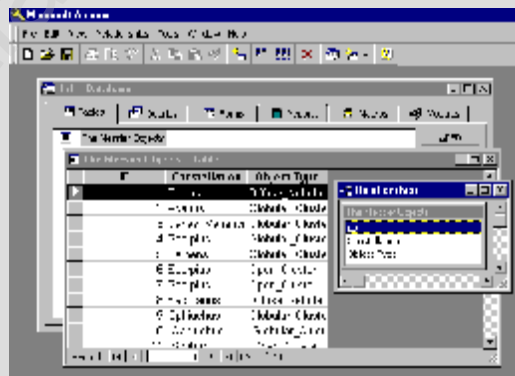
```
bash: C:\WINNT\Profiles\Bob\Desktop\CD"
bash 2.02% ./Maxml.exe dl CD.xml
DOCUMENT
| XMLDECL
| | ATTRIBUTE version "1.0"
|---ELEMENT CD
|---ATTRIBUTE title "Surfing with the Alien"
|---ATTRIBUTE artist "Joe Satriani"
|---ATTRIBUTE date "1987"
|---ATTRIBUTE ntracks "10"
bash 2.02%
```

NamedNodeMap Processing -

Address: C:\WINNT\Profiles\Bob\

Title: Surfing with the Alien
Artist: Joe Satriani
Date: 1987
Number of tracks: 10

- **Creating XML Using DOM**
 - from a very simple SQL database
 - involves:
 - *using Java/JDBC to access the database*
 - the examples use the (sadly, now defunct) DataChannel Java Parser 'XJParser'
 - *could easily use C++/Python/PERL, etc.*
 - *building a DOM tree structure in memory*
 - establish the relevant Document Type to ensure that the produced XML can be validated
 - *outputting this tree*
 - the database is a very simple Microsoft Access table

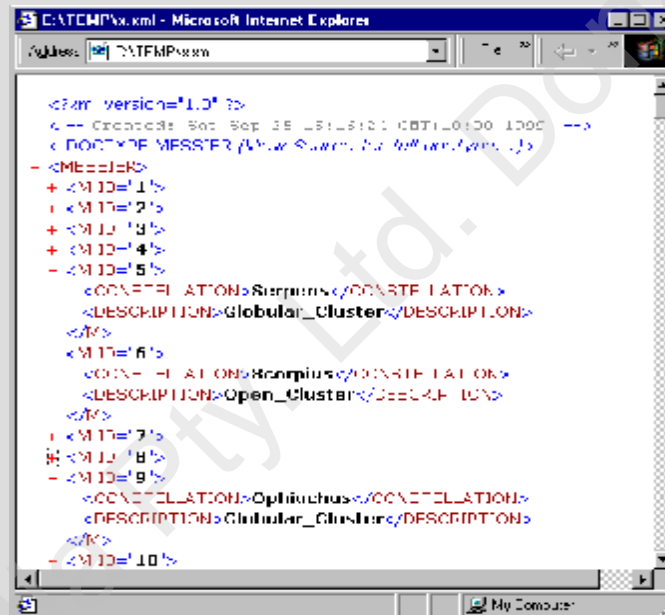


- A simple Java program:

```
import java.sql.*;
import com.datachannel.xml.om.*;

public class SQLDumper
{
    static
    { try { Class.forName ("com.ms.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver"); } catch (Exception e) {} }
    public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception
    {
        Document doc = new Document ();
        doc.appendChild (doc.createProcessingInstruction ("xml", "version=\"1.0\""));
        doc.appendChild (doc.createComment ("Created: " + new java.util.Date ()));
        IXMLDOMElement root = (IXMLDOMElement) doc.createElement ("MESSIER");
        DocumentType.createDocumentType (doc, "MESSIER SYSTEM \"MessierDTD.dtd\"");
        doc.appendChild (root);
        Statement statement =
            DriverManager.getConnection ("jdbc:odbc:The Messier Database",
                                       "Messier", "MessierMan").createStatement ();
        ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery ("SELECT * FROM [The Messier Objects]");
        while (rs.next ())
        {
            int id = rs.getInt ("ID");
            IXMLDOMElement child = (IXMLDOMElement) doc.createElement ("M");
            child.setAttribute ("ID", "" + id);
            IXMLDOMElement c = (IXMLDOMElement) doc.createElement ("CONSTELLATION");
            c.appendChild (doc.createTextNode (rs.getString ("Constellation")));
            child.appendChild (c);
            IXMLDOMElement d = (IXMLDOMElement) doc.createElement ("DESCRIPTION");
            d.appendChild (doc.createTextNode (rs.getString ("Object Type")));
            child.appendChild (d);
            root.appendChild (child);
        }
        System.out.println (doc.getXML());
    }
}
```


- The output can be shown in IE5:
 - well-formed
 - valid
 - *linked to an external DTD*



Creating XML...

