

**Oracle® Database**  
XML C API Reference  
10g Release 2 (10.2)  
**B16207-01**

June 2005

Oracle Database XML C API Reference, 10g Release 2 (10.2)

B16207-01

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# Preface

This reference describes Oracle XML Developer's Kits (XDK) and Oracle XML DB APIs for the C programming language. It primarily lists the syntax of functions, methods, and procedures associated with these APIs.

## Audience

This guide is intended for developers building XML applications in Oracle.

To use this document, you need a basic understanding of object-oriented programming concepts, familiarity with Structured Query Language (SQL), and working knowledge of application development using the C programming language.

## Documentation Accessibility

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## Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Database the 10g Release 2 (10.2) documentation set:

- *Oracle Database Concepts*
- *Oracle Database SQL Reference*
- *Oracle Database Application Developer's Guide - Object-Relational Features*
- *Oracle Database New Features*
- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Sample Schemas*

## Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

<b>Convention</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>boldface</b>	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

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# Datatypes for C

This package defines macros which declare functions (or function pointers) for XML callbacks. Callbacks are used for error-message handling, memory allocation and freeing, and stream operations.

This chapter contains this section:

- [C Datatypes](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## C Datatypes

Table 1–1 lists all C datatypes and their descriptions.

**Table 1–1 Summary of C Datatypes**

<b>Datatype</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<a href="#">xmlcmphow</a> on page 1-3	Constant used for DOM Range comparisons.
<a href="#">xmlctx</a> on page 1-3	Context shared for all documents in an XML session.
<a href="#">xmlerr</a> on page 1-3	Numeric error code returned by many functions.
<a href="#">xmlistream</a> on page 1-4	Generic user-defined input stream.
<a href="#">xmliter</a> on page 1-4	Control structure for DOM2 <code>NodeIterator</code> and <code>TreeWalker</code> .
<a href="#">xmlnodetype</a> on page 1-5	The numeric type code of a node.
<a href="#">xmlostream</a> on page 1-5	Generic user-defined output stream.
<a href="#">xmlpoint</a> on page 1-6	XPointer point location.
<a href="#">xmlrange</a> on page 1-6	Controls structure for DOM2 Range.
<a href="#">xmlsoapbind</a> on page 1-6	Binding for SOAP connections.
<a href="#">xmlsoapcon</a> on page 1-6	SOAP connection object.
<a href="#">xmlsoapctx</a> on page 1-7	Context for SOAP operations.
<a href="#">xmlsoaprole</a> on page 1-7	Role for a SOAP node.
<a href="#">xmlshowbits</a> on page 1-7	Bit flags used to select which node types to show.
<a href="#">xmlurlacc</a> on page 1-7	This is an enumeration of the known access methods for retrieving data from a URL.
<a href="#">xmlurlhdl</a> on page 1-8	This union contains the handle(s) needed to access URL data, be it a stream or <code>stdio</code> pointer, file descriptor(s), and so on.
<a href="#">xmlurlpart</a> on page 1-8	This structure contains the sub-parts of a URL.
<a href="#">xmlptrloc</a> on page 1-8	XPointer location datatype.
<a href="#">xmlptrlocset</a> on page 1-9	XPointer location set datatype.
<a href="#">xmlxslobjtype</a> on page 1-9	Type of XSLT object that may be returned.
<a href="#">xmlxslomethod</a> on page 1-9	Type of output produced by the XSLT processor.
<a href="#">xmlxvm</a> on page 1-9	An object of type <code>xmlxvm</code> is used for XML document transformation.
<a href="#">xmlxvmcomp</a> on page 1-9	An object of type <code>xmlxvmcomp</code> is used for compiling XSL stylesheets.
<a href="#">xmlxvmflags</a> on page 1-10	Control flags for the XSLT compiler.
<a href="#">xmlxvmobjtype</a> on page 1-10	Type of XSLTVM object.
<a href="#">xpctx</a> on page 1-10	XPath top-level context.
<a href="#">xpexpr</a> on page 1-10	XPath expression.
<a href="#">xpobj</a> on page 1-10	XPath object.
<a href="#">xsdctx</a> on page 1-11	XMLSchema validator context.

**Table 1–1 (Cont.) Summary of C Datatypes**

Datatype	Purpose
<a href="#">xslctx</a> on page 1-11	XSL top-level context.
<a href="#">xvobj</a> on page 1-11	XSLVM processor run-time object; contents are private and must not be accessed by users.

## xmlcmphow

Constant used for DOM Range comparisons.

### Definition

```
typedef enum {
    XMLDOM_START_TO_START = 0,
    XMLDOM_START_TO_END   = 1,
    XMLDOM_END_TO_END     = 2,
    XMLDOM_END_TO_START   = 3
} xmlcmphow;
```

## xmlctx

Context shared for all documents in an XML session. Contains encoding information, low-level memory allocation function pointers, error message language or encoding and optional handler function, and so on. Required to load (parse) documents and create DOM, generate SAX, and so on.

### Definition

```
struct xmlctx;
typedef struct xmlctx xmlctx;
```

## xmlerr

Numeric error code returned by many functions. A zero value indicates success; a nonzero value indicates error.

### Definition

```
typedef enum {
    XMLERR_OK                = 0, /* success return */
    XMLERR_NULL_PTR          = 1, /* NULL pointer */
    XMLERR_NO_MEMORY         = 2, /* out of memory */
    XMLERR_HASH_DUP          = 3, /* duplicate entry in hash table */
    XMLERR_INTERNAL          = 4, /* internal error */
    XMLERR_BUFFER_OVERFLOW   = 5, /* name/quoted string too long */
    XMLERR_BAD_CHILD         = 6, /* invalid child for parent */
    XMLERR_EOI               = 7, /* unexpected EndOfInformation */
    XMLERR_BAD_MEMCB         = 8, /* invalid memory callbacks */
    XMLERR_UNICODE_ALIGN     = 12, /* Unicode data misalignment */
    XMLERR_NODE_TYPE         = 13, /* wrong node type */
    XMLERR_UNCLEAN           = 14, /* context is not clean */
    XMLERR_NESTED_STRINGS    = 18, /* internal: nested open str */
    XMLERR_PROP_NOT_FOUND    = 19, /* property not found */
    XMLERR_SAVE_OVERFLOW     = 20, /* save output overflowed */
    XMLERR_NOT_IMP           = 21, /* feature not implemented */
    XMLERR-NLS_MISMATCH     = 50, /* specify lxglo/lxd or neither*/
}
```

```
XMLERR_NLS_INIT      = 51, /* error at NLS initialization */
XMLERR_LEH_INIT      = 52, /* error at LEH initialization */
XMLERR_LML_INIT      = 53, /* error at LML initialization */
XMLERR_LPU_INIT      = 54  /* error at LPU initialization */
} xmlerr;
```

## xmlstream

Generic user-defined input stream. The three function pointers are required (but may be stubs). The context pointer is entirely user-defined; point it to whatever state information is required to manage the stream; it will be passed as first argument to the user functions.

### Definition

```
typedef struct xmlstream {
    XML_STREAM_OPEN_F(
        (*open_xmlstream),
        xctx,
        sctx,
        path,
        parts,
        length);
    XML_STREAM_READ_F(
        (*read_xmlstream),
        xctx,
        sctx,
        path,
        dest,
        size,
        nraw, eoi);
    XML_STREAM_CLOSE_F(
        (*close_xmlstream),
        xctx,
        sctx);
    void *ctx_xmlstream;          /* user's stream context */
} xmlstream;
```

## xmliter

Control structure for DOM 2 NodeIterator and TreeWalker.

### Definition

```
struct xmliter {
    xmlnode *root_xmliter; /* root node of the iteration space */
    xmlnode *cur_xmliter;  /* current position iterator ref node */
    ub4     show_xmliter;  /* node filter mask */
    void    *filt_xmliter; /* node filter function */
    boolean attach_xmliter; /* is iterator valid? */
    boolean expan_xmliter;  /* are external entities expanded? */
    boolean before_xmliter; /* iter position before ref node? */
};
typedef struct xmliter xmliter;
typedef struct xmliter xmlwalk;
```

## xmlnodetype

The numeric type code of a node. 0 means invalid, 1-13 are the standard numberings from DOM 1.0, and higher numbers are for internal use only.

### Definition

```
typedef enum {
    XMLDOM_NONE      = 0, /* bogus node */
    XMLDOM_ELEM      = 1, /* element */
    XMLDOM_ATTR      = 2, /* attribute */
    XMLDOM_TEXT      = 3, /* char data not escaped by CDATA */
    XMLDOM_CDATA     = 4, /* char data escaped by CDATA */
    XMLDOM_ENTREF    = 5, /* entity reference */
    XMLDOM_ENTITY    = 6, /* entity */
    XMLDOM_PI        = 7, /* <?processing instructions?> */
    XMLDOM_COMMENT   = 8, /* <!-- Comments --> */
    XMLDOM_DOC       = 9, /* Document */
    XMLDOM_DTD       = 10, /* DTD */
    XMLDOM_FRAG      = 11, /* Document fragment */
    XMLDOM_NOTATION  = 12, /* notation */

    /* Oracle extensions from here on */
    XMLDOM_ELEMDECL  = 13, /* DTD element declaration */
    XMLDOM_ATTRDECL  = 14, /* DTD attribute declaration */

    /* Content Particles (nodes in element's Content Model) */
    XMLDOM_CPELEM    = 15, /* element */
    XMLDOM_CPCHOICE  = 16, /* choice (a|b) */
    XMLDOM_CPSEQ     = 17, /* sequence (a,b) */
    XMLDOM_CPPCDATA  = 18, /* #PCDATA */
    XMLDOM_CPSTAR    = 19, /* '*' (zero or more) */
    XMLDOM_CPPLUS    = 20, /* '+' (one or more) */
    XMLDOM_CPOPT     = 21, /* '?' (optional) */
    XMLDOM_CPEND     = 22 /* end marker */
} xmlnodetype;
```

## xmlostream

Generic user-defined output stream. The three function pointers are required (but may be stubs). The context pointer is entirely user-defined; point it to whatever state information is required to manage the stream; it will be passed as first argument to the user functions.

### Definition

```
typedef struct xmlostream {
    XML_STREAM_OPEN_F(
        (*open_xmlostream),
        xctx,
        sctx,
        path,
        parts,
        length);
    XML_STREAM_WRITE_F(
        (*write_xmlostream),
        xctx,
        sctx,
```

```
        path,
        src,
        size);
XML_STREAM_CLOSE_F(
    (*close_xmlostream),
    xctx,
    sctx);
void *ctx_xmlostream;      /* user's stream context */
} xmlostream;
```

## xmlpoint

XPointer point location.

### Definition

```
typedef struct xmlpoint xmlpoint;
```

## xmlrange

Control structure for DOM 2 Range.

### Definition

```
typedef struct xmlrange {
    xmlnode *startnode_xmlrange; /* start point container */
    ub4      startofst_xmlrange; /* start point index */
    xmlnode *endnode_xmlrange; /* end point container */
    ub4      endofst_xmlrange; /* end point index */
    xmlnode *doc_xmlrange; /* document node */
    xmlnode *root_xmlrange; /* root node of the range */
    boolean collapsed_xmlrange; /* is range collapsed? */
    boolean detached_xmlrange; /* range invalid, invalidated? */
} xmlrange;
```

## xmlsoapbind

Binding for SOAP connections. SOAP does not dictate the binding (transport) used for conveying messages; however the HTTP protocol is well-defined and currently the only choice.

### Definition

```
typedef enum xmlsoapbind {
    XMLSOAP_BIND_NONE = 0, /* none */
    XMLSOAP_BIND_HTTP = 1 /* HTTP */ } xmlsoapbind;
```

## xmlsoapcon

SOAP connection object. Each distinct connection requires an instance of this type, which contains binding and endpoint information.

### Definition

```
typedef struct xmlsoapcon xmlsoapcon;
```

## xmlsoapctx

Context for SOAP operations. Only a single context is needed and it can be shared by several SOAP messages.

### Definition

```
typedef struct xmlsoapctx xmlsoapctx;
```

## xmlsoaprole

Role for a SOAP node.

### Definition

```
typedef enum xmlsoaprole {
    XMLSOAP_ROLE_UNSET = 0, /* not specified */
    XMLSOAP_ROLE_NONE = 1, /* "none" */
    XMLSOAP_ROLE_NEXT = 2, /* "next" */
    XMLSOAP_ROLE_ULT = 3, /* "ultimateReceiver" */
    XMLSOAP_ROLE_OTHER = 4 /* other - user defined */
} xmlsoaprole;
```

## xmlshowbits

Bit flags used to select which nodes types to show.

### Definition

```
typedef ub4 xmlshowbits;
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_ALL ~ (ub4) 0
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(nctype) ((ub4) 1 << (nctype))
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_ELEM XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_ELEM)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_ATTR XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_ATTR)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_TEXT XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_TEXT)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_CDATA XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_CDATA)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_ENTREF XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_ENTREF)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_ENTITY XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_ENTITY)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_PI XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_PI)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_COMMENT XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_COMMENT)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_DOC XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_DOC)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_DTD XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_DTD)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_FRAG XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_FRAG)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_NOTATION XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_NOTATION)
#define XMLDOM_SHOW_DOC_TYPE XMLDOM_SHOW_BIT(XMLDOM_DOC_TYPE)
```

## xmlurlacc

This is an enumeration of the known access methods for retrieving data from a URL. Open/read/close functions may be plugged in to override the default behavior.

### Definition

```
typedef enum {
    XML_ACCESS_NONE = 0, /* not specified */
    XML_ACCESS_UNKNOWN = 1, /* specified but unknown */
    XML_ACCESS_FILE = 2, /* filesystem access */
    XML_ACCESS_HTTP = 3, /* HTTP */
    XML_ACCESS_FTP = 4, /* FTP */
}
```

```

XML_ACCESS_GOPHER = 5, /* Gopher */
XML_ACCESS_ORADB  = 6, /* Oracle DB */
XML_ACCESS_STREAM = 7 /* user-defined stream */
} xmlurlacc;

```

## xmlurlhdl

This union contains the handle(s) needed to access URL data, be it a stream or stdio pointer, file descriptor(s), and so on.

### Definition

```

typedef union xmlurlhdl {
    void *ptr_xmlurlhdl; /* generic stream/file/... handle */
    struct {
        sb4 fd1_xmlurlhdl; /* file descriptor(s) [FTP needs all 3!] */
        sb4 fd2_xmlurlhdl;
        sb4 fd3_xmlurlhdl;
    } fds_lpihdl;
} xmlurlhdl;

```

## xmlurlpart

This structure contains the sub-parts of a URL. The original URL is parsed and the pieces copied (NULL-terminated) to a working buffer, then this structure is filled in to point to the parts. Given URL

`http://user:pwd@baz.com:8080/pub/baz.html;quux=1?huh#fraggy`, the example component part from this URL will be shown.

### Definition

```

typedef struct xmlurlpart {
    xmlurlacc access_xmlurlpart; /* access method code, XMLACCESS_HTTP */
    oratext *acbuf_xmlurlpart; /* access method name: "http" */
    oratext *host_xmlurlpart; /* hostname: "baz.com" */
    oratext *dir_xmlurlpart; /* directory: "pub" */
    oratext *file_xmlurlpart; /* filename: "baz.html" */
    oratext *uid_xmlurlpart; /* userid/username: "user" */
    oratext *passwd_xmlurlpart; /* password: "pwd" */
    oratext *port_xmlurlpart; /* port (as string): "8080" */
    oratext *frag_xmlurlpart; /* fragment: "fraggy" */
    oratext *query_xmlurlpart; /* query: "huh" */
    oratext *param_xmlurlpart; /* parameter: "quux=1" */
    ub2 portnum_xmlurlpart; /* port (as number): 8080 */
    ub1 abs_xmlurlpart; /* absolute path? TRUE */
} xmlurlpart;

```

## xmlxptrloc

XPointer location data type.

### Definition

```

typedef struct xmlxptrloc xmlxptrloc;

```

## xmlptrlocset

XPointer location set data type.

### Definition

```
typedef struct xmlptrlocset xmlptrlocset;
```

## xmlslobjtype

Type of XSLT object that may be returned.

### Definition

```
typedef enum xmlslobjtype {
    XMLXSL_TYPE_UNKNOWN = 0, /* Not a defined type */
    XMLXSL_TYPE_NDSET = 1, /* Node-set */
    XMLXSL_TYPE_BOOL = 2, /* Boolean value */
    XMLXSL_TYPE_NUM = 3, /* Numeric value (double) */
    XMLXSL_TYPE_STR = 4, /* String */
    XMLXSL_TYPE_FRAG = 5 /* Document Fragment */
} xmlslobjtype;
```

## xmlslomethod

Type of output to be produced by the XSLT processor.

### Definition

```
typedef enum xmlslomethod {
    XMLXSL_OUTPUT_UNKNOWN = 0, /* Not defined */
    XMLXSL_OUTPUT_XML = 1, /* Produce a Document Fragment */
    XMLXSL_OUTPUT_STREAM = 2, /* Stream out formatted result */
    XMLXSL_OUTPUT_HTML = 3 /* Stream out HTML formatted result */
} xmlslomethod;
```

## xmlxvm

An object of type `xmlxvm` is used for XML documents transformation. The contents of `xmlxvm` are private and must not be accessed by users.

### Definition

```
struct xmlxvm;
typedef struct xmlxvm xmlxvm;
```

## xmlxvmcomp

An object of type `xmlxvmcomp` is used for compiling XSL stylesheets. The contents of `xmlxvmcomp` are private and must not be accessed by users.

### Definition

```
struct xmlxvmcomp;
typedef struct xmlxvmcomp xmlxvmcomp;
```

## xmlxvmflags

Control flags for the XSLT compiler.

- XMLXVM\_DEBUG forces compiler to insert debug information into the bytecode.
- XMLXVM\_STRIPSPACE forces the same behavior as `xsl:strip-space elements="*"`

### Definition

```
typedef ub4 xmlxvmflag;
#define XMLXVM_NOFLAG      0x00
#define XMLXVM_DEBUG      0x01 /* insert debug info into bytecode */
#define XMLXVM_STRIPSPACE 0x02 /* same as xsl:strip-space elements="*" */
```

## xmlxvmobjtype

Type of XSLTVM object.

### Definition

```
typedef enum xmlxvmobjtype {
    XMLXVM_TYPE_UNKNOWN = 0,
    XMLXVM_TYPE_NDSET   = 1,
    XMLXVM_TYPE_BOOL    = 2,
    XMLXVM_TYPE_NUM     = 3,
    XMLXVM_TYPE_STR     = 4,
    XMLXVM_TYPE_FRAG    = 5
} xmlxvmobjtype;
```

## xpctx

XPath top-level context.

### Definition

```
struct xpctx;
typedef struct xpctx xpctx;
```

## xpexpr

XPath expression.

### Definition

```
struct xpexpr;
typedef struct xpexpr xpexpr;
```

## xpobj

Xpath object.

### Definition

```
struct xpobj;
typedef struct xpobj xpobj;
```

**xsdctx**

XML Schema validator context, created by `XmlSchemaCreate` and passed to most Schema functions.

**Definition**

```
# define XSDCTX_DEFINED
struct xsdctx; typedef struct xsdctx xsdctx;
```

**xslctx**

XSL top-level context.

**Definition**

```
struct xslctx;
typedef struct xslctx xslctx;
```

**xvobj**

XSLVM processor run-time object; content is private and must not be accessed by users.

**Definition**

```
struct xvobj;
typedef struct xvobj xvobj;
```



---

---

## Package Callback APIs for C

This package defines macros which declare functions (or function pointers) for XML callbacks. Callbacks are used for error-message handling, memory allocation and freeing, and stream operations.

This chapter contains the following section:

- [Callback Methods](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## Callback Methods

Table 2–1 summarizes the methods of available through the Callback interface.

**Table 2–1 Summary of Callback Methods**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XML_ACCESS_CLOSE_F()</a> on page 2-2	User-defined access method close callback.
<a href="#">XML_ACCESS_OPEN_F()</a> on page 2-2	User-defined access method open callback.
<a href="#">XML_ACCESS_READ_F()</a> on page 2-3	User-defined access method read callback.
<a href="#">XML_ALLOC_F()</a> on page 2-3	Low-level memory allocation.
<a href="#">XML_ERRMSG_F()</a> on page 2-4	Handles error message.
<a href="#">XML_FREE_F()</a> on page 2-4	Low-level memory freeing.
<a href="#">XML_STREAM_CLOSE_F()</a> on page 2-5	User-defined stream close callback.
<a href="#">XML_STREAM_OPEN_F()</a> on page 2-5	User-defined stream open callback.
<a href="#">XML_STREAM_READ_F()</a> on page 2-6	User-defined stream read callback.
<a href="#">XML_STREAM_WRITE_F()</a> on page 2-6	User-defined stream write callback.

### XML\_ACCESS\_CLOSE\_F()

This macro defines a prototype for the close function callback used to access a URL.

#### Syntax

```
#define XML_ACCESS_CLOSE_F(func, ctx, uh)
xmlerr func(
    void *ctx,
    xmlurlhdl *uh);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user-defined context
uh	IN	URL handle(s)

#### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XML\\_ACCESS\\_OPEN\\_F\(\)](#), [XML\\_ACCESS\\_READ\\_F\(\)](#)

### XML\_ACCESS\_OPEN\_F()

This macro defines a prototype for the open function callback used to access a URL.

#### Syntax

```
#define XML_ACCESS_OPEN_F(func, ctx, uri, parts, length, uh)
xmlerr func(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *uri,
```

```
xmlurlpart *parts,
ubig_ora *length,
xmlurlhdl *uh);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user-defined context
uri	IN	URI to be opened
parts	IN	URI broken into components
length	OUT	total length of input data if known, 0 otherwise
uh	IN	URL handle(s)

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XML\\_ACCESS\\_CLOSE\\_F\(\)](#), [XML\\_ACCESS\\_READ\\_F\(\)](#)

## XML\_ACCESS\_READ\_F()

This macro defines a prototype for the read function callback used to access a URL.

### Syntax

```
#define XML_ACCESS_READ_F(func, ctx, uh, data, nraw, eoi)
xmlerr func(
    void *ctx,
    xmlurlhdl *uh,
    oratext **data,
    ubig_ora *nraw,
    ub1 *eoi);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user-defined context
uh	IN	URL handle(s)
data	IN/OUT	recipient data buffer; reset to start of data
nraw	OUT	number of real data bytes read
eoi	OUT	signal to end of information; last chunk

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XML\\_ACCESS\\_OPEN\\_F\(\)](#), [XML\\_ACCESS\\_CLOSE\\_F\(\)](#)

## XML\_ALLOC\_F()

This macro defines a prototype for the low-level memory `alloc` function provided by the user. If no allocator is provided, `malloc` is used. Memory should not be zeroed by this function. Matches [XML\\_FREE\\_F\(\)](#).

**Syntax**

```
#define XML_ALLOC_F(func, mctx, size)
void *func(
    void *mctx,
    size_t size);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
mctx	IN	low-level memory context
size	IN	number of bytes to allocated

**Returns**

(void \*) allocated memory

**See Also:** [XML\\_FREE\\_F\(\)](#)

**XML\_ERRMSG\_F()**

This macro defines a prototype for the error message handling function. If no error message callback is provided at XML initialization time, errors will be printed to stderr. If a handler is provided, it will be invoked instead of printing to stderr.

**Syntax**

```
#define XML_ERRMSG_F(func, ectx, msg, err)
void func(
    void *ectx,
    oratext *msg,
    xmlerr err);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ectx	IN	error message context
msg	IN	text of error message
err	IN	numeric error code

**See Also:** [XmlCreate\(\)](#) in Chapter 9, "Package XML APIs for C"

**XML\_FREE\_F()**

This macro defines a prototype for the low-level memory free function provided by the user. If no allocator is provided, free() is used. Matches [XML\\_ALLOC\\_F\(\)](#).

**Syntax**

```
#define XML_FREE_F(func, mctx, ptr)
void func(
    void *mctx,
    void *ptr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
mctx	IN	low-level memory context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ptr	IN	memory to be freed

## XML\_STREAM\_CLOSE\_F()

This macro defines a prototype for the close function callback, called to close an open source and free its resources.

