Introduction to XML

XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language. It is a markup language that defines rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable. XML was designed to transport and store data, and it is widely used for representing structured information in a way that is independent of the application or platform.

Uses of XML

- Data Interchange: XML is commonly used for exchanging data between systems, applications, and databases.
- Configuration Files: Many software applications use XML to store configuration settings.
- Web Services: XML is a fundamental part of many web services protocols, such as SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) and REST (Representational State Transfer).
- Document Storage: XML is suitable for storing documents in a structured format.

XML Example

```
<person>
```

```
   <name>John Doe</name>
   <age>30</age>
   <city>New York</city>
</person>
```

XML Key Components

- Elements: The basic building blocks of XML documents, defined by tags.
- Tags: Enclosed in angle brackets, they define the start and end of an element.
- Attributes: Provide additional information about an element.
- Text Content: The data enclosed between the start and end tags of an element.

DTD (Document Type Definition) and Schemas

DTD: DTD is a way to describe the structure of an XML document. It defines the legal elements and attributes of an XML document.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE person [
  <!ELEMENT person (name, age, city)>
  <!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT age (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT city (#PCDATA)>
]>
<person>
  <name>John Doe</name>
  <age>30</age>
```

```
    <city>New York</city>
</person>
```

Schemas: XML Schemas provide a more powerful and flexible way to describe the structure of an XML document. They are written in XML and are themselves XML documents.

Using XML with Applications

XML is used with various applications in different ways:

1. Web Development: XML is used in conjunction with HTML to structure and present data on the web.
2. Database Interactions: XML is commonly used for exchanging data between databases.
3. Middleware: XML is often used in middleware technologies to facilitate communication between different software systems.
4. Configuration Files: Many software applications use XML files to store configuration settings.

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