- A simple Java program to produce a comma delimited representation of XML-formatted data
 - involves:
 - *loading XML data into DOM*
 - the XML file just produced, in this example...
 - *walking the DOM tree, producing the comma delimited file as output*

Transforming XML...

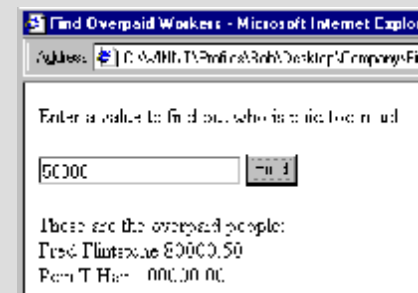
```
import com.datachannel.xml.om.*;

public class Transformer
{
    public static void main (String [] args)
    {
        Document doc = new Document ();
        doc.load (args [0]);
        IXMLDOMELEMENT root =
            (IXMLDOMELEMENT) doc.getDocumentElement ();
        IXMLDOMNodeList nodelist =
            (IXMLDOMNodeList) root.getChildNodes ();
        for (int i = 0; i < nodelist.getLength (); i ++)
        {
            IXMLDOMNode n = (IXMLDOMNode) nodelist.item (i);
            IXMLDOMNodeList nl = (IXMLDOMNodeList) n.getChildNodes ();
            IXMLDOMNamedNodeMap attributes = (IXMLDOMNamedNodeMap) n.getAttributes ();
            IXMLDOMNode IDNode = (IXMLDOMNode) attributes.getNamedItem ("ID"),
                constellation = (IXMLDOMNode) n.getFirstChild (),
                description = (IXMLDOMNode) n.getLastChild ();
            System.out.println (IDNode.getText () + ", " + constellation.getText () +
                ", " + description.getText ());
        }
    }
}
```

```
bash "C:\mp\SQL Db"
bash 2.02% java Transformer x.xml
1. Taurus, Diffuse Nebula
2. Aquarius, Globular Cluster
3. Canes Venatici, Globular Cluster
4. Scorpius, Globular Cluster
5. Serpens, Globular Cluster
6. Scorpius, Open Cluster
7. Scorpius, Open Cluster
8. Sagittarius, Diffuse Nebula
9. Ophiuchus, Globular Cluster
10. Ophiuchus, Globular Cluster
11. Scutum, Open Cluster
12. Ophiuchus, Globular Cluster
13. Hercules, Globular Cluster
14. Ophiuchus, Globular Cluster
15. Pegasus, Globular Cluster
16. Serpens, Nebula and Cluster
17. Sagittarius, Diffuse Nebula
18. Sagittarius, Open Cluster
19. Ophiuchus, Globular Cluster
20. Sagittarius, Diffuse Nebula
21. Sagittarius, Open Cluster
22. Sagittarius, Globular Cluster
23. Sagittarius, Open Cluster
24. Sagittarius, Star Cloud
25. Sagittarius, Open Cluster
26. Scutum, Open Cluster
27. Vulpecula, Planetary Nebula
28. Sagittarius, Globular Cluster
29. Cygnus, Open Cluster
30. Capricornus, Globular Cluster
31. Andromeda, Spiral Galaxy
32. Andromeda, Elliptical Galaxy
33. Triangulum, Spiral Galaxy
34. Perseus, Open Cluster
35. Gemini, Open Cluster
36. Auriga, Open Cluster
37. Auriga, Open Cluster
38. Auriga, Open Cluster
39. Cygnus, Open Cluster
40. Ursa Major, Double Star
41. Canis Major, Open Cluster
42. Orion, Diffuse Nebula
43. Orion, Diffuse Nebula
44. Cancer, Open Cluster
```

• IE5 supplies scripting interfaces to the DOM

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML//EN">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Find Overpaid Workers</title>
    <xml id="Company" src="Company.xml"></xml>
    <script>
      <!--
      function find()
      {
        overPaid.innerHTML = "";
        var xmlDoc = document.all ("Company").XMLDocument;
        var root = xmlDoc.documentElement;
        var kids = root.getElementsByTagName ("emp");
        var value = inputText.value * 1.0;
        for (var i = 0; i < kids.length; i ++)
        {
          var node = kids.item(i);
          var salaries = node.getElementsByTagName ("salary");
          var salaryNode = salaries.item(0);
          var salaryValue = salaryNode.childNodes.item(0).nodeValue * 1.0;
          if (salaryValue >= value)
            overPaid.innerHTML += node.text + "<br>";
        }
      }
      -->
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      Enter a value to find out who is paid too much:
    </p>
    <p>
      <input type="text" name="inputText" size="20">
      <input type="button" name="findButton" value="Find" onClick="find()">
    </p>
    <p>
      These are the overpaid people: <DIV ID="overPaid"></DIV>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



More...