### Syntax

```
#define XML_STREAM_CLOSE_F(func, xctx, sctx)
void func(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    void *sctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
sctx	IN	user-defined stream context

**See Also:** [XML\\_STREAM\\_OPEN\\_F\(\)](#), [XML\\_STREAM\\_READ\\_F\(\)](#), [XML\\_STREAM\\_WRITE\\_F\(\)](#)

## XML\_STREAM\_OPEN\_F()

This macro defines a prototype for the open function callback, which is called once to open the input source. This function should return XMLERR\_OK on success.

### Syntax

```
#define XML_STREAM_OPEN_F(func, xctx, sctx, path, parts, length)
xmlerr func(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    void *sctx,
    oratext *path,
    void *parts,
    ubig_ora *length);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
sctx	IN	user-defined stream context
path	IN	full path of the URI to be opened
parts	IN	URI broken down into components (opaque pointer)
length	(OUT)	total length of input data if known, 0 if not known

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XML\\_STREAM\\_CLOSE\\_F\(\)](#), [XML\\_STREAM\\_READ\\_F\(\)](#), [XML\\_STREAM\\_WRITE\\_F\(\)](#)

## XML\_STREAM\_READ\_F()

This macro defines a prototype for the read function callback, called to read data from an open source into a buffer, returning the number of bytes read (< 0 on error). The `eoi` flag determines if this is the final block of data.

On EOI, the close function will be called automatically.

### Syntax

```
#define XML_STREAM_READ_F(func, xctx, sctx, path, dest, size, nraw, eoi)
xmlerr func(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    void *sctx,
    oratext *path,
    oratext *dest,
    size_t size,
    sbig_ora *nraw,
    boolean *eoi);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>sctx</code>	IN	user-defined stream context
<code>path</code>	IN	full URI of the open source (for error messages)
<code>dest</code>	(OUT)	destination buffer to read data into
<code>size</code>	IN	size of destination buffer
<code>nraw</code>	(OUT)	number of bytes read
<code>eoi</code>	(OUT)	signal to end of information; last chunk

### Returns

(`xmlerr`) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XML\\_STREAM\\_OPEN\\_F\(\)](#),  
[XML\\_STREAM\\_CLOSE\\_F\(\)](#), [XML\\_STREAM\\_WRITE\\_F\(\)](#)

## XML\_STREAM\_WRITE\_F()

This macro defines a prototype for the write function callback, called to write data to a user-defined stream.

### Syntax

```
#define XML_STREAM_WRITE_F(func, xctx, sctx, path, src, size)
xmlerr func(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    void *sctx,
    oratext *path,
    oratext *src,
    size_t size);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
sctx	IN	user-defined stream context
path	IN	full URI of the open source (for error messages)
src	IN	source buffer to read data from
size	IN	size of source in bytes

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XML\\_STREAM\\_OPEN\\_F\(\)](#),  
[XML\\_STREAM\\_CLOSE\\_F\(\)](#), [XML\\_STREAM\\_READ\\_F\(\)](#)



---

---

## Package DOM APIs for C

This implementation follows REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001. Because the DOM standard is object-oriented, some changes were made for C language adaptation.

- Reused function names have to be expanded; `getValue` in the `Attr` interface has the unique name `XmlDomGetAttrValue` that matches the pattern established by DOM 2's `getNodeValue`.
- Functions were added to extend the DOM beyond the standard; one example is `XmlDomNumChildNodes`, which returns the number of children of a node.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Attr Interface](#)
- [CharacterData Interface](#)
- [Document Interface](#)
- [DocumentType Interface](#)
- [Element Interface](#)
- [Entity Interface](#)
- [NamedNodeMap Interface](#)
- [Node Interface](#)
- [NodeList Interface](#)
- [Notation Interface](#)
- [ProcessingInstruction Interface](#)
- [Text Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## Attr Interface

Table 3–1 summarizes the methods of available through the `Attr` interface.

**Table 3–1 Summary of Attr Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrLocal()</a> on page 3-2	Returns an attribute's namespace local name as NULL-terminated string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrLocalLen()</a> on page 3-3	Returns an attribute's namespace local name as length-encoded string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrName()</a> on page 3-3	Return attribute's name as NULL-terminated string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrNameLen()</a> on page 3-4	Return attribute's name as length-encoded string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrPrefix()</a> on page 3-5	Returns an attribute's namespace prefix.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrSpecified()</a> on page 3-5	Return flag that indicates whether an attribute was explicitly created.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrURI()</a> on page 3-6	Returns an attribute's namespace URI as NULL-terminated string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrURILen()</a> on page 3-6	Returns an attribute's namespace URI as length-encoded string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrValue()</a> on page 3-7	Return attribute's value as NULL-terminated string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrValueLen()</a> on page 3-7	Return attribute's value as length-encoded string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrValueStream()</a> on page 3-8	Get attribute value stream-style,i.e.chunked.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetOwnerElem()</a> on page 3-9	Return an attribute's "owning" element.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetAttrValue()</a> on page 3-9	Set an attribute's value.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetAttrValueStream()</a> on page 3-9	Sets an attribute value stream style (chunked).

### XmlDomGetAttrLocal()

Returns an attribute's namespace local name (in the data encoding). If the attribute's name is not fully qualified (has no prefix), then the local name is the same as the name.

A length-encoded version is available as `XmlDomGetAttrURILen` which returns the local name as a pointer and length, for use if the data is known to use `XMLType` backing store.

#### Syntax

```
oraText* XmlDomGetAttrLocal(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>attr</code>	IN	attribute node

**Returns**

(oratext \*) attribute's local name [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrLocalLen\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrName\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrURI\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrPrefix\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetAttrLocalLen()**

Returns an attribute's namespace local name (in the data encoding). If the attribute's name is not fully qualified (has no prefix), then the local name is the same as the name.

A NULL-terminated version is available as `XmlDomGetAttrLocal` which returns the local name as NULL-terminated string. If the backing store is known to be `XMLType`, then the attribute's data will be stored internally as length-encoded. Using the length-based `GetXXX` functions will avoid having to copy and NULL-terminate the data.

If both the input buffer is non-NULL and the input buffer length is nonzero, then the value will be stored in the input buffer. Else, the implementation will return its own buffer.

If the actual length is greater than `buflen`, then a truncated value will be copied into the buffer and `len` will return the actual length.

**Syntax**

```
oratext* XmlDomGetAttrLocalLen(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr,
    oratext *buf,
    ub4 buflen,
    ub4 *len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>attr</code>	IN	attribute node
<code>buf</code>	IN	input buffer; optional
<code>buflen</code>	IN	input buffer length; optional
<code>len</code>	OUT	length of local name, in characters

**Returns**

(oratext \*) Attr's local name [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrLocal\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrName\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrURI\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrPrefix\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetAttrName()**

Returns the fully-qualified name of an attribute (in the data encoding) as a NULL-terminated string, for example `bar\0` or `foo:bar\0`.

A length-encoded version is available as `XmlDomGetAttrNameLen` which returns the attribute name as a pointer and length, for use if the data is known to use `XMLType` backing store.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetAttrName(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node

### Returns

(oratext \*) name of attribute [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrNameLen\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrURI\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrPrefix\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrLocal\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetAttrNameLen()

Returns the fully-qualified name of an attribute (in the data encoding) as a length-encoded string, for example ("bar", 3) or ("foo:bar", 7).

A NULL-terminated version is available as `XmlDomGetAttrName` which returns the attribute name as NULL-terminated string. If the backing store is known to be `XMLType`, then the attribute's data will be stored internally as length-encoded. Using the length-based `GetXXX()` functions will avoid having to copy and NULL-terminate the data.

If both the input buffer is non-NULL and the input buffer length is nonzero, then the value will be stored in the input buffer. Else, the implementation will return its own buffer.

If the actual length is greater than `buflen`, then a truncated value will be copied into the buffer and `len` will return the actual length.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetAttrNameLen(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr,
    oratext *buf,
    ub4 buflen,
    ub4 *len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node
buf	IN	input buffer; optional
buflen	IN	input buffer length; optional
len	OUT	length of local name, in characters

**Returns**

(oratext \*) name of attribute [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrName\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrURI\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrPrefix\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrLocal\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetAttrPrefix()**

Returns an attribute's namespace prefix (in the data encoding). If the attribute's name is not fully qualified (has no prefix), NULL is returned.

**Syntax**

```
oratext* XmlDomGetAttrPrefix(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node

**Returns**

(oratext \*) attribute's namespace prefix [data encoding] or NULL

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrName\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrURI\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrLocal\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetAttrSpecified()**

Return the 'specified' flag for an attribute. If the attribute was explicitly given a value in the original document, this is TRUE; otherwise, it is FALSE. If the node is not an attribute, returns FALSE. If the user sets an attribute's value through DOM, its specified flag will be TRUE. To return an attribute to its default value (if it has one), the attribute should be deleted; it will then be re-created automatically with the default value (and specified will be FALSE).

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlDomGetAttrSpecified(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node

**Returns**

(boolean) attribute's "specified" flag

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetAttrValue\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetAttrURI()

Returns an attribute's namespace URI (in the data encoding). If the attribute's name is not qualified (does not contain a namespace prefix), it will have the default namespace in effect when the node was created (which may be NULL).

A length-encoded version is available as `XmlDomGetAttrURILen` which returns the URI as a pointer and length, for use if the data is known to use `XMLType` backing store.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetAttrURI(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node

### Returns

(oratext \*) attribute's namespace URI [data encoding] or NULL

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrURILen\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrPrefix\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrLocal\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetAttrURILen()

Returns an attribute's namespace URI (in the data encoding) as length-encoded string. If the attribute's name is not qualified (does not contain a namespace prefix), it will have the default namespace in effect when the node was created (which may be NULL).

A NULL-terminated version is available as `XmlDomGetAttrURI` which returns the URI as NULL-terminated string. If the backing store is known to be `XMLType`, then the attribute's data will be stored internally as length-encoded. Using the length-based Get functions will avoid having to copy and NULL-terminate the data.

If both the input buffer is non-NULL and the input buffer length is nonzero, then the value will be stored in the input buffer. Else, the implementation will return its own buffer.

If the actual length is greater than `buflen`, then a truncated value will be copied into the buffer and `len` will return the actual length.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetAttrURILen(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr,
    oratext *buf,
    ub4 buflen,
    ub4 *len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node
buf	IN	input buffer; optional
buflen	IN	input buffer length; optional
len	OUT	length of URI, in characters

### Returns

(oratext \*) attribute's namespace URI [data encoding] or NULL

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrURI\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrPrefix\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrLocal\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetAttrValue()

Returns the "value" (character data) of an attribute (in the data encoding) as NULL-terminated string. Character and general entities will have been replaced.

A length-encoded version is available as `XmlDomGetAttrValueLen` which returns the attribute value as a pointer and length, for use if the data is known to use `XMLType` backing store.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetAttrValue(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node

### Returns

(oratext \*) attribute's value

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrValueLen\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetAttrValue\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetAttrValueLen()

Returns the "value" (character data) of an attribute (in the data encoding) as length-encoded string. Character and general entities will have been replaced.

A NULL-terminated version is available as `XmlDomGetAttrValue` which returns the attribute value as NULL-terminated string. If the backing store is known to be `XMLType`, then the attribute's data will be stored internally as length-encoded. Using the length-based `GetXXX()` functions will avoid having to copy and NULL-terminate the data.

If both the input buffer is non-NULL and the input buffer length is nonzero, then the value will be stored in the input buffer. Else, the implementation will return its own buffer.

If the actual length is greater than buflen, then a truncated value will be copied into the buffer and len will return the actual length.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetAttrValueLen(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmlattrnode *attr,  
    oratext *buf,  
    ub4 buflen,  
    ub4 *len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node
buf	IN	input buffer; optional
buflen	IN	input buffer length; optional
len	OUT	length of attribute's value, in characters

### Returns

(oratext \*) attribute's value

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetAttrValue\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetAttrValueStream()

Returns the large "value" (associated character data) for an attribute and sends it in pieces to the user's output stream. For very large values, it is not always possible to store them [efficiently] as a single contiguous chunk. This function is used to access chunked data of that type.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomGetAttrValueStream(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmlnode *attr,  
    xmlostream *ostream);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node
ostream	IN	output stream object

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

## XmlDomGetOwnerElem()

Returns the `Element` node associated with an attribute. Each `attr` either belongs to an element (one and only one), or is detached and not yet part of the DOM tree. In the former case, the element node is returned; if the `attr` is unassigned, `NULL` is returned.

### Syntax

```
xmlelemnode* XmlDomGetOwnerElem(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>attr</code>	IN	attribute node

### Returns

(`xmlelemnode *`) attribute's element node [or `NULL`]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetOwnerDocument\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetAttrValue()

Sets the given attribute's value to data. If the node is not an attribute, does nothing. Note that the new value must be in the data encoding! It is not verified, converted, or checked. The attribute's specified flag will be `TRUE` after setting a new value.

### Syntax

```
void XmlDomSetAttrValue(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlattrnode *attr,
    oratext *value);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>attr</code>	IN	attribute node
<code>value</code>	IN	new value of attribute; data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrValue\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetAttrValueStream()

Sets the large "value" (associated character data) for an attribute piecemeal from an input stream. For very large values, it is not always possible to store them efficiently as a single contiguous chunk. This function is used to access chunked data of that type.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomSetAttrValueStream(
    xmlctx *xctx,
```

```
xmlnode *attr,  
xmlistream *istream);
```

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>In/Out</b>	<b>Description</b>
xctx	IN	XML context
attr	IN	attribute node
isream	IN	input stream

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

## CharacterData Interface

Table 3–2 summarizes the methods of available through the `CharacterData` interface.

**Table 3–2 Summary of CharacterData Method; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomAppendData()</a> on page 3-11	Append data to end of node's current data.
<a href="#">XmlDomDeleteData()</a> on page 3-12	Remove part of node's data.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetCharData()</a> on page 3-12	Return data for node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetCharDataLength()</a> on page 3-13	Return length of data for node.
<a href="#">XmlDomInsertData()</a> on page 3-13	Insert string into node's current data.
<a href="#">XmlDomReplaceData()</a> on page 3-14	Replace part of node's data.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetCharData()</a> on page 3-14	Set data for node.
<a href="#">XmlDomSubstringData()</a> on page 3-15	Return substring of node's data.

### XmlDomAppendData()

Append a string to the end of a `CharacterData` node's data. If the node is not `Text`, `Comment` or `CDATA`, or if the string to append is `NULL`, does nothing. The appended data should be in the data encoding. It will not be verified, converted, or checked.

The new node data will be allocated and managed by DOM, but if the previous node value was allocated and manager by the user, they are responsible for freeing it, which is why it is returned.

#### Syntax

```
void XmlDomAppendData(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *data,
    oratext **old);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>node</code>	IN	<code>CharacterData</code> node
<code>data</code>	IN	data to append; data encoding
<code>old</code>	OUT	previous data for node; data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetCharData\(\)](#), [XmlDomInsertData\(\)](#), [XmlDomDeleteData\(\)](#), [XmlDomReplaceData\(\)](#), [XmlDomSplitText\(\)](#)

## XmlDomDeleteData()

Remove a range of characters from a `CharacterData` node's data. If the node is not text, comment or CDATA, or if the offset is outside of the original data, does nothing. The `offset` is zero-based, so offset zero refers to the start of the data. Both `offset` and `count` are in characters, not bytes. If the sum of `offset` and `count` exceeds the data length then all characters from `offset` to the end of the data are deleted.

The new node data will be allocated and managed by DOM, but if the previous node value was allocated and managed by the user, they are responsible for freeing it, which is why it is returned.

### Syntax

```
void XmlDomDeleteData(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    ub4 offset,
    ub4 count,
    oratext **old);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	CharacterData node
offset	IN	character offset where to start removing
count	IN	number of characters to delete
old	OUT	previous data for node; data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetCharData\(\)](#), [XmlDomAppendData\(\)](#), [XmlDomInsertData\(\)](#), [XmlDomReplaceData\(\)](#), [XmlDomSplitText\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetCharData()

Returns the data for a `CharacterData` node (type text, comment or CDATA) in the data encoding. For other node types, or if there is no data, returns NULL.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetCharData(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	CharacterData node; Text, Comment or CDATA

### Returns

(`oratext *`) character data of node [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetCharData\(\)](#), [XmlDomCreateText\(\)](#), [XmlDomCreateComment\(\)](#), [XmlDomCreateCDATA\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetCharDataLength()

Returns the length of the data for a `CharacterData` node, type `Text`, `Comment` or `CDATA`) in characters, not bytes. For other node types, returns 0.

### Syntax

```
ub4 XmlDomGetCharDataLength(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *cdata);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	CharacterData node; Text, Comment or CDATA

### Returns

(ub4) length in characters, not bytes, of node's data

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetCharData\(\)](#)

## XmlDomInsertData()

Insert a string into a `CharacterData` node's data at the specified position. If the node is not `Text`, `Comment` or `CDATA`, or if the data to be inserted is `NULL`, or the offset is outside the original data, does nothing. The inserted data must be in the data encoding. It will not be verified, converted, or checked. The offset is specified as characters, not bytes. The offset is zero-based, so inserting at offset zero prepends the data.

The new node data will be allocated and managed by DOM, but if the previous node value was allocated and managed by the user, they are responsible for freeing it (which is why it's returned).

### Syntax

```
void XmlDomInsertData(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    ub4 offset,
    oratext *arg,
    oratext **old);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	CharacterData node; Text, Comment, or CDATA
offset	IN	character offset where to start inserting
arg	IN	data to insert
old	OUT	previous data for node; data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetCharData\(\)](#), [XmlDomAppendData\(\)](#), [XmlDomDeleteData\(\)](#), [XmlDomReplaceData\(\)](#), [XmlDomSplitText\(\)](#)

## XmlDomReplaceData()

Replaces a range of characters in a `CharacterData` node's data with a new string. If the node is not text, comment or CDATA, or if the offset is outside of the original data, or if the replacement string is NULL, does nothing. If the count is zero, acts just as `XmlDomInsertData`. The offset is zero-based, so offset zero refers to the start of the data. The replacement data must be in the data encoding. It will not be verified, converted, or checked. The offset and count are both in characters, not bytes. If the sum of offset and count exceeds length, then all characters to the end of the data are replaced.

The new node data will be allocated and managed by DOM, but if the previous node value was allocated and managed by the user, they are responsible for freeing it, which is why it is returned.

### Syntax

```
void XmlDomReplaceData(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    ub4 offset,
    ub4 count,
    oratext *arg,
    oratext **old);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	<code>CharacterData</code> node; Text, Comment, or CDATA
offset	IN	character offset where to start replacing
count	IN	number of characters to replace
arg	IN	replacement substring; data encoding
old	OUT	previous data for node; data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetCharData\(\)](#), [XmlDomAppendData\(\)](#), [XmlDomInsertData\(\)](#), [XmlDomDeleteData\(\)](#), [XmlDomSplitText\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetCharData()

Sets data for a `CharacterData` node (type text, comment or CDATA), replacing the old data. For other node types, does nothing. The new data is not verified, converted, or checked; it should be in the data encoding.

### Syntax

```
void XmlDomSetCharData(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *data);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
node	IN	CharacterData node; Text, Comment, or CDATA
data	IN	new data for node

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetCharData\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSubstringData()

Returns a range of character data from a CharacterData node, type Text, Comment or CDATA. For other node types, or if count is zero, returns NULL. Since the data is in the data encoding, offset and count are in characters, not bytes. The beginning of the string is offset 0. If the sum of offset and count exceeds the length, then all characters to the end of the data are returned.

The substring is permanently allocated in the node's document's memory pool. To free the substring, use `XmlDomFreeString`.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomSubstringData(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    ub4 offset,
    ub4 count);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	CharacterData node; Text, Comment, or CDATA
offset	IN	character offset where to start extraction of substring
count	IN	number of characters to extract

### Returns

(oratext \*) specified substring.

**See Also:** [XmlDomAppendData\(\)](#), [XmlDomInsertData\(\)](#), [XmlDomDeleteData\(\)](#), [XmlDomReplaceData\(\)](#), [XmlDomSplitText\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeString\(\)](#)

## Document Interface

Table 3–3 summarizes the methods of available through the Document interface.

**Table 3–3 Summary of Document Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateAttr()</a> on page 3-17	Create attribute node.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateAttrNS()</a> on page 3-17	Create attribute node with namespace information.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateCDATA()</a> on page 3-18	Create CDATA node.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateComment()</a> on page 3-19	Create comment node.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateElem()</a> on page 3-19	Create an element node.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateElemNS()</a> on page 3-20	Create an element node with namespace information.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateEntityRef()</a> on page 3-21	Create entity reference node.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateFragment()</a> on page 3-21	Create a document fragment.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreatePI()</a> on page 3-22	Create PI node.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateText()</a> on page 3-22	Create text node.
<a href="#">XmlDomFreeString()</a> on page 3-23	Frees a string allocate by <code>XmlDomSubstringData</code> , and others.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetBaseURI()</a> on page 3-23	Returns the base URI for a document.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDTD()</a> on page 3-24	Get DTD for document.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDecl()</a> on page 3-24	Returns a document's <code>XMLDecl</code> information.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDocElem()</a> on page 3-25	Get top-level element for document.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDocElemByID()</a> on page 3-25	Get document element given ID.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDocElemsByTag()</a> on page 3-26	Obtain document elements.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDocElemsByTagNS()</a> on page 3-27	Obtain document elements (namespace aware version).
<a href="#">XmlDomGetLastError()</a> on page 3-27	Return last error code for document.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetSchema()</a> on page 3-28	Returns URI of schema associated with document.
<a href="#">XmlDomImportNode()</a> on page 3-28	Import a node from another DOM.
<a href="#">XmlDomIsSchemaBased()</a> on page 3-29	Indicate whether a schema is associated with a document.
<a href="#">XmlDomSaveString()</a> on page 3-29	Saves a string permanently in a document's memory pool.
<a href="#">XmlDomSaveString2()</a> on page 3-30	Saves a Unicode string permanently in a document's memory pool.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetDTD()</a> on page 3-31	Sets DTD for document.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetDocOrder()</a> on page 3-31	Set document order for all nodes.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetLastError()</a> on page 3-32	Sets last error code for document.

**Table 3–3 (Cont.) Summary of Document Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomSync()</a> on page 3-32	Synchronizes the persistent version of a document with its DOM.

## XmlDomCreateAttr()

Creates an attribute node with the given name and value (in the data encoding). Note this function differs from the DOM specification, which does not allow the initial value of the attribute to be set (see [XmlDomSetAttrValue](#)). The name is required, but the value may be NULL; neither is verified, converted, or checked.

This is the non-namespace aware function (see [XmlDomCreateAttrNS](#)): the new attribute will have NULL namespace URI and prefix, and its local name will be the same as its name, even if the name specified is a qualified name.

If given an initial value, the attribute's specified flag will be TRUE.

The new node is an orphan with no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with [XmlDomAppendChild](#), and so on.

See [XmlDomSetAttr](#) which creates and adds an attribute in a single operation.

The name and value are not copied, their pointers are just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

### Syntax

```
xmlattrnode* XmlDomCreateAttr(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *name,
    oratext *value);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
name	IN	new node's name; data encoding; user control
value	IN	new node's value; data encoding; user control

### Returns

(xmlattrnode \*) new Attr node.

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetAttrValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomCreateAttrNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomCleanNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomCreateAttrNS()

Creates an attribute node with the given namespace URI and qualified name; this is the namespace-aware version of [XmlDomCreateAttr](#). Note this function differs from the DOM specification, which does not allow the initial value of the attribute to be set (see [XmlDomSetAttrValue](#)). The name is required, but the value may be NULL; neither is verified, converted, or checked.

If given an initial value, the attribute's specified flag will be TRUE.

The new node is an orphan with no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with `XmlDomAppendChild`, and so on. See `XmlDomSetAttr` which creates and adds an attribute in a single operation.

The URI, qualified name and value are not copied, their pointers are just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

**Syntax**

```
xmlattrnode* XmlDomCreateAttrNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *qname,
    oratext *value);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
uri	IN	node's namespace URI; data encoding; user control
qname	IN	node's qualified name; data encoding; user control
value	IN	new node's value; data encoding; user control

**Returns**

(xmlattrnode \*) new Attr node.

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetAttrValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomCreateAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomCleanNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNode\(\)](#)

**XmlDomCreateCDATA()**

Creates a `CDATASection` node with the given initial data (which should be in the data encoding). A `CDATASection` is considered verbatim and is never parsed; it will not be joined with adjacent `Text` nodes by the normalize operation. The initial data may be NULL; if provided, it is not verified, converted, or checked. The name of a `CDATA` node is always "#cdata-section".

The new node is an orphan with no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with `XmlDomAppendChild` and so on.

The `CDATA` is not copied, its pointer is just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

**Syntax**

```
xmlcdatanode* XmlDomCreateCDATA(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *data);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
doc	IN	XML document node
data	IN	new node's CDATA; data encoding; user control

### Returns

(xmlcdata node \*) new CDATA node.

**See Also:** [XmlDomCreateText\(\)](#), [XmlDomCleanNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomFreeNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomCreateComment()

Creates a Comment node with the given initial data (which must be in the data encoding). The data may be NULL; if provided, it is not verified, converted, or checked. The name of a Comment node is always "#comment".

The new node is an orphan with no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with `XmlDomAppendChild` and so on.

The comment data is not copied, its pointer is just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

### Syntax

```
xmlcommentnode* XmlDomCreateComment(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *data);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
data	IN	new node's comment; data encoding; user control

### Returns

(xmlcommentnode \*) new Comment node.

**See Also:** [XmlDomCleanNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomCreateElem()

Creates an element node with the given tag name (which should be in the data encoding). Note that the tag name of an element is case sensitive. This is the non-namespace aware function: the new node will have NULL namespace URI and prefix, and its local name will be the same as its tag name, even if the tag name specified is a qualified name.

The new node is an orphan with no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with `XmlDomAppendChild` and so on.

The tagname is not copied, its pointer is just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

**Syntax**

```
xmlelemnode* XmlDomCreateElem(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlDocnode *doc,
    oratext *tagname);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
tagname	IN	new node's name; data encoding; user control

**Returns**

(xmlelemnode \*) new Element node.

**See Also:** [XmlDomCreateElemNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomCleanNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomFreeNode\(\)](#)

**XmlDomCreateElemNS()**

Creates an element with the given namespace URI and qualified name. Note that element names are case sensitive, and the qualified name is required though the URI may be NULL. The qualified name will be split into prefix and local parts, retrievable with [XmlDomGetNodePrefix](#), [XmlDomGetNodeLocal](#), and so on; the tagName will be the full qualified name.

The new node is an orphan with no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with [XmlDomAppendChild](#) and so on.

The URI and qualified name are not copied, their pointers are just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

**Syntax**

```
xmlelemnode* XmlDomCreateElemNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlDocnode *doc,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *qname);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
uri	IN	new node's namespace URI; data encoding, user control
qname	IN	new node's qualified name; data encoding; user control

**Returns**

(xmlelemnode \*) new Element node.

**See Also:** [XmlDomCreateElem\(\)](#), [XmlDomCleanNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomFreeNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomCreateEntityRef()

Creates an `EntityReference` node; the name (which should be in the data encoding) is the name of the entity to be referenced. The named entity does not have to exist. The name is not verified, converted, or checked.

`EntityReference` nodes are never generated by the parser; instead, entity references are expanded as encountered. On output, an entity reference node will turn into a "&name;" style reference.

The new node is an orphan with no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with `XmlDomAppendChild`, and so on.

The entity reference name is not copied, its pointer is just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

### Syntax

```
xmlentrefnode* XmlDomCreateEntityRef(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
name	IN	name of referenced entity; data encoding; user control

### Returns

(`xmlentrefnode *`) new `EntityReference` node.

## XmlDomCreateFragment()

Creates an empty `DocumentFragment` node. A document fragment is treated specially when it is inserted into a DOM tree: the children of the fragment are inserted in order instead of the fragment node itself. After insertion, the fragment node will still exist, but have no children. See `XmlDomInsertBefore`, `XmlDomReplaceChild`, `XmlDomAppendChild`, and so on. The name of a fragment node is always "#document-fragment".

### Syntax

```
xmlfragnode* XmlDomCreateFragment(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node

### Returns

(`xmlfragnode *`) new empty `DocumentFragment` node

**See Also:** [XmlDomInsertBefore\(\)](#), [XmlDomReplaceChild\(\)](#), [XmlDomAppendChild\(\)](#)

## XmlDomCreatePI()

Creates a `ProcessingInstruction` node with the given target and data (which should be in the data encoding). The data may be `NULL` initially, and may be changed later (with `XmlDomSetPIData`), but the target is required and cannot be changed. Note the target and data are not verified, converted, or checked. The name of a PI node is the same as the target.

The new node is an orphan with no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with `XmlDomAppendChild` and so on.

The PI's target and data are not copied, their pointers are just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

### Syntax

```
xmlpinode* XmlDomCreatePI(
    xmlctx *xctx
    xmlDocnode *doc,
    oratext *target,
    oratext *data);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
target	IN	new node's target; data encoding; user control
data	IN	new node's data; data encoding; user control

### Returns

(`xmlpinode *`) new PI node.

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetPITarget\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetPIData\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetPIData\(\)](#), [XmlDomCleanNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomCreateText()

Creates a `Text` node with the given initial data (which must be non-`NULL` and in the data encoding). The data may be `NULL`; if provided, it is not verified, converted, checked, or parsed (entities will not be expanded). The name of a fragment node is always `"#text"`. New data for a `Text` node can be set with `XmlDomSetNodeValue`; see the `CharacterData` interface for editing methods.

The new node is an orphan with no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with `XmlDomAppendChild` and so on.

The text data is not copied, its pointer is just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

### Syntax

```
xmltextnode* XmlDomCreateText(
```

```
xmlctx *xctx,
xmldocnode *doc,
oratext *data);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
data	IN	new node's text; data encoding; user control

### Returns

(xmltextnode \*) new Text node.

**See Also:** [XmlDomCreateCDATA\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetNodeValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetCharData\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetCharData\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetCharDataLength\(\)](#), [XmlDomSubstringData\(\)](#), [XmlDomAppendData\(\)](#), [XmlDomInsertData\(\)](#), [XmlDomDeleteData\(\)](#), [XmlDomReplaceData\(\)](#), [XmlDomCleanNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomFreeString()

Frees the string allocated by `XmlDomSubstringData` or similar functions. Note that strings explicitly saved with `XmlDomSaveString` are not freeable individually.

### Syntax

```
void XmlDomFreeString(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *str);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	document where the string belongs
str	IN	string to free

**See Also:** [XmlDomSaveString\(\)](#), [XmlDomSaveString2\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetBaseURI()

Returns the base URI for a document. Usually only documents that were loaded from a URI will automatically have a base URI; documents loaded from other sources (`stdin`, `buffer`, and so on) will not naturally have a base URI, but a base URI may have been set for them using `XmlDomSetBaseURI`, for the purposes of resolving relative URIs in inclusion.

### Syntax

```
oratext *XmlDomGetBaseURI(
    xmlctx *xctx,
```

```
xmlDocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node

### Returns

(oratext \*) document's base URI [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetBaseURI\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetDTD()

Returns the DTD node associated with current document; if there is no DTD, returns NULL. The DTD cannot be edited, but its children may be retrieved with `XmlDomGetChildNodes` as for other node types.

### Syntax

```
xmlDtdnode* XmlDomGetDTD(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlDocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node

### Returns

(xmlDtdnode \*) DTD node for document [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetDTD\(\)](#), [XmlCreateDTD\(\)](#) and [XmlCreate\(\)](#) in Chapter 9, "Package XML APIs for C", [XmlDomGetDTDName\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDEntities\(\)](#), and [XmlDomGetDTDNotations\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetDecl()

Returns the information from a document's `XMLDecl`. If there is no `XMLDecl`, returns `XMLERR_NO_DECL`. Returned are the XML version# ("1.0" or "2.0"), the specified encoding, and the standalone value. If encoding is not specified, NULL will be set. The standalone flag is three-state: < 0 if standalone was not specified, 0 if it was specified and FALSE, > 0 if it was specified and TRUE.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomGetDecl(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlDocnode *doc,
    oratext **ver,
    oratext **enc,
    sb4 *std);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
ver	OUT	XML version
enc	OUT	encoding specification
std	OUT	standalone specification

**Returns**

(xmlerr) XML error code, perhaps version/encoding/standalone set

**XmlDomGetDocElem()**

Returns the root element (node) of the DOM tree, or `NULL` if there is none. Each document has only one uppermost `Element` node, called the root element. It is created after a document is parsed successfully, or manually by `XmlDomCreateElem` then `XmlDomAppendChild`, and so on.

**Syntax**

```
xmlelemnode* XmlDomGetDocElem(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node

**Returns**

(xmlelemnode \*) root element [or `NULL`]

**See Also:** [XmlDomCreateElem\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetDocElemByID()**

Returns the element node which has the given ID. If no such ID is defined, returns `NULL`. Note that attributes named "ID" are not automatically of type ID; ID attributes (which can have any name) must be declared as type ID in the DTD.

The given ID should be in the data encoding or it might not match.

**Syntax**

```
xmlelemnode* XmlDomGetDocElemByID(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *id);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
doc	IN	XML document node
id	IN	element's unique ID; data encoding

**Returns**

(xmlelemnode \*) matching element.

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDocElemsByTag\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDocElemsByTagNS\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetDocElemsByTag()**

Returns a list of all elements in the document tree rooted at the root node with a given tag name, in document order (the order in which they would be encountered in a preorder traversal of the tree). If root is NULL, the entire document is searched.

The special name "\*" matches all tag names; a NULL name matches nothing. Note that tag names are case sensitive, and should be in the data encoding or a mismatch might occur.

This function is not namespace aware; the full tag names are compared. If two qualified names with two different prefixes both of which map to the same URI are compared, the comparison will fail. See [XmlDomGetElemsByTagNS](#) for the namespace-aware version.

The list should be freed with [XmlDomFreeNodeList](#) when it is no longer needed.

The list is not live, it is a snapshot. That is, if a new node which matched the tag name were added to the DOM after the list was returned, the list would not automatically be updated to include the node.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnodelist* XmlDomGetDocElemsByTag(
    xmlctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
name	IN	tagname to match; data encoding; * for all

**Returns**

(xmlnodelist \*) new NodeList containing all matched Elements.

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDocElemByID\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDocElemsByTagNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNodeList\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetDocElemsByTagNS()

Returns a list of all elements (in the document tree rooted at the given node) with a given namespace URI and local name, in the order in which they would be encountered in a preorder traversal of the tree. If root is `NULL`, the entire document is searched.

The URI and local name should be in the data encoding. The special local name "\*" matches all local names; a `NULL` local name matches nothing. Namespace URIs must always match, however, no wildcard is allowed. Note that comparisons are case sensitive. See `XmlDomGetDocElemsByTag` for the non-namespace aware version.

The list should be freed with `XmlDomFreeNodeList` when it is no longer needed.

The list is not live, it is a snapshot. That is, if a new node which matched the tag name were added to the DOM after the list was returned, the list would not automatically be updated to include the node.

### Syntax

```
xmlnodelist* XmlDomGetDocElemsByTagNS (
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *local);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
uri	IN	namespace URI to match; data encoding; * matches all
local	IN	local name to match; data encoding; * matches all

### Returns

(`xmlnodelist *`) new `NodeList` containing all matched Elements.

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDocElemByID\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDocElemsByTag\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNodeList\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetLastError()

Returns the error code of the last error which occurred in the given document.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomGetLastError (
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 if no error

**XmlDomGetSchema()**

Returns URI of schema associated with document, if there is one, else returns NULL. The `XmlLoadDom` functions take a schema location hint (URI); the schema is used for efficient layout of `XMLType` data. If a schema was provided at load time, this function returns `TRUE`.

**Syntax**

```
oratext* XmlDomGetSchema(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node

**Returns**

(oratext \*) Schema URI or NULL

**See Also:** [XmlDomIsSchemaBased\(\)](#), [XmlLoadDom\(\)](#) in Chapter 9, "Package XML APIs for C"

**XmlDomImportNode()**

Imports a node from one `Document` to another. The new node is an orphan and has no parent; it must be added to the DOM tree with `XmlDomAppendChild`, and so on. The original node is not modified in any way or removed from its document; instead, a new node is created with copies of all the original node's qualified name, prefix, namespace URI, and local name.

As with `XmlDomCloneNode`, the `deep` controls whether the children of the node are recursively imported. If `FALSE`, only the node itself is imported, and it will have no children. If `TRUE`, all descendants of the node will be imported as well, and an entire new subtree created.

`Document` and `DocumentType` nodes cannot be imported. Imported attributes will have their specified flags set to `TRUE`. Elements will have only their specified attributes imported; non-specified (default) attributes are omitted. New default attributes (for the destination document) are then added.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomImportNode(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmldocnode *doc,  
    xmlctx *nctx,  
    xmlnode *node,  
    boolean deep);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
nctx	IN	XML context of imported node
node	IN	node to import
deep	IN	TRUE to import the subtree recursively

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) newly imported node (in this Document).

**See Also:** [XmlDomCloneNode\(\)](#)

**XmlDomIsSchemaBased()**

Returns flag specifying whether there is a schema associated with this document. The `XmlLoadDom` functions take a schema location hint (URI); the schema is used for efficient layout of `XMLType` data. If a schema was provided at load time, this function returns `TRUE`.

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlDomIsSchemaBased(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node

**Returns**

(boolean) `TRUE` if there is a schema associated with the document

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetSchema\(\)](#), [XmlLoadDom\(\)](#) in Chapter 9, "Package XML APIs for C"

**XmlDomSaveString()**

Copies the given string into the document's memory pool, so that it persists for the life of the document. The individual string will not be freeable, and the storage will be returned only when the entire document is freed. Works on single-byte or multibyte encodings; for Unicode strings, use `XmlDomSaveString2`.

**Syntax**

```
oraxtext* XmlDomSaveString(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oraxtext *str);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
str	IN	string to save; data encoding; single- or multi-byte only

### Returns

(oratext \*) saved copy of string

**See Also:** [XmlDomSaveString2\(\)](#), [XmlFreeDocument\(\)](#) in Chapter 9, "Package XML APIs for C"

## XmlDomSaveString2()

Copies the given string into the document's memory pool, so that it persists for the life of the document. The individual string will not be freeable, and the storage will be returned only when the entire document is free. Works on Unicode strings only; for single-byte or multibyte strings, use `XmlDomSaveString`.

### Syntax

```
ub2* XmlDomSaveString2(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    ub2 *ustr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
ustr	IN	string to save; data encoding; Unicode only

### Returns

(ub2 \*) saved copy of string

**See Also:** [XmlDomSaveString\(\)](#), [XmlFreeDocument\(\)](#) in Chapter 9, "Package XML APIs for C"

## XmlDomSetBaseURI()

Only documents that were loaded from a URI will automatically have a base URI; documents loaded from other sources (stdin, buffer, and so on) will not naturally have a base URI, so this API is used to set a base URI, for the purposes of relative URI resolution in includes. The base URI should be in the data encoding, and a copy will be made.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomSetBaseURI(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    oratext *uri);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
uri	IN	base URI to set; data encoding

### Returns

(xmlerr) XML error code

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetBaseURI\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetDTD()

Sets the DTD for document. Note this call may only be used for a blank document, before any parsing has taken place. A single DTD can be set for multiple documents, so when a document with a set DTD is freed, the set DTD is not also freed.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomSetDTD(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    xmldtdnode *dtdnode);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
dtdnode	IN	DocumentType node to set

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDTD\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDName\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDEntities\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDNotations\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetDocOrder()

Sets the document order for each node in the current document. Must be called once on the final document before XSLT processing can occur. Note this is called automatically by the XSLT processor, so ordinarily the user need not make this call.

### Syntax

```
ub4 XmlDomSetDocOrder(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    ub4 start_id);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
doc	IN	XML document node
start_id	IN	string ID number

**Returns**

(ub4) highest ordinal assigned

**XmlDomSetLastError()**

Sets the Last Error code for the given document. If doc is NULL, sets the error code for the XML context.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomSetLastError(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc,
    xmlerr errcode);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node
errcode	IN	error code to set, 0 to clear error

**Returns**

(xmlerr) original error code

**XmlDomSync()**

Causes a modified DOM to be written back out to its original source, synchronizing the persistent store and in-memory versions.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomSync(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	XML document node

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

## DocumentType Interface

Table 3–4 summarizes the methods of available through the DocumentType interface.

**Table 3–4 Summary of DocumentType Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDTDEntities()</a> on page 3-33	Get entities of DTD.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDTDInternalSubset()</a> on page 3-33	Get DTD's internal subset.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDTDName()</a> on page 3-34	Get name of DTD.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDTDNotations()</a> on page 3-34	Get notations of DTD.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDTDPubID()</a> on page 3-35	Get DTD's public ID.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDTDSysID()</a> on page 3-35	Get DTD's system ID.

### XmlDomGetDTDEntities()

Returns a named node map of general entities defined by the DTD. If the node is not a DTD, or has no general entities, returns NULL.

#### Syntax

```
xmlnamedmap* XmlDomGetDTDEntities(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldtdnode *dtd);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
dtd	IN	DTD node

#### Returns

(xmlnamedmap \*) named node map containing entities declared in DTD

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDTD\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDName\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDTDNotations\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDSysID\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDTDInternalSubset\(\)](#)

### XmlDomGetDTDInternalSubset()

Returns the content model for an element. If there is no DTD, returns NULL.

#### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetDTDInternalSubset(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldtdnode *dtd,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
dtd	IN	DTD node
name	IN	name of Element; data encoding

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) content model subtree

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDTD\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDName\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDEntities\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDNotations\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDPubID\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetDTDName()**

Returns a DTD's name (specified immediately after the DOCTYPE keyword), or NULL if the node is not type DTD.

**Syntax**

```
oratext* XmlDomGetDTDName(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldtdnode *dtd);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
dtd	IN	DTD node

**Returns**

(oratext \*) name of DTD

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDTD\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDEntities\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDNotations\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDSysID\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDInternalSubset\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetDTDNotations()**

Returns named node map of notations declared by the DTD. If the node is not a DTD or has no Notations, returns NULL.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnamedmap* XmlDomGetDTDNotations(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmldtdnode *dtd);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
dtd	IN	DTD node

**Returns**

(xmlnamedmap \*) named node map containing notations declared in DTD

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDTD\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDName\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDTDEntities\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDSysID\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDTDInternalSubset\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetDTDPubID()**

Returns a DTD's public identifier.

**Syntax**

```
orertext* XmlDomGetDTDPubID(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmltdnode *dtd);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
dtd	IN	DTD node

**Returns**

(orertext \*) DTD's public identifier [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDTD\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDName\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDTDEntities\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDSysID\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDTDInternalSubset\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetDTDSysID()**

Returns a DTD's system identifier.

**Syntax**

```
orertext* XmlDomGetDTDSysID(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmltdnode *dtd);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
dtd	IN	DTD node

**Returns**

(orertext \*) DTD's system identifier [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDTD\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDName\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDTDEntities\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetDTDPubID\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetDTDInternalSubset\(\)](#)

## Element Interface

Table 3–5 summarizes the methods of available through the `Element` Interface.

**Table 3–5 Summary of Element Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttr()</a> on page 3-36	Return attribute's value given its name.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrNS()</a> on page 3-37	Return attribute's value given its URI and local name.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrNode()</a> on page 3-37	Get attribute by name.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrNodeNS()</a> on page 3-38	Get attribute by name (namespace aware version).
<a href="#">XmlDomGetChildrenByTag()</a> on page 3-38	Get children of element with given tag name (non-namespace aware).
<a href="#">XmlDomGetChildrenByTagNS()</a> on page 3-39	Get children of element with tag name (namespace aware version).
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDocElemsByTag()</a> on page 3-26	Obtain doc elements.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDocElemsByTagNS()</a> on page 3-27	Obtain doc elements (namespace aware version).
<a href="#">XmlDomGetTag()</a> on page 3-41	Return an element node's tag name.
<a href="#">XmlDomHasAttr()</a> on page 3-41	Does named attribute exist?
<a href="#">XmlDomHasAttrNS()</a> on page 3-41	Does named attribute exist (namespace aware version)?
<a href="#">XmlDomRemoveAttr()</a> on page 3-42	Remove attribute with specified name.
<a href="#">XmlDomRemoveAttrNS()</a> on page 3-42	Remove attribute with specified URI and local name.
<a href="#">XmlDomRemoveAttrNode()</a> on page 3-43	Remove attribute node.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetAttr()</a> on page 3-43	Set new attribute for element.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetAttrNS()</a> on page 3-44	Set new attribute for element (namespace aware version).
<a href="#">XmlDomSetAttrNode()</a> on page 3-44	Set attribute node.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetAttrNodeNS()</a> on page 3-45	Set attribute node (namespace aware version).

### XmlDomGetAttr()

Returns the value of an element's attribute (specified by name). Note that an attribute may have the empty string as its value, but cannot be `NULL`. If the element does not have an attribute with the given name, `NULL` is returned.

#### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetAttr(
    xmlctx *ctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
name	IN	attribute's name

### Returns

(orertext \*) named attribute's value [data encoding; may be NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrs\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetAttrNS()

Returns the value of an element's attribute (specified by URI and local name). Note that an attribute may have the empty string as its value, but cannot be NULL. If the element does not have an attribute with the given name, NULL is returned.

### Syntax

```
orertext* XmlDomGetAttrNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    orertext *uri,
    orertext *local);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
uri	IN	attribute's namespace URI; data encoding
local	IN	attribute's local name; data encoding

### Returns

(orertext \*) named attribute's value [data encoding; may be NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrs\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttrNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetAttrNode()

Returns an element's attribute specified by name. If the node is not an element or the named attribute does not exist, returns NULL.

### Syntax

```
xmlattrnode* XmlDomGetAttrNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    orertext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
name	IN	attribute's name; data encoding

**Returns**

(xmlattrnode \*) attribute with the specified name [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrNodeNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttr\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetAttrNodeNS()**

Returns an element's attribute specified by URI and localname. If the node is not an element or the named attribute does not exist, returns NULL.

**Syntax**

```
xmlattrnode* XmlDomGetAttrNodeNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlemnode *elem,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *local);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
uri	IN	attribute's namespace URI; data encoding
local	IN	attribute's local name; data encoding

**Returns**

(xmlattrnode \*) attribute node with the given URI/local name [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetAttrNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetAttr\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetChildrenByTag()**

Returns a list of children of an element with the given tag name, in the order in which they would be encountered in a preorder traversal of the tree. The tag name should be in the data encoding. The special name "\*" matches all tag names; a NULL name matches nothing. Note that tag names are case sensitive. This function is not namespace aware; the full tag names are compared. If two prefixes which map to the same URI are compared, the comparison will fail. See [XmlDomGetChildrenByTagNS](#) for the namespace-aware version. The returned list can be freed with [XmlDomFreeNodeList](#).

**Syntax**

```
xmlodelist* XmlDomGetChildrenByTag(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlemnode *elem,
```

```
oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
name	IN	tag name to match; data encoding; * for all

### Returns

(xmlnodelist \*) node list of matching children

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetChildrenByTagNS\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomFreeNodeList\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetChildrenByTagNS()

Returns a list of children of an element with the given URI and local name, in the order in which they would be encountered in a preorder traversal of the tree. The URI and local name should be in the data encoding. The special name "\*" matches all URIs or tag names; a NULL name matches nothing. Note that names are case sensitive. See [XmlDomGetChildrenByTag](#) for the non-namespace version. The returned list can be freed with [XmlDomFreeNodeList](#).

### Syntax

```
xmlnodelist* XmlDomGetChildrenByTagNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *local);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
uri	IN	namespace URI to match; data encoding; * matches all
local	IN	local name to match; data encoding; * matches all

### Returns

(xmlnodelist \*) node list of matching children

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetChildrenByTag\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNodeList\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetElemsByTag()

Returns a list of all elements (in the document tree rooted at the root node) with a given tag name, in the order in which they would be encountered in a preorder traversal of the tree. If root is NULL, the entire document is searched. The tag name should be in the data encoding. The special name "\*" matches all tag names; a NULL name matches nothing. Note that tag names are case sensitive. This function is not namespace aware; the full tag names are compared. If two prefixes which map to the same URI are compared, the comparison will fail. See [XmlDomGetElemsByTagNS](#) for

the namespace-aware version. The returned list can be freed with `XmlDomFreeNodeList`.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnodelist* XmlDomGetElemsByTag(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlemnode *elem,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
name	IN	tag name to match; data encoding; * for all

**Returns**

(xmlnodelist \*) node list of matching elements

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetElemsByTagNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNodeList\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetElemsByTagNS()**

Returns a list of all elements (in the document tree rooted at the root node) with a given URI and localname, in the order in which they would be encountered in a preorder traversal of the tree. If root is NULL, the entire document is searched. The tag name should be in the data encoding. The special name "\*" matches all tag names; a NULL name matches nothing. Note that tag names are case sensitive. This function is not namespace aware; the full tag names are compared. If two prefixes which map to the same URI are compared, the comparison will fail. The returned list can be freed with `XmlDomFreeNodeList`.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnodelist* XmlDomGetElemsByTagNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlemnode *elem,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *local);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
uri	IN	namespace URI to match; data encoding; * for all
local	IN	local name to match; data encoding; * for all

**Returns**

(xmlnodelist \*) node list of matching elements

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetDocElemsByTag\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNodeList\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetTag()

Returns the `tagName` of a node, which is the same as its name. DOM 1.0 states "...even though there is a generic `nodeName` attribute on the `Node` interface, there is still a `tagName` attribute on the `Element` interface; these two attributes must contain the same value, but the Working Group considers it worthwhile to support both, given the different constituencies the DOM API must satisfy."

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetTag(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	Element node

### Returns

(`oratext *`) element's name [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeName\(\)](#)

## XmlDomHasAttr()

Determines if an element has an attribute with the given name. Returns `TRUE` if so, `FALSE` if not.

### Syntax

```
boolean XmlDomHasAttr(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	Element node
name	IN	attribute's name; data encoding

### Returns

(`boolean`) `TRUE` if element has attribute with given name

**See Also:** [XmlDomHasAttrNS\(\)](#)

## XmlDomHasAttrNS()

Determines if an element has an attribute with the given URI and localname. Returns `TRUE` if so, `FALSE` if not.