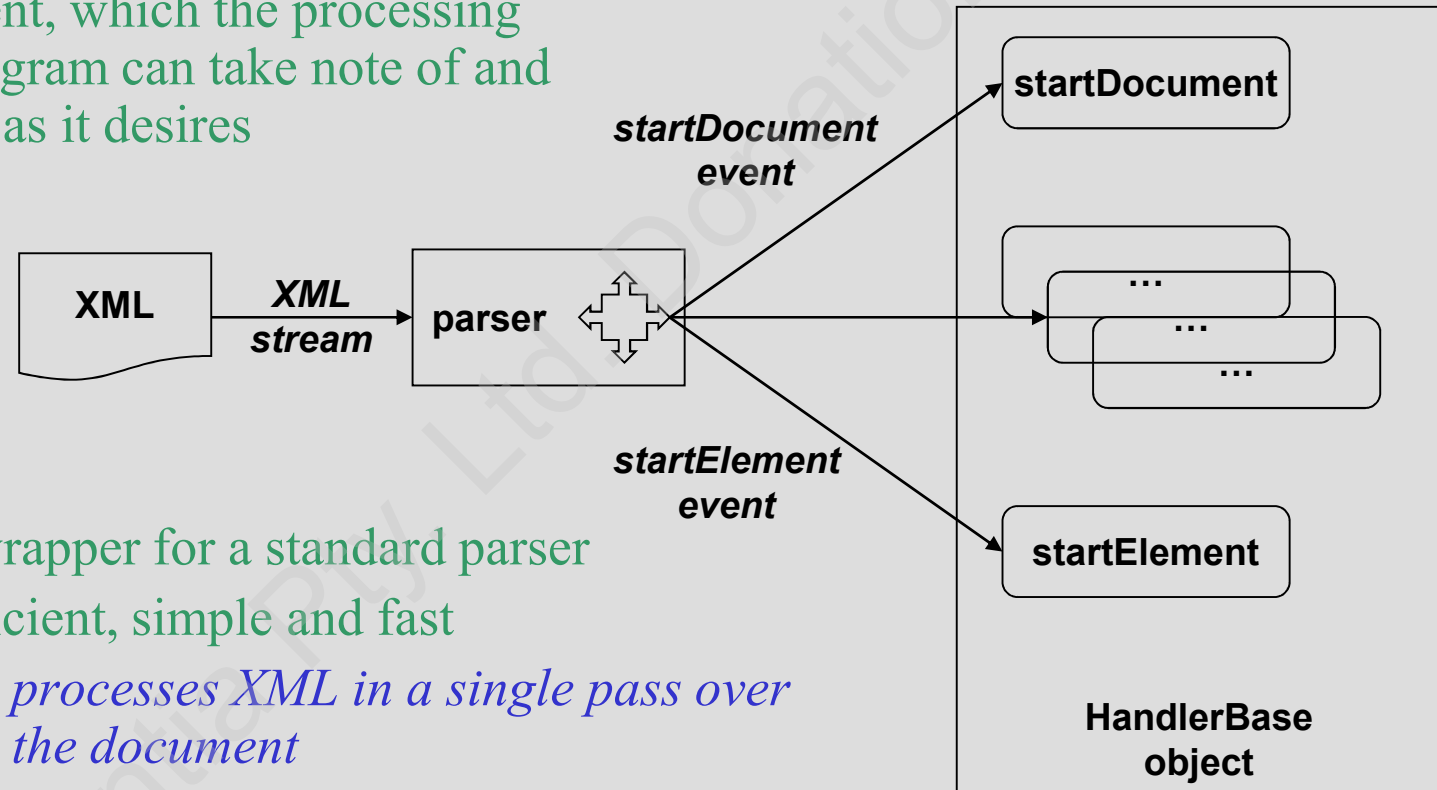
```
function showBirthdate()
{
    var root = employeeDoc.documentElement;
    var selectedElems = root.selectNodes("employee[name='Mary Davis']");
    var maryElem = selectedElems.item(0);
    var birthdate = maryElem.childNodes.item(1).nodeValue;
    alert("Mary Davis was born " + birthdate);
}
```