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlDomHasAttrNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *local);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	Element node
uri	IN	attribute's namespace URI; data encoding
local	IN	attribute's local name; data encoding

**Returns**

(boolean) TRUE if element has attribute with given URI/localname

**See Also:** [XmlDomHasAttr\(\)](#)

**XmlDomRemoveAttr()**

Removes an attribute (specified by name). If the removed attribute has a default value it is immediately re-created with that default. Note that the attribute is removed from the element's list of attributes, but the attribute node itself is not destroyed.

**Syntax**

```
void XmlDomRemoveAttr(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
name	IN	attribute's name; data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlDomRemoveAttrNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomRemoveAttrNode\(\)](#)

**XmlDomRemoveAttrNS()**

Removes an attribute (specified by URI and local name). If the removed attribute has a default value it is immediately re-created with that default. Note that the attribute is removed from the element's list of attributes, but the attribute node itself is not destroyed.

**Syntax**

```
void XmlDomRemoveAttrNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
```

```

    oratext *uri,
    oratext *local);

```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
uri	IN	attribute's namespace URI
local	IN	attribute's local name

**See Also:** [XmlDomRemoveAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomRemoveAttrNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomRemoveAttrNode()

Removes an attribute from an element. If the attribute has a default value, it is immediately re-created with that value (Specified set to `FALSE`). Returns the removed attribute on success, else `NULL`.

### Syntax

```

xmlattrnode* XmlDomRemoveAttrNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    xmlattrnode *oldAttr);

```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
oldAttr	IN	attribute node to remove

### Returns

(xmlattrnode \*) replaced attribute node [or `NULL`]

**See Also:** [XmlDomRemoveAttr\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetAttr()

Creates a new attribute for an element with the given name and value (which should be in the data encoding). If the named attribute already exists, its value is simply replaced. The name and value are not verified, converted, or checked. The value is not parsed, so entity references will not be expanded. The attribute's specified flag will be set.

### Syntax

```

void XmlDomSetAttr(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    oratext *name,
    oratext *value);

```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
name	IN	attribute's name; data encoding
value	IN	attribute's value; data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetAttrNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomCreateAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetAttrValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomRemoveAttr\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetAttrNS()

Creates a new attribute for an element with the given URI, localname and value (which should be in the data encoding). If the named attribute already exists, its value is simply replaced. The name and value are not verified, converted, or checked.

The value is not parsed, so entity references will not be expanded.

The attribute's specified flag will be set.

### Syntax

```
void XmlDomSetAttrNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *qname,
    oratext *value);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
uri	IN	attribute's namespace URI; data encoding
qname	IN	attribute's qualified name; data encoding
value	IN	attribute's value; data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomCreateAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetAttrValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomRemoveAttr\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetAttrNode()

Adds a new attribute to an element. If an attribute with the given name already exists, it is replaced and the old attribute returned through `oldNode`. If the attribute is new, it is added to the element's list and `oldNode` set to NULL.

### Syntax

```
xmlattrnode* XmlDomSetAttrNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    xmlattrnode *newAttr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
newAttr	IN	attribute node to add

### Returns

(xmlattrnode \*) replaced attribute node (or NULL)

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetAttrNodeNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomCreateAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetAttrValue\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetAttrNodeNS()

Adds a new attribute to an element. If an attribute with newNode's URI and localname already exists, it is replaced and the old attribute returned through oldNode. If the attribute is new, it is added to the element's list and oldNode set to NULL.

### Syntax

```
xmlattrnode* XmlDomSetAttrNodeNS (
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    xmlattrnode *newAttr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	element node
newAttr	IN	attribute node to add

### Returns

(xmlattrnode \*) replaced attribute node [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetAttrNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomCreateAttr\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetAttrValue\(\)](#)

## Entity Interface

Table 3–6 summarizes the methods of available through the `Entity` interface.

**Table 3–6 Summary of Entity Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomGetEntityNotation()</a> on page 3-46	Get entity's notation.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetEntityPubID()</a> on page 3-46	Get entity's public ID.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetEntitySysID()</a> on page 3-47	Get entity's system ID.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetEntityType()</a> on page 3-47	Get entity's type.

### XmlDomGetEntityNotation()

For unparsed entities, returns the name of its notation (in the data encoding). For parsed entities and other node types, returns `NULL`.

#### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetEntityNotation(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlentnode *ent);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>ent</code>	IN	entity node

#### Returns

(`oratext *`) entity's notation [data encoding; may be `NULL`]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetEntityPubID\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetEntitySysID\(\)](#)

### XmlDomGetEntityPubID()

Returns an entity's public identifier (in the data encoding). If the node is not an entity, or has no defined public ID, returns `NULL`.

#### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetEntityPubID(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlentnode *ent);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>ent</code>	IN	entity node

**Returns**

(orertext \*) entity's public identifier [data encoding; may be NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetEntitySysID\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetEntityNotation\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetEntitySysID()**

Returns an entity's system identifier (in the data encoding). If the node is not an entity, or has no defined system ID, returns NULL.

**Syntax**

```
orertext* XmlDomGetEntitySysID(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlentnode *ent);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
ent	IN	entity node

**Returns**

(orertext \*) entity's system identifier [data encoding; may be NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetEntityPubID\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetEntityNotation\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetEntityType()**

Returns a boolean for an entity describing whether it is general (TRUE) or parameter (FALSE).

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlDomGetEntityType(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlentnode *ent);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
ent	IN	entity node

**Returns**

(boolean) TRUE for general entity, FALSE for parameter entity

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetEntityPubID\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetEntitySysID\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetEntityNotation\(\)](#)

## NamedNodeMap Interface

Table 3–7 summarizes the methods of available through the NamedNodeMap interface.

**Table 3–7 Summary of NamedNodeMap Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNamedItem()</a> on page 3-48	Return named node from list.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNamedItemNS()</a> on page 3-49	Return named node from list (namespace aware version).
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeMapItem()</a> on page 3-49	Return n <sup>th</sup> node in list.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeMapLength()</a> on page 3-50	Return length of named node map.
<a href="#">XmlDomRemoveNamedItem()</a> on page 3-50	Remove node from named node map.
<a href="#">XmlDomRemoveNamedItemNS()</a> on page 3-51	Remove node from named node map (namespace aware version).
<a href="#">XmlDomSetNamedItem()</a> on page 3-51	Set node in named node list.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetNamedItemNS()</a> on page 3-52	Set node in named node list (namespace aware version).

### XmlDomGetNamedItem()

Retrieves an item from a NamedNodeMap, specified by name (which should be in the data encoding). This is a non-namespace-aware function; it just matches (case sensitively) on the whole qualified name. Note this function differs from the DOM spec in that the index of the matching item is also returned.

#### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetNamedItem(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnamedmap *map,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
map	IN	NamedNodeMap
name	IN	name of the node to retrieve

#### Returns

(xmlnode \*) Node with the specified name [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNamedItemNS\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetNodeMapItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeMapLength\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNamedItemNS()

Retrieves an item from a `NamedNodeMap`, specified by URI and localname (which should be in the data encoding). Note this function differs from the DOM spec in that the index of the matching item is also returned.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetNamedItemNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnamedmap *map,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *local);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
map	IN	NamedNodeMap
uri	IN	namespace URI of the node to retrieve; data encoding
local	IN	local name of the node to retrieve; data encoding

### Returns

(`xmlnode *`) node with given local name and namespace URI [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNamedItem\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetNodeMapItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeMapLength\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNodeMapItem()

Retrieves an item from a `NamedNodeMap`, specified by name (which should be in the data encoding). This is a non-namespace-aware function; it just matches (case sensitively) on the whole qualified name. Note this function differs from the DOM specification in that the index of the matching item is also returned. Named "item" in W3C specification.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetNodeMapItem(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnamedmap *map,
    ub4 index);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
map	IN	NamedNodeMap
index	IN	0-based index for the map

### Returns

(`xmlnode *`) node at the `nth` position in the map (or NULL)

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNamedItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetNamedItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomRemoveNamedItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeMapLength\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNodeMapLength()

Returns the number of nodes in a NamedNodeMap (the length). Note that nodes are referred to by index, and the range of valid indexes is 0 through length-1.

### Syntax

```
ub4 XmlDomGetNodeMapLength(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnamedmap *map);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
map	IN	NamedNodeMap

### Returns

(ub4) number of nodes in NamedNodeMap

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeMapItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNamedItem\(\)](#)

## XmlDomRemoveNamedItem()

Removes a node from a NamedNodeMap, specified by name. This is a non-namespace-aware function; it just matches (case sensitively) on the whole qualified name. If the removed node is an attribute with default value (not specified), it is immediately replaced. The removed node is returned; if no removal took place, NULL is returned.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomRemoveNamedItem(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnamedmap *map,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
map	IN	NamedNodeMap
name	IN	name of node to remove

### Returns

(xmlnode \*) node removed from this map

**See Also:** [XmlDomRemoveNamedItemNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNamedItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNamedItemNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetNamedItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetNamedItemNS\(\)](#)

## XmlDomRemoveNamedItemNS()

Removes a node from a `NamedNodeMap`, specified by URI and localname. If the removed node is an attribute with default value (not specified), it is immediately replaced. The removed node is returned; if no removal took place, `NULL` is returned.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomRemoveNamedItemNS (
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnamedmap *map,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *local);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
map	IN	NamedNodeMap
uri	IN	namespace URI of the node to remove; data encoding
local	IN	local name of the node to remove; data encoding

### Returns

(`xmlnode *`) node removed from this map

**See Also:** [XmlDomRemoveNamedItem\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetNamedItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNamedItemNS\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomSetNamedItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetNamedItemNS\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetNamedItem()

Adds a new node to a `NamedNodeMap`. If a node already exists with the given name, replaces the old node and returns it. If no such named node exists, adds the new node to the map and sets old to `NULL`. This is a non-namespace-aware function; it just matches (case sensitively) on the whole qualified name. Since some node types have fixed names (`Text`, `Comment`, and so on), trying to set another of the same type will always cause replacement.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomSetNamedItem (
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnamedmap *map,
    xmlnode *newNode);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
map	IN	NamedNodeMap
newNode	IN	new node to store in map

### Returns

(`xmlnode *`) the replaced node (or `NULL`)

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetNamedItemNS\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetNamedItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNamedItemNS\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetNodeMapItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeMapLength\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetNamedItemNS()

Adds a new node to a NamedNodeMap. If a node already exists with the given URI and localname, replaces the old node and returns it. If no such named node exists, adds the new node to the map and sets old to NULL. Since some node types have fixed names (Text, Comment, and so on), trying to set another of the same type will always cause replacement.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomSetNamedItemNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnamedmap *map,
    xmlnode *newNode);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
map	IN	NamedNodeMap
newNode	IN	new node to store in map

### Returns

(xmlnode \*) replaced Node [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetNamedItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNamedItem\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetNamedItemNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeMapItem\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetNodeMapLength\(\)](#)

## Node Interface

Table 3–8 summarizes the methods of available through the `Node` interface.

**Table 3–8 Summary of Text Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomAppendChild()</a> on page 3-54	Append new child to node's list of children.
<a href="#">XmlDomCleanNode()</a> on page 3-55	Clean a node (free DOM allocations).
<a href="#">XmlDomCloneNode()</a> on page 3-55	Clone a node.
<a href="#">XmlDomFreeNode()</a> on page 3-56	Free a node allocated with <code>XmlDomCreateXXX</code> .
<a href="#">XmlDomGetAttrs()</a> on page 3-56	Return attributes of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetChildNodes()</a> on page 3-56	Return children of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetDefaultNS()</a> on page 3-57	Get default namespace for node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetFirstChild()</a> on page 3-57	Returns first child of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetFirstPfnPair()</a> on page 3-58	Get first prefix namespace pair.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetLastChild()</a> on page 3-58	Returns last child of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNextPfnPair()</a> on page 3-59	Get subsequent prefix namespace pair.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNextSibling()</a> on page 3-59	Return next sibling of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeLocal()</a> on page 3-59	Get local part of node's qualified name as NULL-terminated string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeLocalLen()</a> on page 3-60	Get local part of node's qualified name as length-encoded string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeName()</a> on page 3-61	Get node's name as NULL-terminated string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeNameLen()</a> on page 3-61	Get node's name as length-encoded string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodePrefix()</a> on page 3-62	Return namespace prefix of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeType()</a> on page 3-62	Get node's numeric type code.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeURI()</a> on page 3-63	Return namespace URI of node as a NULL-terminated string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeURILen()</a> on page 3-64	Return namespace URI of node as length-encoded string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeValue()</a> on page 3-65	Get node's value as NULL-terminated string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeValueLen()</a> on page 3-65	Get node value as length-encoded string.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeValueStream()</a> on page 3-66	Get node value stream-style (chunked).
<a href="#">XmlDomGetOwnerDocument()</a> on page 3-66	Get the owner document of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetParentNode()</a> on page 3-67	Get parent node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetPrevSibling()</a> on page 3-67	Return previous sibling of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetSourceEntity()</a> on page 3-68	Return the entity node if the input file is an external entity.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetSourceLine()</a> on page 3-68	Return source line number of node.

**Table 3–8 (Cont.) Summary of Text Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomGetSourceLocation()</a> on page 3-68	Return source location (path, URI, and so on) of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomHasAttr()</a> on page 3-41	Does named attribute exist?
<a href="#">XmlDomHasChildNodes()</a> on page 3-69	Test if node has children.
<a href="#">XmlDomInsertBefore()</a> on page 3-69	Insert new child in to node's list of children.
<a href="#">XmlDomNormalize()</a> on page 3-70	Normalize a node by merging adjacent text nodes.
<a href="#">XmlDomNumAttrs()</a> on page 3-70	Return number of attributes of element.
<a href="#">XmlDomNumChildNodes()</a> on page 3-71	Return number of children of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomPrefixToURI()</a> on page 3-71	Get namespace URI for prefix.
<a href="#">XmlDomRemoveChild()</a> on page 3-72	Remove an existing child node.
<a href="#">XmlDomReplaceChild()</a> on page 3-72	Replace an existing child of a node.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetDefaultNS()</a> on page 3-72	Set default namespace for node.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetNodePrefix()</a> on page 3-73	Set namespace prefix of node.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetNodeValue()</a> on page 3-73	Set node value.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetNodeValueLen()</a> on page 3-74	Set node value as length-encoded string.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetNodeValueStream()</a> on page 3-74	Set node value stream-style (chunked).
<a href="#">XmlDomValidate()</a> on page 3-75	Validate a node against current DTD.

## XmlDomAppendChild()

Appends the node to the end of the parent's list of children and returns the new node. If `newChild` is a `DocumentFragment`, all of its children are appended in original order; the `DocumentFragment` node itself is not.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomAppendChild(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *parent,
    xmlnode *newChild);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>parent</code>	IN	parent to receive a new node
<code>newChild</code>	IN	node to add

### Returns

(`xmlnode *`) node added

**See Also:** [XmlDomInsertBefore\(\)](#), [XmlDomReplaceChild\(\)](#)

## XmlDomCleanNode()

Frees parts of the node which were allocated by DOM itself, but does not recurse to children or touch the node's attributes. After freeing part of the node (such as name), a DOM call to get that part (such as `XmlDomGetNodeName`) should return a `NULL` pointer. Used to manage the allocations of a node parts of which are controlled by DOM, and part by the user. Calling `clean` frees all allocations may by DOM and leaves the user's allocations alone. The user is responsible for freeing their own allocations.

### Syntax

```
void XmlDomCleanNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	node to clean

**See Also:** [XmlDomFreeNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomCloneNode()

Creates and returns a duplicate of a node. The duplicate node has no parent. Cloning an element copies all attributes and their values, including those generated by the XML processor to represent defaulted attributes, but it does not copy any text it contains unless it is a deep clone, since the text is contained in a child text node. Cloning any other type of node simply returns a copy of the node. Note that a clone of an unspecified attribute node is specified. If `deep` is `TRUE`, all children of the node are recursively cloned, and the cloned node will have cloned children; a non-deep clone will have no children.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomCloneNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    boolean deep);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
deep	IN	TRUE to recursively clone children

### Returns

(`xmlnode *`) duplicate (cloned) node

**See Also:** [XmlDomImportNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomFreeNode()

Free a node allocated with `XmlDomCreateXXX`. Frees all resources associated with a node, then frees the node itself. Certain parts of the node are under DOM control, and some parts may be under user control. DOM keeps flags tracking who owns what, and only frees its own allocations. The user is responsible for freeing their own parts of the node before calling `XmlDomFreeNode`.

### Syntax

```
void XmlDomFreeNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node to free

**See Also:** [XmlDomCleanNode\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetAttrs()

Returns a `NamedNodeMap` of attributes of an element node, or `NULL` if it has no attributes. For other node types, `NULL` is returned. Note that if an element once had attributes, but they have all been removed, an empty list will be returned. So, presence of the list does not mean the element has attributes. You must check the size of the list with `XmlDomNumAttrs` or use `XmlDomHasChildNodes` first.

### Syntax

```
xmlnamedmap* XmlDomGetAttrs(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
elem	IN	XML element node

### Returns

(`xmlnamedmap *`) `NamedNodeMap` of node's attributes

**See Also:** [XmlDomNumAttrs\(\)](#), [XmlDomHasChildNodes\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetChildNodes()

Returns a list of the node's children, or `NULL` if it has no children. Only `Element`, `Document`, `DTD`, and `DocumentFragment` nodes may have children; all other types will return `NULL`.

Note that an empty list may be returned if the node once had children, but all have been removed! That is, the list may exist but have no members. So, presence of the list

alone does not mean the node has children. You must check the size of the list with `XmlDomNumChildNodes` or use `XmlDomHasChildNodes` first.

The `xmlnodelist` structure is opaque and can only be manipulated with functions in the `NodeList` interface.

The returned list is live; all changes in the original node are reflected immediately.

### Syntax

```
xmlnodelist* XmlDomGetChildNodes(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>node</code>	IN	XML node

### Returns

(`xmlnodelist *`) live `NodeList` containing all children of node

## XmlDomGetDefaultNS()

Gets the default namespace for a node.

### Syntax

```
orertext* XmlDomGetDefaultNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>node</code>	IN	element or attribute DOM node

### Returns

(`orertext *`) default namespace for node [data encoding; may be NULL]

## XmlDomGetFirstChild()

Returns the first child of a node, or NULL if the node has no children. Only `Element`, `Document`, `DTD`, and `DocumentFragment` nodes may have children; all other types will return NULL.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetFirstChild(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>node</code>	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) first child of node

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetLastChild\(\)](#), [XmlDomHasChildNodes\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetChildNodes\(\)](#), [XmlDomNumChildNodes\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetFirstPfnPair()**

This function is to allow implementations an opportunity to speedup the iteration of all available prefix-URI bindings available on a given node. It returns a state structure and the prefix and URI of the first prefix-URI mapping. The state structure should be passed to `XmlDomGetNextPfnPair` on the remaining pairs.

**Syntax**

```
xmlpfnpair* XmlDomGetFirstPfnPair(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext **prefix,
    oratext **uri);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
prefix	OUT	prefix of first mapping; data encoding
uri	OUT	URI of first mapping; data encoding

**Returns**

(xmlpfnpair \*) iterating object or NULL if no prefixes

**XmlDomGetLastChild()**

Returns the last child of a node, or NULL if the node has no children. Only `Element`, `Document`, `DTD`, and `DocumentFragment` nodes may have children; all other types will return NULL.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetLastChild(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) last child of node

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetFirstChild\(\)](#), [XmlDomHasChildNodes\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetChildNodes\(\)](#), [XmlDomNumChildNodes\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNextPfnPair()

This function is to allow implementations an opportunity to speedup the iteration of all available prefix-URI bindings available on a given node. Given an iterator structure from `XmlDomGetFirstPfnPair`, returns the next prefix-URI mapping; repeat calls to `XmlDomGetNextPfnPair` until `NULL` is returned.

### Syntax

```
xmlpfnpair* XmlDomGetNextPfnPair(
    xmlctx *xctx
    xmlpfnpair *pfns,
    oratext **prefix,
    oratext **uri);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
prefix	OUT	prefix of next mapping; data encoding
uri	OUT	URI of next mapping; data encoding

### Returns

(`xmlpfnpair *`) iterating object, `NULL` when no more pairs

## XmlDomGetNextSibling()

Returns the node following a node at the same level in the DOM tree. That is, for each child of a parent node, the next sibling of that child is the child which comes after it. If a node is the last child of its parent, or has no parent, `NULL` is returned.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetNextSibling(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

### Returns

(`xmlnode *`) node immediately following node at same level

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetPrevSibling\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNodeLocal()

Returns the namespace local name for a node as a `NULL`-terminated string. If the node's name is not fully qualified (has no prefix), then the local name is the same as the name.

A length-encoded version is available as `XmlDomGetNodeLocalLen` which returns the local name as a pointer and length, for use if the data is known to use `XMLType` backing store.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNodeLocal(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

### Returns

(oratext \*) local name of node [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeLocalLen\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetNodePrefix\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeURI\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNodeLocalLen()

Returns the namespace local name for a node as a length-encoded string. If the node's name is not fully qualified (has no prefix), then the local name is the same as the name.

A NULL-terminated version is available as `XmlDomGetNodeLocal` which returns the local name as NULL-terminated string. If the backing store is known to be `XMLType`, then the node's data will be stored internally as length-encoded. Using the length-based Get functions will avoid having to copy and NULL-terminate the data.

If both the input buffer is non-NULL and the input buffer length is nonzero, then the value will be stored in the input buffer. Else, the implementation will return its own buffer.

If the actual length is greater than `buflen`, then a truncated value will be copied into the buffer and `len` will return the actual length.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNodeLocalLen(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *buf,
    ub4 buflen,
    ub4 *len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
buf	IN	input buffer; optional
buflen	IN	input buffer length; optional
len	OUT	length of local name, in characters

**Returns**

(or`text *`) local name of node [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeLocal\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodePrefix\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeURILen\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetNodeName()**

Returns the (fully-qualified) name of a node (in the data encoding) as a NULL-terminated string, for example `bar\0` or `foo:bar\0`.

Note that some node types have fixed names: `"#text"`, `"#cdata-section"`, `"#comment"`, `"#document"`, `"#document-fragment"`.

A node's name cannot be changed once it is created, so there is no matching `SetNodeName` function.

A length-based version is available as `XmlDomGetNodeNameLen` which returns the node name as a pointer and length, for use if the data is known to use `XMLType` backing store.

**Syntax**

```
ortext* XmlDomGetNodeName(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>node</code>	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(or`text *`) name of node [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeNameLen\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetNodeNameLen()**

Returns the (fully-qualified) name of a node (in the data encoding) as a length-encoded string, for example `"bar"`, 3 or `"foo:bar"`, 7.

Note that some node types have fixed names: `"#text"`, `"#cdata-section"`, `"#comment"`, `"#document"`, `"#document-fragment"`.

A node's name cannot be changed once it is created, so there is no matching `SetNodeName` function.

A NULL-terminated version is available as `XmlDomGetNodeName` which returns the node name as NULL-terminated string. If the backing store is known to be `XMLType`, then the node's name will be stored internally as length-encoded. Using the length-encoded `GetXXX` functions will avoid having to copy and NULL-terminate the name.

If both the input buffer is non-NULL and the input buffer length is nonzero, then the value will be stored in the input buffer. Else, the implementation will return its own buffer.

If the actual length is greater than buflen, then a truncated value will be copied into the buffer and len will return the actual length.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNodeNameLen(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *buf,
    ub4 buflen,
    ub4 *len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
buf	IN	input buffer; optional
buflen	IN	input buffer length; optional
len	OUT	length of name, in characters

### Returns

(oratext \*) name of node, with length of name set in 'len'

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeName\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNodePrefix()

Returns the namespace prefix for a node (as a NULL-terminated string). If the node's name is not fully qualified (has no prefix), NULL is returned.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNodePrefix(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

### Returns

(oratext \*) namespace prefix of node [data encoding; may be NULL]

## XmlDomGetNodeType()

Returns the type code of a node. The type names and numeric values match the DOM specification:

- ELEMENT\_NODE=1
- ATTRIBUTE\_NODE=2
- TEXT\_NODE=3

- CDATA\_SECTION\_NODE=4
- ENTITY\_REFERENCE\_NODE=5
- ENTITY\_NODE=6
- PROCESSING\_INSTRUCTION\_NODE=7
- COMMENT\_NODE=8
- DOCUMENT\_NODE=9
- DOCUMENT\_TYPE\_NODE=10
- DOCUMENT\_FRAGMENT\_NODE=11
- NOTATION\_NODE=12

Additional Oracle extension node types are as follows:

- ELEMENT\_DECL\_NODE
- ATTR\_DECL\_NODE
- CP\_ELEMENT\_NODE
- CP\_CHOICE\_NODE
- CP\_PCDATA\_NODE
- CP\_STAR\_NODE
- CP\_PLUS\_NODE
- CP\_OPT\_NODE

### Syntax

```
xmlnodetype XmlDomGetNodeType(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

### Returns

(xmlnodetype) numeric type-code of the node

## XmlDomGetNodeURI()

Returns the namespace URI for a node (in the data encoding) as a NULL-terminated string. If the node's name is not qualified (does not contain a namespace prefix), it will have the default namespace in effect when the node was created (which may be NULL).

A length-encoded version is available as `XmlDomGetNodeURILen` which returns the URI as a pointer and length, for use if the data is known to use `XMLType` backing store.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNodeURI(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(oratext \*) namespace URI of node [data encoding; may be NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeURILen\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodePrefix\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeLocal\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetNodeURILen()**

Returns the namespace URI for a node (in the data encoding) as length-encoded string. If the node's name is not qualified (does not contain a namespace prefix), it will have the default namespace in effect when the node was created (which may be NULL).

A NULL-terminated version is available as `XmlDomGetNodeURI` which returns the URI value as NULL-terminated string. If the backing store is known to be `XMLType`, then the node's data will be stored internally as length-encoded. Using the length-based Get functions will avoid having to copy and NULL-terminate the data.

If both the input buffer is non-NULL and the input buffer length is nonzero, then the value will be stored in the input buffer. Else, the implementation will return its own buffer.

If the actual length is greater than `buflen`, then a truncated value will be copied into the buffer and `len` will return the actual length.

**Syntax**

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNodeURILen(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *buf,
    ub4 buflen,
    ub4 *len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
buf	IN	input buffer; optional
buflen	IN	input buffer length; optional
len	OUT	length of URI, in characters

**Returns**

(oratext \*) namespace URI of node [data encoding; may be NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeURI\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodePrefix\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeLocal\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNodeValue()

Returns the "value" (associated character data) for a node as a NULL-terminated string. Character and general entities will have been replaced. Only `Attr`, `CDATA`, `Comment`, `ProcessingInstruction` and `Text` nodes have values, all other node types have NULL value.

A length-encoded version is available as `XmlDomGetNodeValueLen` which returns the node value as a pointer and length, for use if the data is known to use `XMLType` backing store.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNodeValue(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

### Returns

(oratext \*) value of node

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetNodeValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeValueLen\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNodeValueLen()

Returns the "value" (associated character data) for a node as a length-encoded string. Character and general entities will have been replaced. Only `Attr`, `CDATA`, `Comment`, `PI` and `Text` nodes have values, all other node types have NULL value.

A NULL-terminated version is available as `XmlDomGetNodeValue` which returns the node value as NULL-terminated string. If the backing store is known to be `XMLType`, then the node's data will be stored internally as length-encoded. Using the length-based Get functions will avoid having to copy and NULL-terminate the data.

If both the input buffer is non-NULL and the input buffer length is nonzero, then the value will be stored in the input buffer. Else, the implementation will return its own buffer.

If the actual length is greater than `bufLen`, then a truncated value will be copied into the buffer and `len` will return the actual length.

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNodeValueLen(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *buf,
    ub4 bufLen,
    ub4 *len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
buf	IN	input buffer; optional
buflen	IN	input buffer length; optional
len	OUT	length of value, in bytes

**Returns**

(oratext \*) value of node

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetNodeValueLen\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeValue\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetNodeValueStream()**

Returns the large data for a node and sends it in pieces to the user's output stream. For very large values, it is not always possible to store them [efficiently] as a single contiguous chunk. This function is used to access chunked data of that type. Only `XMLType` chunks its data (sometimes); XDK's data is always contiguous.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomGetNodeValueStream(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    xmlostream *ostream);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
ostream	IN	output stream object

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetNodeValueStream\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetNodeValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeValueLen\(\)](#)

**XmlDomGetOwnerDocument()**

Returns the `Document` node associated with a node. Each node may belong to only one document, or may not be associated with any document at all (such as immediately after `XmlDomCreateElem`, and so on). The "owning" document [node] is returned, or `NULL` for an orphan node.

**Syntax**

```
xmldocnode* XmlDomGetOwnerDocument(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(xmlDocNode \*) document node is in

**XmlDomGetParentNode()**

Returns a node's parent node. All nodes types except Attr, Document, DocumentFragment, Entity, and Notation may have a parent (these five exceptions always have a NULL parent). If a node has just been created but not yet added to the DOM tree, or if it has been removed from the DOM tree, its parent is also NULL.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetParentNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) parent of node

**XmlDomGetPrevSibling()**

Returns the node preceding a node at the same level in the DOM tree. That is, for each child of a parent node, the previous sibling of that child is the child which came before it. If a node is the first child of its parent, or has no parent, NULL is returned.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetPrevSibling(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) node immediately preceding node at same level

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNextSibling\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetSourceEntity()

Returns the external entity node whose inclusion caused the creation of the given node.

### Syntax

```
xmlentnode* XmlDomGetSourceEntity(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

### Returns

(xmlentnode \*) entity node if the input is from an external entity

## XmlDomGetSourceLine()

Returns the line# in the original source where the node started. The first line in every input is line #1.

### Syntax

```
ub4 XmlDomGetSourceLine(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

### Returns

(ub4) line number of node in original input source

## XmlDomGetSourceLocation()

Return source location (path, URI, and so on) of node. Note this will be in the compiler encoding, not the data encoding!

### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetSourceLocation(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(or `text *`) full path of input source [in compiler encoding]

**XmlDomHasAttrs()**

Test if an element has attributes. Returns `TRUE` if any attributes of any sort are defined (namespace or regular).

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlDomHasAttrs(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlemnode *elem);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>elem</code>	IN	XML element node

**Returns**

(boolean) `TRUE` if element has attributes

**XmlDomHasChildNodes()**

Test if a node has children. Only `Element`, `Document`, `DTD`, and `DocumentFragment` nodes may have children. Note that just because `XmlDomGetChildNodes` returns a list does not mean the node actually has children, since the list may be empty, so a non-`NULL` return from `XmlDomGetChildNodes` should not be used as a test.

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlDomHasChildNodes(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>node</code>	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(boolean) `TRUE` if the node has any children

**XmlDomInsertBefore()**

Inserts the node `newChild` before the existing child node `refChild` in the parent node. If `refChild` is `NULL`, appends to parent's children as for each `XmlDomAppendChild`; otherwise it must be a child of the given parent. If `newChild` is a `DocumentFragment`, all of its children are inserted (in the same order) before `refChild`; the `DocumentFragment` node itself is not. If `newChild` is already in the DOM tree, it is first removed from its current position.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomInsertBefore(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmlnode *parent,  
    xmlnode *newChild,  
    xmlnode *refChild);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
parent	IN	parent that receives a new child
newChild	IN	node to insert
refChild	IN	reference node

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) node being inserted

**See Also:** [XmlDomAppendChild\(\)](#), [XmlDomReplaceChild\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomRemoveChild\(\)](#)

**XmlDomNormalize()**

Normalizes the subtree rooted at an element, merges adjacent `Text` nodes children of elements. Note that adjacent `Text` nodes will never be created during a normal parse, only after manipulation of the document with DOM calls.

**Syntax**

```
void XmlDomNormalize(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

**XmlDomNumAttrs()**

Returns the number of attributes of an element. Note that just because a list is returned by `XmlDomGetAttrs` does not mean it contains any attributes; it may be an empty list with zero length.

**Syntax**

```
ub4 XmlDomNumAttrs(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmlelemnode *elem);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
elem	IN	XML element node

**Returns**

(ub4) number of attributes of node

**XmlDomNumChildNodes()**

Returns the number of children of a node. Only `Element`, `Document`, `DTD`, and `DocumentFragment` nodes may have children, all other types return 0. Note that just because `XmlDomGetChildNodes` returns a list does not mean that it contains any children; it may be an empty list with zero length.

**Syntax**

```
ub4 XmlDomNumChildNodes(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(ub4) number of children of node

**XmlDomPrefixToURI()**

Given a namespace prefix and a node, returns the namespace URI mapped to that prefix. If the given node doesn't have a matching prefix, its parent is tried, then its parent, and so on, all the way to the root node. If the prefix is undefined, `NULL` is returned.

**Syntax**

```
oratext* XmlDomPrefixToURI(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *prefix);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
prefix	IN	prefix to map

**Returns**

(oratext \*) URI for prefix [data encoding; `NULL` if no match]

## XmlDomRemoveChild()

Removes a node from its parent's list of children and returns it. The node is orphaned; its parent will be NULL after removal.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomRemoveChild(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *oldChild);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
oldChild	IN	node to remove

### Returns

(xmlnode \*) node removed

**See Also:** [XmlDomAppendChild\(\)](#), [XmlDomInsertBefore\(\)](#), [XmlDomReplaceChild\(\)](#)

## XmlDomReplaceChild()

Replaces the child node `oldChild` with the new node `newChild` in `oldChild`'s parent, and returns `oldChild` (which is now orphaned, with a NULL parent). If `newChild` is a `DocumentFragment`, all of its children are inserted in place of `oldChild`; the `DocumentFragment` node itself is not. If `newChild` is already in the DOM tree, it is first removed from its current position.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomReplaceChild(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *newChild,
    xmlnode *oldChild);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
newChild	IN	new node that is substituted
oldChild	IN	old node that is replaced

### Returns

(xmlnode \*) node replaced

**See Also:** [XmlDomAppendChild\(\)](#), [XmlDomInsertBefore\(\)](#), [XmlDomRemoveChild\(\)](#)

## XmlDomSetDefaultNS()

Set the default namespace for a node

**Syntax**

```
void XmlDomSetDefaultNS(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *defns);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	element or attribute DOM node
defns	IN	new default namespace for the node

**XmlDomSetNodePrefix()**

Sets the namespace prefix of node (as NULL-terminated string). Does not verify the prefix is defined. Just causes a new qualified name to be formed from the new prefix and the old local name; the new qualified name will be under DOM control and should not be managed by the user.

**Syntax**

```
void XmlDomSetNodePrefix(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *prefix);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
prefix	OUT	new namespace prefix

**XmlDomSetNodeValue()**

Sets a node's value (character data) as a NULL-terminated string. Does not allow setting the value to NULL. Only `Attr`, `CDATA`, `Comment`, `PI` and `Text` nodes have values; trying to set the value of another type of node is a no-op. The new value must be in the data encoding. It is not verified, converted, or checked.

The value is not copied, its pointer is just stored. The user is responsible for persistence and freeing of that data.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomSetNodeValue(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *value);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
node	IN	XML node
value	IN	node's new value; data encoding; user control

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeValue\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetNodeValueLen\(\)](#)

**XmlDomSetNodeValueLen()**

Sets the value (associated character data) for a node as a length-encoded string.

A NULL-terminated version is available as `XmlDomSetNodeValue` which takes the node value as a NULL-terminated string. If the backing store is known to be `XMLType`, then the node's data will be stored internally as length-encoded. Using the length-based Set functions will avoid having to copy and NULL-terminate the data.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomSetNodeValueLen(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    oratext *value,
    ub4 len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
value	IN	node's new value; data encoding; user control
len	IN	length of value, in bytes

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XmlDomSetNodeValueLen\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetNodeValue\(\)](#)

**XmlDomSetNodeValueStream()**

Sets the large "value" (character data) for a node piecemeal from an input stream. For very large values, it is not always possible to store them [efficiently] as a single contiguous chunk. This function is used to store chunked data of that type. Used only for `XMLType` data; `XDK`'s data is always contiguous.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomSetNodeValueStream(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node,
    xmlstream *istream);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	XML node
istream	IN	input stream object

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, 0 on success

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeValueStream\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomSetNodeValue\(\)](#)

## XmlDomValidate()

Given a root node, validates it against the current DTD.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomValidate(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
node	IN	node to validate

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] means node is valid

## NodeList Interface

Table 3–9 summarizes the methods of available through the `NodeList` interface.

**Table 3–9 Summary of NodeList Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomFreeNodeList()</a> on page 3-76	Free a node list returned by <code>XmlDomGetElemsByTag</code> , and so on.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeListItem()</a> on page 3-76	Return $n^{\text{th}}$ node in list.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNodeListLength()</a> on page 3-77	Return length of node list.

### XmlDomFreeNodeList()

Free a node list returned by `XmlDomGetElemsByTag` or related functions, releasing all resources associated with it. If given a node list that is part of the DOM proper (such as the children of a node), does nothing.

#### Syntax

```
void XmlDomFreeNodeList(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnodelist *list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>list</code>	IN	<code>NodeList</code> to free

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetElemsByTag\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetElemsByTagNS\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetChildrenByTag\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomGetChildrenByTagNS\(\)](#)

### XmlDomGetNodeListItem()

Return  $n^{\text{th}}$  node in a node list. The first item is index 0.

#### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomGetNodeListItem(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnodelist *list,
    ub4 index);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>list</code>	IN	<code>NodeList</code>
<code>index</code>	IN	index into list

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) node at the nth position in node list [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeListLength\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomFreeNodeList\(\)](#)

## XmlDomGetNodeListLength()

Returns the number of nodes in a node list (its length). Note that nodes are referred to by index, so the range of valid indexes is 0 through length-1.

**Syntax**

```
ub4 XmlDomGetNodeListLength(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmlnodelist *list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
list	IN	NodeList

**Returns**

(ub4) number of nodes in node list

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNodeListItem\(\)](#), [XmlDomFreeNodeList\(\)](#)

## Notation Interface

[Table 3–10](#) summarizes the methods of available through the `Notation` interface.

**Table 3–10 Summary of NodeList Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNotationPubID()</a> on page 3-78	Get notation's public ID
<a href="#">XmlDomGetNotationSysID()</a> on page 3-78	Get notation's system ID.

### XmlDomGetNotationPubID()

Return a notation's public identifier (in the data encoding).

#### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNotationPubID(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnotenode *note);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
note	IN	Notation node

#### Returns

(`oratext *`) notation's public identifier [data encoding; may be NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNotationSysID\(\)](#)

### XmlDomGetNotationSysID()

Return a notation's system identifier (in the data encoding).

#### Syntax

```
oratext* XmlDomGetNotationSysID(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnotenode *note);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
note	IN	Notation node

#### Returns

(`oratext *`) notation's system identifier [data encoding; may be NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetNotationPubID\(\)](#)

## ProcessingInstruction Interface

Table 3–11 summarizes the methods of available through the ProcessingInstruction interface.

**Table 3–11 Summary of ProcessingInstruction Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomGetPIData()</a> on page 3-79	Get processing instruction's data.
<a href="#">XmlDomGetPITarget()</a> on page 3-79	Get PI's target.
<a href="#">XmlDomSetPIData()</a> on page 3-80	Set processing instruction's data.

### XmlDomGetPIData()

Returns the content (data) of a processing instruction (in the data encoding). If the node is not a ProcessingInstruction, returns NULL. The content is the part from the first non-whitespace character after the target until the ending "?>".

#### Syntax

```
orertext* XmlDomGetPIData(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlpinode *pi);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
pi	IN	ProcessingInstruction node

#### Returns

(orertext \*) processing instruction's data [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetPITarget\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetPIData\(\)](#)

### XmlDomGetPITarget()

Returns a processing instruction's target string. If the node is not a ProcessingInstruction, returns NULL. The target is the first token following the markup that begins the ProcessingInstruction. All ProcessingInstructions must have a target, though the data part is optional.

#### Syntax

```
orertext* XmlDomGetPITarget(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlpinode *pi);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
pi	IN	ProcessingInstruction node

**Returns**

(oratext \*) processing instruction's target [data encoding]

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetPIData\(\)](#), [XmlDomSetPIData\(\)](#)

**XmlDomSetPIData()**

Sets a `ProcessingInstruction`'s content, which must be in the data encoding. It is not permitted to set the data to `NULL`. If the node is not a `ProcessingInstruction`, does nothing. The new data is not verified, converted, or checked.

**Syntax**

```
void XmlDomSetPIData(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmlpinode *pi,  
    oratext *data);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
pi	IN	ProcessingInstruction node
data	IN	ProcessingInstruction's new data; data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetPITarget\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetPIData\(\)](#)

## Text Interface

Table 3–12 summarizes the methods of available through the `Text` interface.

**Table 3–12 Summary of Text Methods; DOM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomSplitText()</a> on page 3-81	Split text node in to two.

### XmlDomSplitText()

Splits a single text node into two text nodes; the original data is split between them. If the given node is not type text, or the offset is outside of the original data, does nothing and returns `NULL`. The offset is zero-based, and is in characters, not bytes. The original node is retained, its data is just truncated. A new text node is created which contains the remainder of the original data, and is inserted as the next sibling of the original. The new text node is returned.

#### Syntax

```
xmltextnode* XmlDomSplitText(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmltextnode *textnode,
    ub4 offset);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>textnode</code>	IN	Text node
<code>offset</code>	IN	0-based character count at which to split text

#### Returns

(`xmltextnode *`) new text node

**See Also:** [XmlDomGetCharData\(\)](#), [XmlDomAppendData\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomInsertData\(\)](#), [XmlDomDeleteData\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomReplaceData\(\)](#)



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## Package Range APIs for C

Package Range contains APIs for two interfaces.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [DocumentRange Interface](#)
- [Range Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## DocumentRange Interface

[Table 4–1](#) summarizes the methods of available through the DocumentRange interface.

**Table 4–1 Summary of DocumentRange Methods; Package Range**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateRange()</a> on page 4-2	Create Range object.

### XmlDomCreateRange()

The only one method of DocumentRange interface, used to create a Range object.

#### Syntax

```
xmlrange* XmlDomCreateRange(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmlrange *range,  
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	existing NodeIterator, or NULL to allocate new
doc	IN	document to which the new Range is attached

#### Returns

(xmlrange \*) original or new Range object.

## Range Interface

Table 4–2 summarizes the methods of available through the Range interface.

**Table 4–2 Summary of Range Methods; Package Range**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeClone()</a> on page 4-3	Clone a range.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeCloneContents()</a> on page 4-4	Clone contents selected by a range.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeCollapse()</a> on page 4-4	Collapse range to either start point or end point.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeCompareBoundaryPoints()</a> on page 4-5	Compare boundary points of two ranges.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeDeleteContents()</a> on page 4-5	Delete content selected by a range.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeDetach()</a> on page 4-5	Detach a range.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeExtractContents()</a> on page 4-6	Extract contents selected by a range.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeGetCollapsed()</a> on page 4-6	Return whether the range is collapsed.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeGetCommonAncestor()</a> on page 4-7	Return deepest common ancestor node of two boundary points.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeGetDetached()</a> on page 4-7	Return whether the range is detached.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeGetEndContainer()</a> on page 4-7	Return range end container node.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeGetEndOffset()</a> on page 4-8	Return range end offset.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeGetStartContainer()</a> on page 4-8	Return range start container node.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeGetStartOffset()</a> on page 4-9	Return range start offset.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeIsConsistent()</a> on page 4-9	Return whether the range is consistent.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeSelectNode()</a> on page 4-9	Select a node as a range.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeSelectNodeContents()</a> on page 4-10	Define range to select node contents.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeSetEnd()</a> on page 4-10	Set the end point.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeSetEndBefore()</a> on page 4-11	Set the end point before a node.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeSetStart()</a> on page 4-11	Set the start point.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeSetStartAfter()</a> on page 4-12	Set the start point after a node.
<a href="#">XmlDomRangeSetStartBefore()</a> on page 4-12	Set the start point before a node.

### XmlDomRangeClone()

Clone a Range. Clones the range without affecting the content selected by the original range. Returns NULL if an error.

#### Syntax

```
xmlrange* XmlDomRangeClone(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
```

```
xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

### Returns

(xmlrange \*) new range that clones the old one

## XmlDomRangeCloneContents()

Clone contents selected by a range. Clones but does not delete contents selected by a range. Performs the range consistency check and sets `retval` to an error code if an error.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomRangeCloneContents(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

### Returns

(xmlnode \*) cloned contents

## XmlDomRangeCollapse()

Collapses the range to either start point or end point. The point where it is collapsed to is assumed to be a valid point in the document which this range is attached to.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeCollapse(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    boolean tostart);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
tostart	IN	indicates whether to collapse to start (TRUE) or to end (FALSE)

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric return code

**XmlDomRangeCompareBoundaryPoints()**

Compares two boundary points of two different ranges. Returns  $-1, 0, 1$  depending on whether the corresponding boundary point of the range (*range*) is before, equal, or after the corresponding boundary point of the second range (*srange*). It returns  $\sim(\text{int})0$  if two ranges are attached to two different documents or if one of them is detached.

**Syntax**

```
sb4 XmlDomRangeCompareBoundaryPoints(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlcmphow how,
    xmlrange *srange,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
how	IN	xmlcmphow value; how to compare
srange	IN	range object with which to compare
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

**Returns**

(sb4) strcmp-like comparison result

**XmlDomRangeDeleteContents()**

Delete content selected by a range. Deletes content selected by a range. Performs the range consistency check and sets *retval* to an error code if an error.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeDeleteContents(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric return code

**XmlDomRangeDetach()**

Detaches the range from the document and places it (*range*) in invalid state.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeDetach(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric return code

**XmlDomRangeExtractContents()**

Extract contents selected by a range. Clones and deletes contents selected by a range. Performs the range consistency check and sets `retval` to an error code if an error.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomRangeExtractContents(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) extracted

**XmlDomRangeGetCollapsed()**

Returns `TRUE` if the range is collapsed and is not detached, otherwise returns `FALSE`.

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlDomRangeGetCollapsed(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

**Returns**

(boolean) `TRUE` if the range is collapsed, `FALSE` otherwise

## XmlDomRangeGetCommonAncestor()

Returns deepest common ancestor node of two boundary points of the range if the range is not detached, otherwise returns NULL. It is assumed that the range is in a consistent state.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomRangeGetCommonAncestor (
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

### Returns

(xmlnode \*) deepest common ancestor node [or NULL]

## XmlDomRangeGetDetached()

Return whether the range is detached. Returns TRUE if the range is detached and is not NULL. Otherwise returns FALSE.

### Syntax

```
ub1 XmlDomRangeGetDetached(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object

### Returns

(ub1) TRUE if the range is detached, FALSE otherwise

## XmlDomRangeGetEndContainer()

Returns range end container node if the range is not detached, otherwise returns NULL.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomRangeGetEndContainer(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) range end container node [or NULL]

**XmlDomRangeGetEndOffset()**

Returns range end offset if the range is not detached, otherwise returns ~ (ub4) 0 [the maximum ub4 value].

**Syntax**

```
ub4 XmlDomRangeGetEndOffset(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

**Returns**

(ub4) range end offset [or ub4 maximum]

**XmlDomRangeGetStartContainer()**

Returns range start container node if the range is valid and is not detached, otherwise returns NULL.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomRangeGetStartContainer(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) range start container node

## XmlDomRangeGetStartOffset()

Returns range start offset if the range is not detached, otherwise returns ~ (ub4) 0 [the maximum ub4 value].