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Elements: Hierarchy</TITLE>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
function showHierarchy() {
    var depth = 0;
    var msg = document.all(0).tagName;
    for (i=1; i<document.all.length; i++) {
        if (document.all(i-1).contains(document.all(i))==true) {
            depth = depth + 1;
        } else {
            var elParent = document.all(i-1).parentElement;
            for ( ; depth>0; depth--) {
                if (elParent.contains(document.all(i))==true)
                    break;
                elParent = elParent.parentElement;
            }
        }
        msg = msg + "\n";
        for (j=1; j<=depth; j++)
            msg = msg + "  ";
        msg = msg + document.all(i).tagName;
    }
    alert("This document contains:\n" + msg);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY onload="showHierarchy()">
<H1>Welcome!</H1>
<P>This document is <B>very</B> short.
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



- **SAX (Simple API for XML) is an event-oriented system**

- stream-oriented; each tag encountered generates an event, which the processing program can take note of and act as it desires



- a wrapper for a standard parser
- efficient, simple and fast
 - *processes XML in a single pass over the document*
 - *OK If the context of a processed piece of data within the overall XML document is unimportant*
- typically used where the underlying document does not need to be modified

- The API is relatively simple
 - five interfaces relevant to application writers
 - *DocumentHandler*
 - main interface: application creates a class that implements this interface and registers an instance with the SAX parser
 - or, may extend *HandlerBase* convenience class
 - methods:
 - *startDocument*, *endDocument*
 - *startElement*, *endElement*
 - *characters*
 - *processingInstruction*
 - *AttributeList*
 - allows processing of an element's attributes
 - *ErrorHandler*
 - for customized error handling
 - *DTDHandler*
 - permits the processing of notations and unparsed entities
 - *EntityResolver*
 - lets application writer provide customized handling for external entities

- **A Simple SAX application:**
 - scans the XML document to establish how many galaxies were included in Charles Messier's list
 - *establishes a Handler for the events that the SAX parser generates*
 - arranges to be informed whenever start and end tags are seen and when the whole document has been parsed
 - looks out for DESCRIPTION elements, and examines the characters that comprise the body of the element

SAX 1.0 Example (Cont'd)

```
import org.xml.sax.*;
import org.xml.sax.helpers.ParserFactory;

class MessierHandler extends HandlerBase
{
    private static final String descTagName = "DESCRIPTION";
    private int nGalaxies = 0;
    private boolean inDescriptionElement = false;
    public void endDocument ()
    {
        System.out.println ("There are " + nGalaxies + " Messier galaxies.");
    }
    public void startElement (String name, AttributeList atts)
    {
        inDescriptionElement = name.equals (descTagName);
    }
    public void endElement(String name)
    {
        inDescriptionElement = ! name.equals (descTagName);
    }
    public void characters (char ch [], int start, int length)
    {
        if (inDescriptionElement && new String (ch, start, length).endsWith ("alaxy"))
            nGalaxies ++;
    }
}

public class SAXCount
{
    public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception
    {
        Parser parser = ParserFactory.makeParser ("com.ibm.xml.parsers.SAXParser");
        parser.setDocumentHandler (new MessierHandler ());
        parser.parse (args [0]);
    }
}
```

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<MESSIER xmlns="x-schema:MessierSchema.xml">
  <M INDEX="1">
    <CONSTELLATION>Taurus</CONSTELLATION>
    <DESCRIPTION>Diffuse Nebula</DESCRIPTION>
  </M>
  <M INDEX="2">
    <CONSTELLATION>Aqarius</CONSTELLATION>
    <DESCRIPTION>Globular Cluster</DESCRIPTION>
  </M>
  <M INDEX="3">
    <CONSTELLATION>Canes Venatici</CONSTELLATION>
    <DESCRIPTION>Globular Cluster</DESCRIPTION>
  </M>
  ...
</MESSIER>
```

```
bash "C:\TEMP\SQL Db"
bash-2.02$ jview SAXCount x.xml
There are 39 Messier galaxies.
bash-2.02$
```

- **SAX is now at version 2.0**
- **Major changes include**
 - bugfixes/better documentation
 - replacing HandlerBase class with DefaultHandler
 - namespace support
 - support for chains of filters
 - configurable XMLReaders
 - *provides methods for setting/getting parser properties*