### Syntax

```
ub4 XmlDomRangeGetStartOffset(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

### Returns

(ub4) range start offset [or ub4 maximum]

## XmlDomRangelsConsistent()

Return whether the range is consistent. Returns TRUE if the range is consistent: both points are under the same root and the start point is before or equal to the end point. Otherwise returns FALSE.

### Syntax

```
boolean XmlDomRangeIsConsistent(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
xerr	OUT	numeric return code

### Returns

(ub1) TRUE if the range is consistent, FALSE otherwise

## XmlDomRangeSelectNode()

Sets the range end point and start point so that the parent node of this node becomes the container node, and the offset is the offset of this node among the children of its parent. The range becomes collapsed. It is assumed that the node is a valid node of its document. If the range is detached, it is ignored, and the range becomes attached.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeSelectNode(
```

```
xmlctx *xctx,
xmlrange *range,
xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric return code

**XmlDomRangeSelectNodeContents()**

Sets the range start point to the start of the node contents and the end point to the end of the node contents. It is assumed that the node is a valid document node. If the range is detached, it is ignored, and the range becomes attached.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeSelectNodeContents(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric return code

**XmlDomRangeSetEnd()**

Sets the range end point. If it has a root container other than the current one for the range, the range is collapsed to the new position. If the end is set to be at a position before the start, the range is collapsed to that position. Returns xmlerr value according to the description where this type is defined. It is assumed that the start point of the range is a valid start point.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeSetEnd(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlnode *node,
    ub4 offset);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
range	IN	range object
node	IN	XML node
offset	IN	ending offset

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric return code

## XmlDomRangeSetEndBefore()

Sets the range end point before a node. If it has a root container other than the current one for the range, the range is collapsed to the new position. If the before node sets the end to be at a position before the start, the range is collapsed to new position. Returns xmlerr value according to the description where this type is defined. It is assumed that the start point of the range is a valid start point.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeSetEndBefore(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
node	IN	XML node

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric return code

## XmlDomRangeSetStart()

Sets the range start point. If it has a root container other than the current one for the range, the range is collapsed to the new position. If the start is set to be at a position after the end, the range is collapsed to that position. Returns xmlerr value according to the description where this type is defined. It is assumed that the end point of the range is a valid end point.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeSetStart(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlnode *node,
    ub4 offset);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object

Parameter	In/Out	Description
node	IN	XML node
offset	IN	starting offset

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric return code

**XmlDomRangeSetStartAfter()**

Sets the range start point after a node. If it has a root container other than the current one, the range is collapsed to the new position. If the previous node sets the start after the end, the range is collapsed to a new position. It is assumed that the end point of the range is a valid end point.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeSetStartAfter(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric return code

**XmlDomRangeSetStartBefore()**

Sets the range start point before a node. If it has a root container other than the current one, the range is collapsed to the new position with offset 0. If the previous node sets the start after the end, the range is collapsed to a new position. It is assumed that the end point of the range is a valid end point.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlDomRangeSetStartBefore(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlrange *range,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
range	IN	range object
node	IN	XML node

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric return code

---

---

## Package SAX APIs for C

SAX is a standard interface for event-based XML parsing, developed collaboratively by the members of the XML-DEV mailing list. To use SAX, an `xmlsaxcb` structure is initialized with function pointers and passed to one of the `xmlLoadSax` calls. A pointer to a user-defined context structure is also provided, and will be passed to each SAX function.

This chapter contains the following section:

- [SAX Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

---

## SAX Interface

Table 5–1 summarizes the methods of available through the SAX interface.

**Table 5–1 Summary of SAX Methods**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlSaxAttributeDecl()</a> on page 5-2	Receives SAX notification of an attribute's declaration. Oracle
<a href="#">XmlSaxCDATA()</a> on page 5-3	Receives SAX notification of CDATA. Oracle extension.
<a href="#">XmlSaxCharacters()</a> on page 5-3	Receives SAX notification of character data
<a href="#">XmlSaxComment()</a> on page 5-4	Receives SAX notification of a comment.
<a href="#">XmlSaxElementDecl()</a> on page 5-4	Receives SAX notification of an element's declaration. Oracle extension.
<a href="#">XmlSaxEndDocument()</a> on page 5-5	Receives SAX end-of-document notification.
<a href="#">XmlSaxEndElement()</a> on page 5-5	Receives SAX end-of-element notification.
<a href="#">XmlSaxNotationDecl()</a> on page 5-5	Receives SAX notification of a notation declaration.
<a href="#">XmlSaxPI()</a> on page 5-6	Receives SAX notification of a processing instruction.
<a href="#">XmlSaxParsedEntityDecl()</a> on page 5-6	Receives SAX notification of a parsed entity declaration. Oracle extension.
<a href="#">XmlSaxStartDocument()</a> on page 5-7	Receives SAX start-of-document notification.
<a href="#">XmlSaxStartElement()</a> on page 5-7	Receives SAX start-of-element notification.
<a href="#">XmlSaxStartElementNS()</a> on page 5-8	Receives SAX namespace-aware start-of-element notification.
<a href="#">XmlSaxUnparsedEntityDecl()</a> on page 5-8	Receives SAX notification of an unparsed entity declaration.
<a href="#">XmlSaxWhitespace()</a> on page 5-9	Receives SAX notification of ignorable (whitespace) data.
<a href="#">XmlSaxXmlDecl()</a> on page 5-9	Receives SAX notification of an XML declaration. Oracle extension.

### XmlSaxAttributeDecl()

This event marks an element declaration in the DTD. The element's name and content will be in the data encoding. Note that an attribute may be declared before the element it belongs to!

#### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSaxAttributeDecl(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *elem,
    oratext *attr,
    oratext *body);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
elem	IN	element for which the attribute is declared; data encoding
attr	IN	attribute's name; data encoding
body	IN	body of an attribute declaration

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxAttributeDecl\(\)](#)

## XmlSaxCDATA()

This event handles CDATA, as distinct from Text. If no XmlSaxCDATA callback is provided, the Text callback will be invoked. The data will be in the data encoding, and the returned length is in characters, not bytes. See also XmlSaxWhitespace, which receiving notification about ignorable (whitespace formatting) character data.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSaxCDATA(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *ch,
    size_t len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
ch	IN	pointer to CDATA; data encoding
len	IN	length of CDATA, in characters

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxWhitespace\(\)](#)

## XmlSaxCharacters()

This event marks character data, either Text or CDATA. If an XmlSaxCDATA callback is provided, then CDATA will be send to that instead; with no XmlSaxCDATA callback, both Text and CDATA go to the XmlSaxCharacters callback. The data will be in the data encoding, and the returned length is in characters, not bytes. See also XmlSaxWhitespace, which receiving notification about ignorable (whitespace formatting) character data.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSaxCharacters(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *ch,
    size_t len);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
ch	IN	pointer to data; data encoding
len	IN	length of data, in characters

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxWhitespace\(\)](#)

**XmlSaxComment()**

This event marks a comment in the XML document. The comment's data will be in the data encoding. Oracle extension, not in SAX standard.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSaxComment(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *data);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
data	IN	comment's data; data encoding

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**XmlSaxElementDecl()**

This event marks an element declaration in the DTD. The element's name and content will be in the data encoding.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSaxElementDecl(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *name,
    oratext *content);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
name	IN	element's name
content	IN	element's context model

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxAttributeDecl\(\)](#)

## XmlSaxEndDocument()

The last SAX event, called once for each document, indicating the end of the document. Matching event is `XmlSaxStartDocument`.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSaxEndDocument (
    void *ctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxStartDocument\(\)](#)

## XmlSaxEndElement()

This event marks the close of an element; it matches the `XmlSaxStartElement` or `XmlSaxStartElementNS` events. The name is the `tagName` of the element (which may be a qualified name for namespace-aware elements) and is in the data encoding.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSaxEndElement (
    void *ctx,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
name	IN	name of ending element; data encoding

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxEndElement\(\)](#)

## XmlSaxNotationDecl()

The even marks the declaration of a notation in the DTD. The notation's name, public ID, and system ID will all be in the data encoding. Both IDs are optional and may be NULL.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSaxNotationDecl (
    void *ctx,
    oratext *name,
    oratext *pubId,
    oratext *sysId);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
name	IN	notation's name; data encoding
pubId	IN	notation's public ID as data encoding, or NULL
sysId	IN	notation's system ID as data encoding, or NULL

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**XmlSaxPI()**

This event marks a `ProcessingInstruction`. The `ProcessingInstructions` target and data will be in the data encoding. There is always a target, but the data may be NULL.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSaxPI(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *target,
    oratext *data);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
target	IN	PI's target; data encoding
data	IN	PI's data as data encoding, or NULL

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**XmlSaxParsedEntityDecl()**

Marks an parsed entity declaration in the DTD. The parsed entity's name, public ID, system ID, and notation name will all be in the data encoding.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSaxParsedEntityDecl(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *name,
    oratext *value,
    oratext *pubId,
    oratext *sysId,
    boolean general);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
name	IN	entity's name; data encoding
value	IN	entity's value; data encoding

Parameter	In/Out	Description
pubId	IN	entity's public ID as data encoding, or NULL
sysId	IN	entity's system ID; data encoding
general	IN	TRUE if general entity, FALSE if parameter entity

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxUnparsedEntityDecl\(\)](#)

**XmlSaxStartDocument()**

The first SAX event, called once for each document, indicating the start of the document. Matching event is `XmlSaxEndDocument`.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSaxStartDocument(
    void *ctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxEndDocument\(\)](#)

**XmlSaxStartElement()**

This event marks the start of an element. Note this is the original SAX 1 non-namespace-aware version; `XmlSaxStartElementNS` is the SAX 2 namespace-aware version. If both are registered, only the NS version will be called. The element's name will be in the data encoding, as are all the attribute parts. See the functions in the `NamedNodeMap` interface for operating on the attributes map. The matching function is `XmlSaxEndElement` (there is no namespace aware version of this function).

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSaxStartElement(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *name,
    xmlnodelist *attrs);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
name	IN	element's name; data encoding
attrs	IN	<code>NamedNodeMap</code> of element's attributes

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxEndElement\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeMapLength\(\)](#) and [XmlDomRemoveNamedItem\(\)](#) in Chapter 3, "Package DOM APIs for C"

**XmlSaxStartElementNS()**

This event marks the start of an element. Note this is the new SAX 2 namespace-aware version; XmlSaxStartElement is the SAX 1 non-namespace-aware version. If both are registered, only the NS version will be called. The element's qualified name, local name, and namespace URI will be in the data encoding, as are all the attribute parts. See the functions in the NamedNodeMap interface for operating on the attributes map. The matching function is XmlSaxEndElement (there is no namespace aware version of this function).

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSaxStartElementNS(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *qname,
    oratext *local,
    oratext *nsp,
    xmlnodelist *attrs);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
qname	IN	element's qualified name; data encoding
local	IN	element's namespace local name; data encoding
nsp	IN	element's namespace URI; data encoding
attrs	IN	NodeList of element's attributes, or NULL

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxStartElement\(\)](#), [XmlSaxEndElement\(\)](#), [XmlDomGetNodeMapLength\(\)](#) and [XmlDomRemoveNamedItem\(\)](#) in Package DOM APIs for C

**XmlSaxUnparsedEntityDecl()**

Marks an unparsed entity declaration in the DTD, see XmlSaxParsedEntityDecl for the parsed entity version. The unparsed entity's name, public ID, system ID, and notation name will all be in the data encoding.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSaxUnparsedEntityDecl(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *name,
    oratext *pubId,
```

```

    oratext *sysId,
    oratext *note);

```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
name	IN	entity's name; data encoding
pubId	IN	entity's public ID as data encoding, or NULL
sysId	IN	entity's system ID; data encoding
note	IN	entity's notation name; data encoding

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxParsedEntityDecl\(\)](#)

## XmlSaxWhitespace()

This event marks ignorable whitespace data such as newlines, and indentation between lines. The matching function is `XmlSaxCharacters`, which receives notification of normal character data. The data is in the data encoding, and the returned length is in characters, not bytes.

### Syntax

```

xmlerr XmlSaxWhitespace(
    void *ctx,
    oratext *ch,
    size_t len);

```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
ch	IN	pointer to data; data encoding
len	IN	length of data, in characters

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

**See Also:** [XmlSaxCharacters\(\)](#)

## XmlSaxXmlDecl()

This event marks an XML declaration. The `XmlSaxStartDocument` event is always first; if this callback is registered and an `XMLDecl` exists, it will be the second event. The encoding flag says whether an encoding was specified. Since the document's own encoding specification may be overridden (or wrong), and the input will be converted to the data encoding anyway, the actual encoding specified in the document is not provided. For the standalone flag, -1 will be returned if it was not specified, otherwise 0 for FALSE, 1 for TRUE.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSaxXmlDecl(  
    void *ctx,  
    oratext *version,  
    boolean encoding,  
    sword standalone);
```

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>In/Out</b>	<b>Description</b>
ctx	IN	user's SAX context
version	IN	version string from XMLDecl; data encoding
encoding	IN	whether encoding was specified
standalone	IN	value of the standalone document; < 0 if not specified

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] for success

---

---

## Package Schema APIs for C

This C implementation of the XML schema validator follows the W3C XML Schema specification, rev REC-xmlschema-1-20010502. It implements the required behavior of a schema validator for multiple schema documents to be assembled into a schema. This resulting schema can be used to validate a specific instance document.

This chapter contains the following section:

- [Schema Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## Schema Interface

Table 6–1 summarizes the methods of available through the Schema interface.

**Table 6–1 Summary of Schema Methods**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlSchemaClean()</a> on page 6-2	Clean up loaded schemas in a schema context and recycle the schema context.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaCreate()</a> on page 6-2	Create and return a schema context.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaDestroy()</a> on page 6-3	Destroy a schema context.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaErrorWhere()</a> on page 6-3	Returns the location where an error occurred.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaLoad()</a> on page 6-4	Load a schema document.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaLoadedList()</a> on page 6-4	Return the size and/or list of loaded schema documents.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaSetErrorHandler()</a> on page 6-5	Sets an error message handler and its associated context in a schema context
<a href="#">XmlSchemaSetValidateOptions()</a> on page 6-5	Set option(s) to be used in the next validation session.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaTargetNamespace()</a> on page 6-6	Return target namespace of a given schema document.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaUnload()</a> on page 6-6	Unload a schema document.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaValidate()</a> on page 6-7	Validate an element node against a schema.
<a href="#">XmlSchemaVersion()</a> on page 6-7	Return the version of this schema implementation.

### XmlSchemaClean()

Clean up loaded schemas in a schema context and recycle the schema context.

#### Syntax

```
void XmlSchemaClean(
    xsdctx *sctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
sctx	IN	schema context to be cleaned

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaCreate\(\)](#), [XmlSchemaDestroy\(\)](#)

### XmlSchemaCreate()

Return a schema context to be used in other validator APIs. This needs to be paired with an `XmlSchemaDestroy`.

#### Syntax

```
xsdctx *XmlSchemaCreate(
    xmlctx *xctx,
```

```
xmlerr *err,  
list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
err	OUT	returned error code
list	IN	NULL-terminated list of variable arguments

### Returns

(xsdctx \*) schema context

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaDestroy\(\)](#), [XmlCreate\(\)](#) in Chapter 9, "Package XML APIs for C"

## XmlSchemaDestroy()

Destroy a schema context and free up all its resources.

### Syntax

```
void XmlSchemaDestroy(  
xsdctx *sctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
sctx	IN	schema context to be freed

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaCreate\(\)](#)

## XmlSchemaErrorWhere()

Returns the location (line#, path) where an error occurred.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSchemaErrorWhere(  
xsdctx *sctx,  
ub4 *line,  
oratext **path);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
sctx	IN	schema context
line	IN/OUT	line number where error occurred
path	IN/OUT	URL or filesystem where error occurred

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaSetErrorHandler\(\)](#)

## XmlSchemaLoad()

Load up a schema document to be used in the next validation session. Schema documents can be incrementally loaded into a schema context as long as every loaded schema document is valid. When the last loaded schema turns out to be invalid, you need to clean up the schema context by calling `XmlSchemaClean` and reload everything all over again including the last schema with appropriate correction.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSchemaLoad(
    xsdctx *sctx,
    oratext *uri,
    list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<i>sctx</i>	IN	schema context
<i>uri</i>	IN	URL of schema document; compiler encoding
<i>list</i>	IN	NULL-terminated list of variable arguments

### Returns

(*xmlerr*) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaUnload\(\)](#), [XmlSchemaLoadedList\(\)](#)

## XmlSchemaLoadedList()

Return only the size of loaded schema documents if *list* is NULL. If *list* is not NULL, a list of URL pointers are returned in the user-provided pointer buffer. Note that its user's responsibility to provide a buffer with big enough size.

### Syntax

```
ub4 XmlSchemaLoadedList(
    xsdctx *sctx,
    oratext **list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<i>sctx</i>	IN	schema context
<i>list</i>	IN	address of pointer buffer

### Returns

(*ub4*) list size

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaLoad\(\)](#), [XmlSchemaUnload\(\)](#)

## XmlSchemaSetErrorHandler()

Sets an error message handler and its associated context in a schema context. To retrieve useful location information on errors, the address of the schema context must be provided in the error handler context.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSchemaSetErrorHandler(
    xsdctx *sctx,
    XML_ERRMSG_F(
        (*errhdl),
        ectx,
        msg,
        err),
    void *errctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
sctx	IN	schema context
errhdl	IN	error message handler
errctx	IN	error handler context

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaCreate\(\)](#), [XmlSchemaErrorWhere\(\)](#), and [XML\\_ERRMSG\\_F\(\)](#) in Chapter 2, "Package Callback APIs for C"

## XmlSchemaSetValidateOptions()

Set options to be used in the next validation session. Previously set options will remain effective until they are overwritten or reset.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSchemaSetValidateOptions(
    xsdctx *sctx,
    list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
sctx	IN	schema context
list	IN	NULL-terminated list of variable argument

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaValidate\(\)](#)

## XmlSchemaTargetNamespace()

Return target namespace of a given schema document identified by its URI. All currently loaded schema documents can be queried. Currently loaded schema documents include the ones loaded through `XmlSchemaLoads` and the ones loaded through `schemaLocation` or `noNamespaceSchemaLocation` hints.

### Syntax

```
oratext *XmlSchemaTargetNamespace(
    xsdctx *sctx,
    oratext *uri);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
sctx	IN	XML context
uri	IN	URL of the schema document to be queried

### Returns

(oratext \*) target namespace string; NULL if given document not

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaLoadedList\(\)](#)

## XmlSchemaUnload()

Unload a schema document from the validator. All previously loaded schema documents will remain loaded until they are unloaded. To unload all loaded schema documents, set URI to be NULL (this is equivalent to `XmlSchemaClean`). Note that all children schemas associated with the given schema are also unloaded. In this implementation, it only support the following scenarios:

- load, load, ...
- load, load, load, unload, unload, unload, clean, and then repeat.

It doesn't not support: load, load, unload, load, ....

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSchemaUnload(
    xsdctx *sctx,
    oratext *uri,
    list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
sctx	IN	schema context
uri	IN	URL of the schema document; compiler encoding
list	IN	NULL-terminated list of variable argument

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaLoad\(\)](#), [XmlSchemaLoadedList\(\)](#)

## XmlSchemaValidate()

Validates an element node against a schema. Schemas used in current session consists of all schema documents specified through `XmlSchemaLoad` and provided as hint(s) through `schemaLocation` or `noNamespaceSchemaLocation` in the instance document. After the invocation of this routine, all loaded schema documents remain loaded and can be queried by `XmlSchemaLoadedList`. However, they will remain inactive. In the next validation session, inactive schema documents can be activated by specifying them through `XmlSchemaLoad` or providing them as hint(s) through `schemaLocation` or `noNamespaceSchemaLocation` in the new instance document. To unload a schema document and all its descendants (documents included or imported in a nested manner), use `XmlSchemaUnload`.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSchemaValidate(
    xsdctx *sctx,
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
sctx	IN	schema context
xctx	IN	XML top-level context
elem	IN	element node in the doc, to be validated

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, `XMLERR_OK [0]` on success

**See Also:** [XmlSchemaSetValidateOptions\(\)](#)

## XmlSchemaVersion()

Return the version of this schema implementation.

### Syntax

```
oratext *XmlSchemaVersion();
```

### Returns

(oratext \*) version string [compiler encoding]



---

---

## Package SOAP APIs for C

W3C: "SOAP is a lightweight protocol for exchange of information in a decentralized, distributed environment. It is an XML based protocol that consists of three parts: an envelope that defines a framework for describing what is in a message and how to process it, a set of encoding rules for expressing instances of application-defined datatypes, and a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses."

Attachments are not allowed in Soap 1.1. In Soap 1.2, body may not have other elements if Fault is present.

The structure of a SOAP message is:

```
[SOAP message (XML document)
  [SOAP envelope
    [SOAP header?
      element*
    ]
    [SOAP body
      (element* | Fault)?
    ]
  ]
]
```

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## Package SOAP Interfaces

Table 7–1 summarizes the methods of available through the SOAP package.

**Table 7–1 Summary of SOAP Package Interfaces**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlSoapAddBodyElement()</a> on page 7-3	Adds an element to a SOAP message body.
<a href="#">XmlSoapAddFaultReason()</a> on page 7-3	Adds additional Reason to Fault.
<a href="#">XmlSoapAddFaultSubDetail()</a> on page 7-4	Adds additional child to Fault Detail.
<a href="#">XmlSoapAddHeaderElement()</a> on page 7-4	Adds an element to a SOAP header.
<a href="#">XmlSoapCall()</a> on page 7-5	Sends a SOAP message then waits for a reply.
<a href="#">XmlSoapCreateConnection()</a> on page 7-6	Creates a SOAP connection object.
<a href="#">XmlSoapCreateCtx()</a> on page 7-7	Creates and return a SOAP context.
<a href="#">XmlSoapCreateMsg()</a> on page 7-7	Creates and return an empty SOAP message.
<a href="#">XmlSoapDestroyConnection()</a> on page 7-8	Destroys a SOAP connection object.
<a href="#">XmlSoapDestroyCtx()</a> on page 7-8	Destroys a SOAP context.
<a href="#">XmlSoapDestroyMsg()</a> on page 7-9	Destroys a SOAP message created with <a href="#">XmlSoapCreateMsg()</a> .
<a href="#">XmlSoapError()</a> on page 7-9	Gets a human readable error code.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetBody()</a> on page 7-9	Return a SOAP message's envelope body.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetBodyElement()</a> on page 7-10	Gets an element from a SOAP body.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetEnvelope()</a> on page 7-10	Returns a SOAP part's envelope.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetFault()</a> on page 7-11	Returns Fault code, reason, and details.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetHeader()</a> on page 7-12	Returns a SOAP message's envelope header.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetHeaderElement()</a> on page 7-12	Gets an element from a SOAP header.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetMustUnderstand()</a> on page 7-13	Gets mustUnderstand attribute from SOAP header element.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetReasonLang()</a> on page 7-13	Gets the language of a reason with the specified index.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetReasonNum()</a> on page 7-14	Determines the number of reasons in Fault element.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetRelay()</a> on page 7-14	Gets Relay attribute from SOAP header element.
<a href="#">XmlSoapGetRole()</a> on page 7-14	Gets role from SOAP header element.
<a href="#">XmlSoapHasFault()</a> on page 7-15	Determines if SOAP message contains Fault object.
<a href="#">XmlSoapSetFault()</a> on page 7-15	Sets Fault in SOAP message.

**Table 7-1 (Cont.) Summary of SOAP Package Interfaces**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlSoapSetMustUnderstand()</a> on page 7-16	Sets mustUnderstand attribute for SOAP header element.
<a href="#">XmlSoapSetRelay()</a> on page 7-17	Sets Relay attribute for a SOAP header element.
<a href="#">XmlSoapSetRole()</a> on page 7-17	Sets role for SOAP header element.

## XmlSoapAddBodyElement()

Adds an element to a SOAP message body. Sets the numeric error code.

### Syntax

```
xmlelemnode *XmlSoapAddBodyElement(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlDocnode *msg,
    oratext *qname,
    oratext *uri,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN/OUT	SOAP message
qname	IN	QName of element to add
uri	IN	Namespace URI of element to add
xerr	IN/OUT	Error code

### Returns

(xmlelemnode \*) created element

**See Also:** [XmlSoapAddHeaderElement\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapAddFaultReason()

Add additional Reason to Fault. The same reason text may be provided in different languages. When the fault is created, the primary language/reason is added at that time; use this function to add additional translations of the reason.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapAddFaultReason(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlDocnode *msg,
    ratext *reason,
    oratext *lang);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
msg	IN/OUT	SOAP message
reason	IN	Human-readable fault Reason
lang	IN	Language of reason

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapSetFault\(\)](#)

**XmlSoapAddFaultSubDetail()**

Adds an additional child to Fault Detail. `XmlSoapSetFault` allows for creation of a Deatail element with only one child. Extra children could be added with this function.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSoapAddFaultSubDetail(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg,
    xmlelemnode *sub);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN/OUT	SOAP message
sub	IN	subdetail tree

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapGetReasonLang\(\)](#)

**XmlSoapAddHeaderElement()**

Adds an element to a SOAP header.

**Syntax**

```
xmlelemnode *XmlSoapAddHeaderElement(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg,
    oratext *qname,
    oratext *uri,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN/OUT	SOAP message
qname	IN	QName of element to add
uri	IN	Namespace URI of element to add
xerr	IN/OUT	error code

### Returns

(xmlelemnode \*) created element

**See Also:** [XmlSoapAddBodyElement\(\)](#),  
[XmlSoapGetHeaderElement\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapCall()

Send a SOAP message over a connection and wait for the response; the message reply (an XML document) is parsed and returned as a SOAP message (equivalent to a DOM).

The message buffer is first used to serialize the outgoing message; if it's too small (overflow occurs), xerr gets XMLERR\_SAVE\_OVERFLOW and NULL is returned. The same buffer is then re-used to receive the replied SOAP message.

Opening the connection object is expected to cause an active SOAP handler to appear on the end-point; how this happens is up to the user. For HTTP, the URL should invoke a cgi-bin, or detect the application/soap+xml content-type.

### Syntax

```
xmlDocnode *XmlSoapCall(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlsoapcon *con,
    xmlDocnode *msg,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
con	IN	SOAP connection object
msg	IN	SOAP message to send
xerr	IN	numeric code of failure

### Returns

(xmlDocnode \*) returned message, or NULL on failure with xerr set

**See Also:** [XmlSoapCreateMsg\(\)](#), [XmlSoapCreateConnection\(\)](#),  
[XmlSoapDestroyConnection\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapCreateConnection()

Create a SOAP connection object, specifying the binding (transport) and endpoint. The binding is an enum of type `xmlsoapbind`, and the endpoint depends on the binding.

Currently only HTTP binding is supported, and the endpoint is a URL. That URL should be active, i.e. a cgi-bin script or some mechanism to trigger SOAP message processing based on the Content-type of the incoming message ("application/soap+xml").

To control the HTTP access method (GET or POST), use the `web-method` property named `XMLSOAP_PROP_WEB_METHOD` which can have possible values `XMLSOAP_WEB_METHOD_GET` and `XMLSOAP_WEB_METHOD_POST`.

(`conbuf`, `consiz`) is the connection buffer used with LPU; for sending, it contains only the HTTP header, but on reception it holds the entire reply, including HTTP header and the full SOAP body. If no buffer is provided, one will be allocated for you. If size is zero, the default size (64K) will be used.

(`msgbuf`, `msgsiz`) is the message buffer used to form SOAP messages for sending. It needs to be large enough to contain the largest message which will be sent. If no buffer is specified, one will be allocated for you. If the size is zero, the default size (64K) will be used.

Two buffers are needed for sending since the SOAP message needs to be formed first in order to determine its size; then, the HTTP header can be formed, since the Content-Length is now known.

### Syntax

```
xmlsoapcon *XmlSoapCreateConnection(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlerr *xerr,
    xmlsoapbind bind,
    void *endp,
    oratext *conbuf,
    ubig_ora consiz,
    oratext *msgbuf,
    ubig_ora msgsiz,
    ...);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>ctx</code>	IN	SOAP context
<code>xerr</code>	OUT	numeric error code on failure
<code>bind</code>	IN	connection binding
<code>endp</code>	IN	connection endpoint
<code>conbuf</code>	IN/OUT	connection buffer (or NULL to have one allocated)
<code>consiz</code>	IN	size of connection buffer (or 0 for default size)
<code>msgbuf</code>	IN/OUT	message buffer (or NULL to have one allocated)
<code>msgsiz</code>	IN	size of message buffer (or 0 for default size)
<code>...</code>	IN	additional HTTP headers to set, followed by NULL

**Returns**

(xmlsoapcon \*) connect object, or NULL on error with xerr set

**See Also:** [XmlSoapDestroyConnection\(\)](#), [XmlSoapCall\(\)](#)

**XmlSoapCreateCtx()**

Creates and returns a SOAP context. This context must be passed to all XmlSoap APIs. Note the name provided should be unique and is used to identify the context when debugging. Options are specified as (name, value) pairs, ending with a NULL, same as for XmlCreate. If no options are desired, the NULL is still needed. Options are: debug\_level (enables SOAP debug output to stderr), numeric level (the higher the level, the more detailed extensive the output), 0 for no debug (this is the default setting).

**Syntax**

```
xmlsoapctx *XmlSoapCreateCtx(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlerr *xerr,
    oratext *name,
    ...);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
xerr	OUT	error return code on failure
name	IN	name of context; used for debugging
...	IN	options, as (name, value) pairs, followed by NULL

**Returns**

(xmlsoapctx \*) SOAP context, or NULL on failure (w/xerr set)

**See Also:** [XmlSoapDestroyCtx\(\)](#)

**XmlSoapCreateMsg()**

Creates and returns an empty SOAP message. The SOAP message will consist of an Envelope. The Envelope contains an empty Header and Body. A SOAP message is an XML document represented by a DOM, and is no different from any other XML document. All DOM operations are valid on the document, but be sure not to harm the overall structure. Changes should be restricted to creating and modifying elements inside the Header and Body.

**Syntax**

```
xmlDocNode *XmlSoapCreateMsg(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xerr	OUT	error retrun code on failure

**Returns**

(xmldocnode \*) SOAP message, or NULL on failure (w/xerr set)

**See Also:** [XmlSoapDestroyMsg\(\)](#)

**XmlSoapDestroyConnection()**

Destroys a SOAP connection object made with XmlSoapCreateConnection and frees all allocated resources.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSoapDestroyConnection(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlsoapcon *con);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
con	IN	SOAP connection

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapCreateConnection\(\)](#), [XmlSoapCall\(\)](#)

**XmlSoapDestroyCtx()**

Destroys a SOAP context created with XmlSoapCreateCtx. All memory allocated will be freed, and all connections closed.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlSoapDestroyCtx(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context

**Returns**

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapCreateCtx\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapDestroyMsg()

Destroys a SOAP message created with `XmlSoapCreateMsg`; this is the same as calling `XmlFreeDocument`.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapDestroyMsg(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP connection
msg	IN	SOAP message

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapCreateMsg\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapError()

Retrives human readable representation of the error code. Optionally, retrieves the information about the error code of the underlying layer.

### Syntax

```
orertext *XmlSoapError(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlsoapcon *con,
    xmlerr err,
    uword *suberr,
    orertext **submsg);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
con	IN	Connection about which additional info is requested
err	IN	Error code for which human readable information will be returned.
suberr	OUT	Error code from con
submsg	OUT	Human readable information about con error

### Returns

(orertext \*) error code

## XmlSoapGetBody()

Returns a SOAP message's envelope body.

### Syntax

```
xmlelemnode *XmlSoapGetBody(
```

```
xmlsoapctx *ctx,
xmlDocNode *msg,
xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN	SOAP message
xmlerr	IN/OUT	error code

**Returns**

(xmlElemNode \*) SOAP Body

**See Also:** [XmlSoapGetHeader\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapGetBodyElement()

Gets an element from a SOAP body.

**Syntax**

```
xmlElemNode *XmlSoapGetBodyElement(
xmlsoapctx *ctx,
xmlDocNode *msg,
oratext *uri,
oratext *local,
xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN	SOAP message
uri	IN	Namespace URI of element to get
local	IN	Local name of element to get
xerr	IN/OUT	error code

**Returns**

(xmlElemNode \*) named element, or NULL on error

**See Also:** [XmlSoapAddBodyElement\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapGetEnvelope()

Returns a SOAP part's envelope

## Syntax

```
xmlemnode *XmlSoapGetEnvelope(
    mlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN	SOAP message
xerr	IN/OUT	error code

## Returns

(xmlemnode \*) SOAP envelope

## XmlSoapGetFault()

Returns Fault code, reason, and details. Fetches the Fault information and returns through user variables. NULL may be supplied for any part which is not needed. For lang, if the pointed-to variable is NULL, it will be set to the default language (that of the first reason).

## Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapGetFault(
    mlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg,
    oratext **code,
    oratext **reason,
    oratext **lang,
    oratext **node,
    oratext **role,
    xmlemnode **detail);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN/OUT	SOAP message
code	OUT	Code (1.2), faultcode (1.1)
reason	OUT	Human-readable fault Reason (1.2), faultreason (1.1)
lang	IN	Desired language for reason (1.2), not used ( NULL in 1.1)
node	OUT	Fault node
role	OUT	Role: next, none, or ultimate receiver. Not used in 1.1
detail	OUT	User-defined details

## Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapSetFault\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapGetHeader()

Returns a SOAP message's envelope header.

### Syntax

```
xmlelemnode *XmlSoapGetHeader(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN	SOAP message
xerr	IN/OUT	error code

### Returns

(xmlelemnode \*) SOAP header

**See Also:** [XmlSoapGetBody\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapGetHeaderElement()

Gets an element from a SOAP header. Sets a numeric error code.

### Syntax

```
xmlelemnode *XmlSoapGetHeaderElement(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *local,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN	SOAP message
uri	IN	Namespace URI of element to get
local	IN	Local name of element to get
xerr	IN/OUT	Error code

### Returns

(xmlelemnode \*) named element, or NULL on error

**See Also:** [XmlSoapAddHeaderElement\(\)](#),  
[XmlSoapGetBodyElement\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapGetMustUnderstand()

Gets `mustUnderstand` attribute from SOAP header element. The absence of this attribute is not an error and treated as value `FALSE`. To indicate the absence of an attribute, the error code `XMLERR_SOAP_NO_MUST_UNDERSTAND` is returned in this case, `XMLERR_OK` (0) is returned if the attribute is present. Other appropriate error codes might be returned. User supplied `mustUnderstand` value is set accordingly.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapGetMustUnderstand(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    boolean *mustUnderstand);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>ctx</code>	IN	SOAP context
<code>elem</code>	IN	SOAP header element
<code>mustUnderstand</code>	OUT	<code>mustUnderstand</code> value, <code>TRUE</code>   <code>FALSE</code>

### Returns

(`xmlerr`) numeric error code, `XMLERR_OK` [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapAddBodyElement\(\)](#),  
[XmlSoapSetMustUnderstand\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapGetReasonLang()

Gets the language of a reason with a particular index.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapGetReasonLang(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg,
    ub4 index,
    oratext **lang);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>ctx</code>	IN	SOAP context
<code>msg</code>	IN	SOAP message
<code>indx</code>	IN	Index of fault reason
<code>lang</code>	IN	Reason language

### Returns

(`xmlerr`) numeric error code, `XMLERR_OK` [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapGetFault\(\)](#), [XmlSoapHasFault\(\)](#),  
[XmlSoapGetReasonNum\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapGetReasonNum()

Determines the number of reasons in Fault element. Returns 0 if Fault is not present.

### Syntax

```
ub4 XmlSoapGetReasonNum(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN	SOAP message

### Returns

(ub4 \*) #num reasons

**See Also:** [XmlSoapGetFault\(\)](#), [XmlSoapHasFault\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapGetRelay()

Gets Relay attribute from SOAP header element.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapGetRelay(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    boolean *Relay);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
elem	IN	SOAP header element
Relay	OUT	Relay value

### Returns

xmlerr numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapAddBodyElement\(\)](#), [XmlSoapSetRelay\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapGetRole()

Gets role from SOAP header element. If the element has no role, XMLERR\_SOAP\_NO\_ROLE is returned, otherwise XMLERR\_OK (0) is returned and the user's role is set accordingly. If the element has no role, then according to the standard, the user's role is set to XMLSOAP\_ROLE\_ULT.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapGetRole(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
```

```
xmlElemnode *elem,
xmlsoaprole *role);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
elem	IN	SOAP header element
role	OUT	Role value

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapSetMustUnderstand\(\)](#), [XmlSoapSetRole\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapHasFault()

Determines if SOAP message contains Fault object.

### Syntax

```
boolean XmlSoapHasFault(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN	SOAP message
xerr	IN/OUT	Error code

### Returns

(boolean) TRUE if there's a Fault, FALSE if not

**See Also:** [XmlSoapGetFault\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapSetFault()

Sets Fault in SOAP message.

- In version 1.2, only one Fault is allowed for each message, and it must be the only child of the Body. If the Body has children, they are first removed and freed. The Fault is then added with children code - "env:Code" (required), reason - "env:Reason" (required), node - "env:Node" (optional), role - "env:role"(optional), and detail - "env:Detail" (optional). The primary-language reason should be added first; calls to XmlSoapGetFault which pass a NULL language will pick this reason. Detail is the user-defined subtree to be spliced into the Fault.
- In version 1.1, only one Fault is allowed per message. If the Body already has Fault, it is first removed and freed. The Fault is then added with children code - "faultcode" (required), reason - "faultstring" (required), node - "faultactor" (optional), and detail - "detail" (optional). Detail is the user-defined subtree to be spliced into the Fault. role and lang are not used in ver 1.1

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapSetFault(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *msg,
    oratext *node,
    oratext *code,
    oratext *reason,
    oratext *lang,
    oratext *role,
    xmlelemnode *detail);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
msg	IN/OUT	SOAP message
node	IN	URI of SOAP node which faulted, Node (1.2), faultactor(1.1)
code	IN	Code (1.2), faultcode (1.1)
reason	IN	Human-readable fault Reason (1.2), faultreason (1.1)
lang	IN	Language of reason (1.2), unused (1.1)
role	IN	URI representing role, Role (1.2), unused (1.1)
detail	IN	detail elements (user-defined)

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapAddFaultReason\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapSetMustUnderstand()

Sets `mustUnderstand` attribute for SOAP header element. According to the standard, if the value is `FALSE`, the attribute is not set.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapSetMustUnderstand(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    boolean mustUnderstand);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
elem	IN/OUT	SOAP header element
mustUnderstand	IN	mustUnderstand value, TRUE FALSE

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapSetRole\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapSetRelay()

Sets Relay attribute for a SOAP header element. If the value is FALSE, the attribute is not set.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapSetRelay(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    boolean Relay);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
elem	IN/OUT	SOAP header element
Relay	IN	Relay; TRUE   FALSE

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapGetRelay\(\)](#)

## XmlSoapSetRole()

Sets role for SOAP header element. If the role specified is XMLSOAP\_ROLE\_ULT, then according to the standard the attribute is not set.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlSoapSetRole(
    xmlsoapctx *ctx,
    xmlelemnode *elem,
    xmlsoaprole role);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	SOAP context
elem	IN/OUT	SOAP header element
role	IN	Role value

### Returns

xmlerr numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK on success

**See Also:** [XmlSoapSetMustUnderstand\(\)](#)



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## Package Traversal APIs for C

Package Traversal contains APIs for four interfaces.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [DocumentTraversal Interface](#)
- [NodeFilter Interface](#)
- [NodeIterator Interface](#)
- [TreeWalker Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## DocumentTraversal Interface

Table 8–1 summarizes the methods of available through the DocumentTraversal interface.

**Table 8–1 Summary of DocumentTraversal Methods; Traversal Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateNodeIter()</a> on page 8-2	Create node iterator object.
<a href="#">XmlDomCreateTreeWalker()</a> on page 8-3	Create a tree walker object.

### XmlDomCreateNodeIter()

One of two methods of DocumentTraversal interface, used to create a NodeIterator object. This method is identical to [XmlDomCreateTreeWalker\(\)](#) except for the type of object returned.

The whatToShow argument is a mask of flag bits, one for each node type. The value XMLDOM\_SHOW\_ALL passes all node types through, otherwise only the types whose bits are set will be passed.

Entity reference expansion is controlled by the entrefExpansion flag. If TRUE, entity references are replaced with their final content; if FALSE, entity references are left as nodes.

#### Syntax

```
xmliter* XmlDomCreateNodeIter(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmliter *iter,
    xmlnode *root,
    xmlshowbits whatToShow,
    XMLDOM_ACCEPT_NODE_F(
        (*nodeFilter),
        xctx,
        node),
    boolean entrefExpand);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
iter	IN	existing NodeIterator to set, NULL to create
xerr	IN	root node for NodeIterator
whatToShow	IN	mask of XMLDOM_SHOW_XXX flag bits
nodeFilter	IN	node filter to be used, NULL if none
xerr	IN	whether to expand entity reference nodes

#### Returns

(xmliter \*) original or new NodeIterator object

**See Also:** [XmlDomCreateTreeWalker\(\)](#)

## XmlDomCreateTreeWalker()

One of two methods of DocumentTraversal interface, used to create a `TreeWalker` object. This method is identical to [XmlDomCreateNodeIter\(\)](#) except for the type of object returned.

The `whatToShow` argument is a mask of flag bits, one for each node type. The value `XMLDOM_SHOW_ALL` passes all node types through, otherwise only the types whose bits are set will be passed.

Entity reference expansion is controlled by the `entrefExpansion` flag. If `TRUE`, entity references are replaced with their final content; if `FALSE`, entity references are left as nodes.

### Syntax

```
xmlwalk* XmlDomCreateTreeWalker(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk* walker,
    xmlnode *root,
    xmlshowbits whatToShow,
    XMLDOM_ACCEPT_NODE_F(
        (*nodeFilter),
        xctx,
        node),
    boolean entrefExpansion);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>walker</code>	IN	existing <code>TreeWalker</code> to set, <code>NULL</code> to create
<code>xerr</code>	IN	root node for <code>TreeWalker</code>
<code>whatToShow</code>	IN	mask of <code>XMLDOM_SHOW_XXX</code> flag bits
<code>nodeFilter</code>	IN	node filter to be used, <code>NULL</code> if none
<code>xerr</code>	IN	whether to expand entity reference nodes

### Returns

(`xmlwalk *`) new `TreeWalker` object

**See Also:** [XmlDomCreateNodeIter\(\)](#)

## NodeFilter Interface

Table 8–2 summarizes the methods of available through the NodeFilter interface.

**Table 8–2 Summary of NodeFilter Methods; Traversal Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XMLDOM_ACCEPT_NODE_F()</a> on page 8-4	Determines the filtering action based on node and filter..

### XMLDOM\_ACCEPT\_NODE\_F()

Sole method of `NodeFilter` interface. Given a node and a filter, determines the filtering action to perform.

This function pointer is passed to the node iterator/tree walker methods, as needed.

Values for `xmlerr` are:

- `XMLERR_OK` Accept the node. Navigation methods defined for `NodeIterator` or `TreeWalker` will return this node.
- `XMLERR_FILTER_REJECT` Reject the node. Navigation methods defined for `NodeIterator` or `TreeWalker` will not return this node. For `TreeWalker`, the children of this node will also be rejected. `NodeIterators` treat this as a synonym for `XMLDOM_FILTER_SKIP`
- `XMLERR_FILTER_SKIP` Skip this single node. Navigation methods defined for `NodeIterator` or `TreeWalker` will not return this node. For both `NodeIterator` and `TreeWalker`, the children of this node will still be considered.

#### Syntax

```
#define XMLDOM_ACCEPT_NODE_F(func, xctx, node)
xmlerr func(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlnode *node);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>node</code>	IN	node to test

#### Returns

(`xmlerr`) filtering result

## NodeIterator Interface

Table 8–3 summarizes the methods of available through the `NodeIterator` interface.

**Table 8–3 Summary of NodeIterator Methods; Package Traversal**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomIterDetach()</a> on page 8-5	Detach a node iterator (deactivate it).
<a href="#">XmlDomIterNextNode()</a> on page 8-5	Returns next node for iterator.
<a href="#">XmlDomIterPrevNode()</a> on page 8-6	Returns previous node for iterator.

### XmlDomIterDetach()

Detaches the `NodeIterator` from the set which it iterated over, releasing any resources and placing the iterator in the `INVALID` state. After detach has been invoked, calls to `XmlDomIterNextNode` or `XmlDomIterPrevNode` will raise the exception `XMLERR_ITER_DETACHED`.

#### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlDomIterDetach(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmliter *iter);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>iter</code>	IN	node iterator object

**See Also:** [XmlDomIterNextNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomIterPrevNode\(\)](#)

### XmlDomIterNextNode()

Returns the next node in the set and advances the position of the iterator in the set. After a node iterator is created, the first call to `XmlDomIterNextNode` returns the first node in the set. It assumed that the reference node (current iterator position) is never deleted. Otherwise, changes in the underlying DOM tree do not invalidate the iterator.

#### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomIterNextNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmliter *iter,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>iter</code>	IN	node iterator object
<code>xerr</code>	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) next node in set being iterated over [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomIterPrevNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomIterDetach\(\)](#)

## XmlDomIterPrevNode()

Returns the previous node in the set and moves the position of the iterator backward in the set.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomIterPrevNode(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmliter *iter,  
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
iter	IN	node iterator object
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) previous node in set being iterated over [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomIterNextNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomIterDetach\(\)](#)

## TreeWalker Interface

Table 8–4 summarizes the methods of available through the `TreeWalker` interface.

**Table 8–4 Summary of TreeWalker Methods; Traversal Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerFirstChild()</a> on page 8-7	Return first visible child of current node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerGetCurrentNode()</a> on page 8-7	Return current node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerGetRoot()</a> on page 8-8	Return root node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerLastChild()</a> on page 8-8	Return last visible child of current node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerNextNode()</a> on page 8-9	Return next visible node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerNextSibling()</a> on page 8-9	Return next sibling node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerParentNode()</a> on page 8-10	Return parent node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerPrevNode()</a> on page 8-10	Return previous node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerPrevSibling()</a> on page 8-11	Return previous sibling node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerSetCurrentNode()</a> on page 8-11	Set current node.
<a href="#">XmlDomWalkerSetRoot()</a> on page 8-12	Set the root node.

### XmlDomWalkerFirstChild()

Moves the `TreeWalker` to the first visible child of the current node, and returns the new node. If the current node has no visible children, returns `NULL`, and retains the current node.

#### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerFirstChild(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>xctx</code>	IN	XML context
<code>walker</code>	IN	<code>TreeWalker</code> object
<code>xerr</code>	OUT	numeric return error code

#### Returns

(`xmlnode *`) first visible child [or `NULL`]

**See Also:** [XmlDomWalkerLastChild\(\)](#)

### XmlDomWalkerGetCurrentNode()

Return (get) current node, or `NULL` on error.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerGetCurrentNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) current node

**XmlDomWalkerGetRoot()**

Return (get) root node, or NULL on error. Since the current node can be removed from under the root node together with a subtree where it belongs to, the current root node in a walker might have no relation to the current node any more. The `TreeWalker` iterations are based on the current node. However, the root node defines the space of an iteration. This function checks if the root node is still in the root node (ancestor) relation to the current node. If so, it returns this root node. Otherwise, it finds the root of the tree where the current node belongs to, and sets and returns this root as the root node of the walker. It returns NULL if the walker is a NULL pointer.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerGetRoot(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) root node

**XmlDomWalkerLastChild()**

Moves the `TreeWalker` to the last visible child of the current node, and returns the new node. If the current node has no visible children, returns NULL, and retains the current node.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerLastChild(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

### Returns

(xmlnode \*) last visible children [or NULL]

## XmlDomWalkerNextNode()

Moves the `TreeWalker` to the next visible node in document order relative to the current node, and returns the new node. If the current node has no next node, or if the search for the next node attempts to step upward from the `TreeWalker`'s root node, returns `NULL`, and retains the current node.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerNextNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

### Returns

(xmlnode \*) next node [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomWalkerPrevNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomWalkerNextSibling\(\)](#), [XmlDomWalkerPrevSibling\(\)](#)

## XmlDomWalkerNextSibling()

Moves the `TreeWalker` to the next sibling of the current node, and returns the new node. If the current node has no visible next sibling, returns `NULL`, and retains the current node.

### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerNextSibling(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) next sibling [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomWalkerNextNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomWalkerPrevNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomWalkerPrevSibling\(\)](#)

**XmlDomWalkerParentNode()**

Moves to and returns the closest visible ancestor node of the current node. If the search for the parent node attempts to step upward from the `TreeWalker`'s root node, or if it fails to find a visible ancestor node, this method retains the current position and returns null.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerParentNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) parent node [or NULL]

**XmlDomWalkerPrevNode()**

Moves the `TreeWalker` to the previous visible node in document order relative to the current node, and returns the new node. If the current node has no previous node, or if the search for the previous node attempts to step upward from the `TreeWalker`'s root node, returns NULL, and retains the current node.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerPrevNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) previous node [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomWalkerNextNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomWalkerNextSibling\(\)](#), [XmlDomWalkerPrevSibling\(\)](#)

**XmlDomWalkerPrevSibling()**

Moves the `TreeWalker` to the previous sibling of the current node, and returns the new node. If the current node has no visible previous sibling, returns `NULL`, and retains the current node.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerPrevSibling(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) previous sibling [or NULL]

**See Also:** [XmlDomWalkerNextNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlDomWalkerPrevNode\(\)](#), [XmlDomWalkerNextSibling\(\)](#)

**XmlDomWalkerSetCurrentNode()**

Sets and returns new current node. It also checks if the root node is an ancestor of the new current node. If not it does not set the current node, returns `NULL`, and sets `retval` to `XMLDOM_WALKER_BAD_NEW_CUR`. Returns `NULL` if an error.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerSetCurrentNode(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlnode *node,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object
node	IN	new current node
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) new current node

**XmlDomWalkerSetRoot()**

Set the root node. Returns new root node if it is an ancestor of the current node. If not it signals an error and checks if the current root node is an ancestor of the current node. If yes it returns it. Otherwise it sets the root node to and returns the root of the tree where the current node belongs to. It returns NULL if the walker or the root node parameter is a NULL pointer.