```
try {  
    if (xmlReader.getFeature("http://xml.org/sax/features/validation"))  
    {  
        System.out.println("Parser is validating.");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("Parser is not validating.");  
    }  
} catch (SAXException e) {  
    System.out.println("Parser may or may not be validating.");  
}
```

- extension packages
- more widespread support from parser vendors
 - *Sun's JAXP 1.1 supports SAX 2.0*

- Sun's "Java API for XML Processing"
 - developed under auspices of Java Community Process
 - enables applications to parse and transform XML documents independent of a particular implementation
 - gives the flexibility to swap between XML processors (such as high performance vs. memory conservative parsers) without making application code changes
 - *interfaces with DOM and SAX*

JAXP

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        // Get SAX Parser Factory
        SAXParserFactory factory = SAXParserFactory.newInstance();

        // Turn on validation, and turn off namespaces
        factory.setValidating(true);
        factory.setNamespaceAware(false);

        SAXParser parser = factory.newSAXParser();
        parser.parse(new File(args[0]), new MySAXHandler());

    } catch (ParserConfigurationException e) {
        System.out.println("The underlying parser does not support the requested features.");
    } catch (FactoryConfigurationError e) {
        System.out.println("Error occurred obtaining SAX Parser Factory.");
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

```
prompt% java -Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory-...
```

- Sun's latest foray in the XML world
- Includes:
 - Java API for XML Messaging (JAXM)
 - Soap with Attachments API for Java (SAAJ)
 - Java API for XML Processing (JAXP)
 - Java API for XML Registries (JAXR)
 - Java API for XML-based RPC (JAX-RPC)
- **A foundation for other things**
 - e.g. Java Web Services Developer Pack

- **Java Architecture for XML Binding**
 - currently in Early Access from Sun
 - an API and tools that automate the mapping between XML documents and Java objects
 - *generated classes may be more efficient than SAX/DOM*
 - more specific than a generic parser
 - intended to permit generic (un)marshalling to almost anything
 - *XML, database, etc.*
- **Other mature implementations of this sort of technology exist**
 - ExoLabs *Castor*
 - Castor XML: Java object model to and from XML
 - *Generate source code from an XML Schema*
 - Castor JDO: Java object persistence to RDBMS
 - Castor DAX: Java object persistence to LDAP
 - Castor DSML: LDAP directory exchange through XML
 - etc.

“To make your Java programming life even easier, keep an eye on both JAXB and Castor for the next wave of exciting advances.”

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.math.BigDecimal;
public class JAXBSocksTest
{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Socks socks = new Socks();
        try {
            File socksFile = new File(args[0]);
            InputStream fin = new FileInputStream(socksFile);
            socks = socks.unmarshal(fin);
            List sockList = socks.getSock();
            fin.close();
            Sock sock;
            Color black; // Color class generated by JAXB
            for (Iterator i = sockList.iterator(); i.hasNext();) {
                sock = (Sock)i.next();
                if (sock.getColor().
                    getValue().equals(SockColor.WHITE)) {
                    black = new Color();
                    black.setValue(SockColor.BLACK);
                    sock.setColor(black);
                }
            }
            sock = new Sock();
            sock.setNumber("4");
            sock.setName("new sock");
            sock.setImage("newsock.jpg");
            Color c = new Color();
            c.setValue(SockColor.BLACK);
            sock.setColor(c);
            sock.setSmell("0");
            sock.setPrice(new BigDecimal("5.55"));
            sockList.add(sock);
            socks.validate();
            File socks_new = new File("blackSocks.xml");
            FileOutputStream
                fout = new FileOutputStream(socks_new);
            socks.marshal(fout);
            fout.close();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

Javaworld example

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
    <xsd:element name="socks">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="sock" minOccurs="0"
                    maxOccurs="unbounded">
                    <xsd:complexType>
                        <xsd:sequence>
                            <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
                            <xsd:element name="image" type="imageType"/>
                            <xsd:element name="color" type="colorType"/>
                            <xsd:element name="price" type="money"/>
                            <xsd:element name="smell" type="smellType"/>
                        </xsd:sequence>
                        <xsd:attribute name="number"
                            type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
                    </xsd:complexType>
                </xsd:element>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:simpleType name="imageType">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:pattern value="(.)+\\. (gif|jpg|jpeg|bmp)"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:simpleType name="colorType">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:enumeration value="black"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="white"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:simpleType name="money">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:decimal">
            <xsd:fractionDigits value="2"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:simpleType name="smellType">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation>0=clean, 10=terrible</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:nonNegativeInteger">
            <xsd:minInclusive value="0"/>
            <xsd:maxInclusive value="10"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
</xsd:schema>
```