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlDomWalkerSetRoot(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlwalk *walker,
    xmlnode *node,
    xmlerr *xerr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
walker	IN	TreeWalker object
node	IN	new root node
xerr	OUT	numeric return error code

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) new root node

---

---

## Package XML APIs for C

This C implementation of the XML processor (or parser) follows the W3C XML specification (rev REC-xml-19980210) and implements the required behavior of an XML processor in terms of how it must read XML data and the information it must provide to the application.

This chapter contains the following section:

- [XML Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## XML Interface

Table 9–1 summarizes the methods of available through the XML interface.

**Table 9–1 Summary of XML Methods**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlAccess()</a> on page 9-2	Set access method callbacks for URL.
<a href="#">XmlCreate()</a> on page 9-3	Create an XML Developer's Toolkit <code>xmlctx</code> .
<a href="#">XmlCreateDTD()</a> on page 9-5	Create DTD.
<a href="#">XmlCreateDocument()</a> on page 9-5	Create Document (node).
<a href="#">XmlDestroy()</a> on page 9-6	Destroy an <code>xmlctx</code> .
<a href="#">XmlFreeDocument()</a> on page 9-6	Free a document (releases all resources).
<a href="#">XmlGetEncoding()</a> on page 9-6	Returns data encoding in use by XML context.
<a href="#">XmlHasFeature()</a> on page 9-7	Determine if DOM feature is implemented.
<a href="#">XmlIsSimple()</a> on page 9-7	Returns single-byte (simple) charset flag.
<a href="#">XmlIsUnicode()</a> on page 9-8	Returns <code>XML_IS_UNICODE</code> (simple) charset flag.
<a href="#">XmlLoadDom()</a> on page 9-8	Load (parse) an XML document and produce a DOM.
<a href="#">XmlLoadSax()</a> on page 9-9	Load (parse) an XML document from and produce SAX events.
<a href="#">XmlLoadSaxVA()</a> on page 9-10	Load (parse) an XML document from and produce SAX events [ <code>varargs</code> ].
<a href="#">XmlSaveDom()</a> on page 9-10	Saves (serializes, formats) an XML document.
<a href="#">XmlVersion()</a> on page 9-11	Returns version string for XDK.

### XmlAccess()

Sets the open/read/close callbacks used to load data for a specific URL access method. Overrides the built-in data loading functions for HTTP, FTP, and so on, or provides functions to handle new types, such as UNKNOWN.

#### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlAccess(
    xmlctx *ctx,
    xmlurlacc access,
    void *userctx,
    XML_ACCESS_OPEN_F(
        (*openf),
        ctx,
        uri,
        parts,
        length,
        uh),
    XML_ACCESS_READ_F(
        (*readf),
        ctx,
        uh,
```

```

    data,
    nraw,
    eoi),
XML_ACCESS_CLOSE_F(
    (*closef),
    ctx,
    uh));

```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
access	IN	URL access method
userctx	IN	user-defined context passed to callbacks
openf	IN	open-access callback function
readf	IN	read-access callback function
closef	IN	close-access callback function

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlLoadDom\(\)](#), [XmlLoadSax\(\)](#)

## XmlCreate()

Create an XML Developer's Toolkit `xmlctx`. Properties common to all `xmlctx`'s (both XDK and XMLType) are:

- "data\_encoding", name of data encoding) The encoding in which XML data will be presented through DOM and SAX. If not specified, the default is UTF-8 (or UTF-E on EBCDIC platforms). Note that single-byte encodings such as EBCDIC or ISO-8859 are substantially faster than multibyte encodings like UTF-8; Unicode (UTF-16) uses more memory but has better performance than multibyte.
- BEGIN\_NO\_DOC ("data\_lid", data encoding lid) The data encoding specified as an NLS `lx_langid`; the matching NLS global area must also be specified. END\_NO\_DOC
- "default\_input\_encoding", name of default input encoding) If the encoding of an input document cannot be automatically determined through BOM, XMLDecl, protocol header, and so on, then this encoding will be assumed.
- BEGIN\_NO\_DOC ("default\_input\_lid", default input encoding lid) The default input encoding specified as an NLS `lx_langid`; the matching NLS global area must also be specified. END\_NO\_DOC
- "error\_language", error language or language.encoding) The language (and optional encoding) in which error messages are created. The default is American with UTF-8 encoding. To specify just the language, give the name of the language and nothing else ("American"); To also specify the encoding, add a dot and the Oracle name of the encoding ("American.WE8ISO8859P1").
- "error\_handler", function pointer, see XML\_ERRMSG\_F) Default behavior on errors is to output the formatted message to `stderr`. If an error handler is provided, the formatted message will be passed to it instead of being printed.

- "error\_context", user-defined context for error handler) This is a context pointer to be passed to the error handler function. Its meaning is user-defined; it is just specified here and passed along when an error occurs.
- "input\_encoding", name of forced input encoding) The forced input encoding for input documents. Used to override a document's XMLDecl, and so on, and always interpret it in the given encoding. **Use of this feature is strongly discouraged.** It should be not necessary in normal use, as BOMs, XMLDecls, and so on, when existing, should be correct.
- BEGIN\_NO\_DOC ("input\_lid", INLID, POINTER), The forced input encoding
- ("lpu\_context", lpu context) The LPU context used for URL data loading and access-method hooking. If one is not provided, it will be made for you.
- ("lml\_context", LMLCTX, POINTER), The LML context used for low-level memory allocation. If not provided, one will be made. From the outside, end-users have to set memory\_alloc, memory\_free, and so on. END\_NO\_DOC
- ("memory\_alloc", low-level memory allocation function) Low-level memory allocation function, if malloc is not to be used. If provided, the matching free function must also be given. See XML\_ALLOC\_F.
- ("memory\_free", low-level memory freeing function) Low-level memory freeing function, if free is not to be used. Matches the alloc function.
- ("memory\_context", user-defined memory context) User-defined memory context which is passed to the alloc and free functions. Its definition and use is entirely up to the user; it is just set here and passed to the callbacks.
- BEGIN\_NO\_DOC ("nls\_global\_area", NLS global area, lx\_glo) If any encoding are specified as NLS lids, the matching NLS global area must also be specified. END\_NO\_DOC
- The XDK has properties of its own, that only apply to an XDK type xmlctx (the previous properties were all general and applied to all xmlctx's).
- ("input\_buffer\_size", size in characters of input buffer) This is the basic I/O buffer size. Default is 256K, minimum is 4K and maximum is 4MB. Depending on the encoding, 1, 2 or 3 of these buffers may be needed. Note size is in characters, not bytes. If the buffer holds Unicode data, it will be twice as large.
- ("memory\_block\_size", size in bytes of memory allocation unit) This is the size of chunk the high-level memory package will request from the low-level allocator; i.e., the basic unit of memory allocation. Default is 64K, minimum is 16K and maximum is 256K.

## Syntax

```
xmlctx *XmlCreate(
    xmlerr *err,
    oratext *name,
    list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
err	OUT	returned error code
access	IN	name of context, for debugging
list	IN	NULL-terminated list of variable arguments

**Returns**

(xmlctx \*) created xmlctx [or NULL on error with err set]

**See Also:** [XmlDestroy\(\)](#), [XML\\_ERRMSG\\_F\(\)](#) in Chapter 2, "Package Callback APIs for C"

**XmlCreateDTD()**

Create DTD.

**Syntax**

```
xmlDocNode* XmlCreateDTD(
    xmlctx *xctx
    oratext *qname,
    oratext *pubid,
    oratext *sysid,
    xmlerr *err);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
qname	IN	qualified name
pubid	IN	external subset public identifier
sysid	IN	external subset system identifier
err	OUT	returned error code

**Returns**

(xmlDtdNode \*) new DTD node

**XmlCreateDocument()**

Creates the initial top-level DOCUMENT node and its supporting infrastructure. If a qualified name is provided, a an element with that name is created and set as the document's root element.

**Syntax**

```
xmlDocNode* XmlCreateDocument(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    oratext *uri,
    oratext *qname,
    xmlDtdNode *dtd,
    xmlerr *err);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
uri	IN	namespace URI of root element to create, or NULL
qname	IN	qualified name of root element, or NULL if none
dtd	IN	associated DTD node
err	OUT	returned error code

**Returns**

(xmldocnode \*) new Document object.

**XmlDestroy()**

Destroys an xmlctx

**Syntax**

```
void XmlDestroy(  
    xmlctx *xctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

**See Also:** [XmlCreate\(\)](#)

**XmlFreeDocument()**

Destroys a document created by `XmlCreateDocument` or through one of the Load functions. Releases all resources associated with the document, which is then invalid.

**Syntax**

```
void XmlFreeDocument(  
    xmlctx *xctx,  
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
doc	IN	document to free

**See Also:** [XmlCreateDocument\(\)](#), [XmlLoadDom\(\)](#)

**XmlGetEncoding()**

Returns data encoding in use by XML context. Ordinarily, the data encoding is chosen by the user, so this function is not needed. However, if the data encoding is not specified, and allowed to default, this function can be used to return the name of that default encoding.

**Syntax**

```
oratext *XmlGetEncoding(  
    xmlctx *xctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

**Returns**

(oratext \*) name of data encoding

**See Also:** [XmlIsSimple\(\)](#), [XmlIsUnicode\(\)](#)

**XmlHasFeature()**

Determine if a DOM feature is implemented. Returns `TRUE` if the feature is implemented in the specified version, `FALSE` otherwise.

In level 1, the legal values for package are 'HTML' and 'XML' (case-insensitive), and the version is the string "1.0". If the version is not specified, supporting any version of the feature will cause the method to return `TRUE`.

- DOM 1.0 features are "XML" and "HTML".
- DOM 2.0 features are "Core", "XML", "HTML", "Views", "StyleSheets", "CSS", "CSS2", "Events", "UIEvents", "MouseEvents", "MutationEvents", "HTMLEvents", "Range", "Traversal"

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlHasFeature(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    oratext *feature,
    oratext *version);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
feature	IN	package name of the feature to test
version	IN	version number of the package name to test

**Returns**

(boolean) feature is implemented?

**XmlIsSimple()**

Returns a flag saying whether the context's data encoding is "simple", single-byte for each character, like ASCII or EBCDIC.

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlIsSimple(
    xmlctx *xctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

**Returns**

(boolean) `TRUE` if data encoding is "simple", `FALSE` otherwise

**See Also:** [XmlGetEncoding\(\)](#), [XmlIsUnicode\(\)](#)

## XmlIsUnicode()

Returns a flag saying whether the context's data encoding is Unicode, UTF-16, with two-byte for each character.

### Syntax

```
boolean XmlIsUnicode(
    xmlctx *xctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context

### Returns

(boolean) TRUE if data encoding is Unicode, FALSE otherwise

**See Also:** [XmlGetEncoding\(\)](#), [XmlIsSimple\(\)](#)

## XmlLoadDom()

Loads (parses) an XML document from an input source and creates a DOM. The root document node is returned on success, or NULL on failure (with err set).

The function takes two fixed arguments, the xmlctx and an error return code, then zero or more (property, value) pairs, then NULL.

**SOURCE** Input source is set by one of the following mutually exclusive properties (choose one):

- ("uri", document URI) [compiler encoding]
- ("file", document filesystem path) [compiler encoding]
- ("buffer", address of buffer, "buffer\_length", # bytes in buffer)
- ("stream", address of stream object, "stream\_context", pointer to stream object's context)
- ("stdio", FILE\* stream)

**PROPERTIES** Additional properties:

- ("dtd", DTD node) DTD for document
- ("base\_uri", document base URI) for documents loaded from other sources than a URI, sets the effective base URI. the document's base URI is needed in order to resolve relative URI include, import, and so on.
- ("input\_encoding", encoding name) forced input encoding [name]
- ("default\_input\_encoding", encoding\_name) default input encoding to assume if document is not self-describing (no BOM, protocol header, XMLDecl, and so on)
- ("schema\_location", string) schemaLocation of schema for this document. used to figure optimal layout when loading documents into a database
- ("validate", boolean) when TRUE, turns on DTD validation; by default, only well-formedness is checked. note that schema validation is a separate beast.

- ("discard\_whitespace", boolean) when TRUE, formatting whitespace between elements (newlines and indentation) in input documents is discarded. by default, ALL input characters are preserved.
- ("dtd\_only", boolean) when TRUE, parses an external DTD, not a complete XML document.
- ("stop\_on\_warning", boolean) when TRUE, warnings are treated the same as errors and cause parsing, validation, and so on, to stop immediately. by default, warnings are issued but the game continues.
- ("warn\_duplicate\_entity", boolean) when TRUE, entities which are declared more than once will cause warnings to be issued. the default is to accept the first declaration and silently ignore the rest.
- ("no\_expand\_char\_ref", boolean) when TRUE, causes character references to be left unexpanded in the DOM data. ordinarily, character references are replaced by the character they represent. however, when a document is saved those characters entities do not reappear. to way to ensure they remain through load and save is to not expand them.
- ("no\_check\_chars", boolean) when TRUE, omits the test of XML [2] Char production: all input characters will be accepted as valid

### Syntax

```
xmlDocnode *XmlLoadDom(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlerr *err,
    list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
err	OUT	returned error code
list	IN	NULL-terminated list of variable arguments

### Returns

(xmlDocnode \*) document node on success [NULL on failure with err set]

**See Also:** [XmlSaveDom\(\)](#)

## XmlLoadSax()

Lloads (parses) an XML document from an input source and generates a set of SAX events (as user callbacks). Input sources and basic set of properties is the same as for XmlLoadDom.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlLoadSax(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlsaxcb *saxcb,
    void *saxctx,
    list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<i>xctx</i>	IN	XML context
<i>saxcb</i>	IN	SAX callback structure
<i>saxctx</i>	IN	context passed to SAX callbacks
<i>list</i>	IN	NULL-terminated list of variable arguments

**Returns**

(*xmlerr*) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**XmlLoadSaxVA()**

Loads (parses) an XML document from an input source and generates a set of SAX events (as user callbacks). Input sources and basic set of properties is the same as for XmlLoadDom.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlLoadSaxVA(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlsaxcb *saxcb,
    void *saxctx,
    va_list va);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<i>xctx</i>	IN	XML context
<i>saxcb</i>	IN	SAX callback structure
<i>saxctx</i>	IN	context passed to SAX callbacks
<i>va</i>	IN	NULL-terminated list of variable arguments

**Returns**

(*xmlerr*) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**XmlSaveDom()**

Serializes document or subtree to the given destination and returns the number of bytes written; if no destination is provided, just returns formatted size but does not output.

If an output encoding is specified, the document will be re-encoded on output; otherwise, it will be in its existing encoding.

The top level is indented  $\text{step} \times \text{level}$  spaces, the next level  $\text{step} \times (\text{level} + 1)$  spaces, and so on.

When saving to a buffer, if the buffer overflows, 0 is returned and *err* is set to XMLERR\_SAVE\_OVERFLOW.

DESTINATION Output destination is set by one of the following mutually exclusive properties (choose one):

- ("uri", document URI) POST, PUT? [compiler encoding]
- ("file", document filesystem path) [compiler encoding]

- ("buffer", address of buffer, "buffer\_length", # bytes in buffer)
- ("stream", address of stream object, "stream\_context", pointer to stream object's context)

PROPERTIES Additional properties:

- ("output\_encoding", encoding name) name of final encoding for document. unless specified, saved document will be in same encoding as xmlctx.
- ("indent\_step", unsigned) spaces to indent each level of output. default is 4, 0 means no indentation.
- ("indent\_level", unsigned) initial indentation level. default is 0, which means no indentation, flush left.
- ("xmldecl", boolean) include an XMLDecl in the output document. ordinarily an XMLDecl is output for a compete document (root node is DOC).
- ("bom", boolean) input a BOM in the output document. usually the BOM is only needed for certain encodings (UTF-16), and optional for others (UTF-8). causes optional BOMs to be output.
- ("prune", boolean) prunes the output like the unix 'find' command; does not not descend to children, just prints the one node given.

## Syntax

```
ubig_ora XmlSaveDom(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    xmlerr *err,
    xmlnode *root,
    list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
err	OUT	error code on failure
root	IN	root node or subtree to save
list	IN	NULL-terminated list of variable arguments

## Returns

(ubig\_ora) number of bytes written to destination

**See Also:** [XmlLoadDom\(\)](#)

## XmlVersion()

Returns the version string for the XDK

## Syntax

```
oratext *XmlVersion();
```

## Returns

(oratext \*) version string



---

---

## Package XPath APIs for C

XPath methods process XPath related types and interfaces.

This chapter contains this section:

- [XPath Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## XPath Interface

Table 10–1 summarizes the methods of available through the XPath interface.

**Table 10–1 Summary of XPath Methods**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlXPathCreateCtx()</a> on page 10-2	Create an XPath context.
<a href="#">XmlXPathDestroyCtx()</a> on page 10-2	Destroy an XPath context.
<a href="#">XmlXPathEval()</a> on page 10-3	Evaluate XPath expression.
<a href="#">XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean()</a> on page 10-3	Get boolean value of XPath object.
<a href="#">XmlXPathGetObjectFragment()</a> on page 10-3	Get fragment value of XPath object.
<a href="#">XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNode()</a> on page 10-4	Get node from nodeset type XPath object.
<a href="#">XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNum()</a> on page 10-4	Get number of nodes in nodeset type XPath object.
<a href="#">XmlXPathGetObjectNumber()</a> on page 10-5	Get number from XPath object.
<a href="#">XmlXPathGetObjectString()</a> on page 10-5	Get string from XPath object.
<a href="#">XmlXPathGetObjectType()</a> on page 10-5	Get XPath object type.
<a href="#">XmlXPathParse()</a> on page 10-6	Parse XPath expression.

### XmlXPathCreateCtx()

Create an XPath context

#### Syntax

```
xpctx* XmlXPathCreateCtx(
    xmlctx *xsl,
    oratext *baseuri,
    xmlnode *ctxnode,
    ub4 ctxpos,
    ub4 ctxsize);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xsl	IN	XSL stylesheet as xmlDoc object
baseuri	IN	base URI used by document, if any
ctxnode	IN	current context position
ctxpos	IN	current context size
ctxsize	IN	current context node

#### Returns

(xpctx \*) XPath context or NULL on error

### XmlXPathDestroyCtx()

Destroy an XPath context.

**Syntax**

```
void XmlXPathDestroyCtx(
    xpctx *xslxpctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xslxpctx	IN	XPath context object

**XmlXPathEval()**

Evaluate XPath expression.

**Syntax**

```
xpobj *XmlXPathEval(
    xpctx *xctx,
    xpexpr *exprtree,
    xmlerr *err);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XPath context
exprtree	IN	parsed XPath expression tree
err	OUT	error code

**Returns**

(xpobj \*) result XPath object or NULL on error

**XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean()**

Get boolean value of XPath object

**Syntax**

```
boolean XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean(
    xpobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	XPath object

**Returns**

(boolean) truth value

**See Also:** [XmlXPathGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNum\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

**XmlXPathGetObjectFragment()**

Get boolean value of XPath object

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode* XmlXPathGetObjectFragment(
    xpobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	XPath object

**Returns**

(boolean) truth value

**See Also:** [XmlXPathGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNum\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

**XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNode()**

Get node from nodeset-type XPath object

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode *XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNode(
    xpobj *obj,
    ub4 i);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	XPath object
i	IN	node index in nodeset

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) The object type or values.

**See Also:** [XmlXPathGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNum\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectString\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

**XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNum()**

Get number of nodes in nodeset-type XPath object

**Syntax**

```
ub4 XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNum(
    xpobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	XPath object

**Returns**

(ub4) number of nodes in nodeset

**See Also:** [XmlXPathGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNode\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectString\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

## XmlXPathGetObjectNumber()

Get number from XPath object

### Syntax

```
double XmlXPathGetObjectNumber(
    xpobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	XPath object

### Returns

(double) number

**See Also:** [XmlXPathGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNum\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectString\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

## XmlXPathGetObjectString()

Get string from XPath object

### Syntax

```
oratext *XmlXPathGetObjectString(
    xpobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	XPath object

### Returns

(oratext \*) string

**See Also:** [XmlXPathGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNum\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectNSSetNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

## XmlXPathGetObjectType()

Get XPath object type

### Syntax

```
xmlxslobjtype XmlXPathGetObjectType(
    xpobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	XPath object

**Returns**

(xmlxslobjtype) type-code for object

**See Also:** [XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNum\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNode\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectString\(\)](#),  
[XmlXPathGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

**XmlXPathParse()**

Parse XPath expression.

**Syntax**

```
xpexpr* XmlXPathParse(  
    xpctx *xctx,  
    oratext *expr,  
    xmlerr * err);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XPath context object
expr	IN	XPath expression
err	OUT	error code

**Returns**

(xpexpr \*) XPath expression parse tree or NULL on error

---

---

## Package XPointer APIs for C

Package `XPointer` contains APIs for three interfaces.

This chapter contains these sections:

- [XPointer Interface](#)
- [XPtrLoc Interface](#)
- [XPtrLocSet Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## XPointer Interface

Table 11–1 summarizes the methods of available through the XPointer interface.

**Table 11–1 Summary of XPointer Methods; Package XPointer**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlXPointerEval()</a> on page 11-2	Evaluates xpointer string.

### XmlXPointerEval()

Parses and evaluates xpointer string and calculates locations in the document.

#### Syntax

```
xmlxpтрlocset* XmlXPointerEval(  
    xmldocnode* doc,  
    oratext* xpтрstr);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
doc	IN	document node of the corresponding DOM tree
xptrstr	IN	xpointer string

#### Returns

(xmlxpтрlocset \*) calculated location set

## XPtrLoc Interface

Table 11–2 summarizes the methods of available through the XPtrLoc interface.

**Table 11–2 Summary of XPtrLoc Methods; Package XPointer**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlXPtrLocGetNode()</a> on page 11-3	Returns Xml node from XPtrLoc.
<a href="#">XmlXPtrLocGetPoint()</a> on page 11-3	Returns Xml point from XPtrLoc.
<a href="#">XmlXPtrLocGetRange()</a> on page 11-3	Returns Xml range from XPtrLoc.
<a href="#">XmlXPtrLocGetType()</a> on page 11-4	Returns type of XPtrLoc.
<a href="#">XmlXPtrLocToString()</a> on page 11-4	Returns string for a location.

### XmlXPtrLocGetNode()

Returns node from location

#### Syntax

```
xmlnode* XmlXPtrLocGetNode(
    xmlxptrloc* loc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
loc	IN	location

#### Returns

(xmlnode \*) Node from location

### XmlXPtrLocGetPoint()

Returns point from location

#### Syntax

```
xmlpoint* XmlXPtrLocGetPoint(
    xmlxptrloc* loc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
loc	IN	location

#### Returns

(xmlpoint \*) Point from location

### XmlXPtrLocGetRange()

Returns range from location.

**Syntax**

```
xmlrange* XmlXPathLocGetRange(
    xmlxpathloc* loc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
loc	IN	location

**Returns**

(xmlrange \*) Range from location

**XmlXPathLocGetType()**

Returns type of location

**Syntax**

```
xmlxpathloctype XmlXPathLocGetType(
    xmlxpathloc* loc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
loc	IN	location

**Returns**

(xmlxpathloctype) Type of location

**XmlXPathLocToString()**

Returns string for a location:

- node name: name of the container node
- names of container nodes: "not a location" otherwise

**Syntax**

```
oratext* XmlXPathLocToString(
    xmlxpathloc* loc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
loc	IN	location

**Returns**

(oratext \*) string

## XPtrLocSet Interface

Table 11-3 summarizes the methods of available through the XPtrLocSet interface.

**Table 11-3 Summary of XPtrLocSet Methods; Package XPointer**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlXPtrLocSetFree()</a> on page 11-5	Free a location set
<a href="#">XmlXPtrLocSetGetItem()</a> on page 11-5	Returns location with idx position in XPtrLocSet
<a href="#">XmlXPtrLocSetGetLength()</a> on page 11-5	Returns length of XPtrLocSet.

### XmlXPtrLocSetFree()

It is user's responsibility to call this function on every location set returned by XPointer or XPtrLocSet interfaces

#### Syntax

```
void XmlXPtrLocSetFree(
    xmlxpтрlocset* locset);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
locset	IN	location set

### XmlXPtrLocSetGetItem()

Returns location with idx position in the location set. First position is 1.

#### Syntax

```
xmlxpтрloc* XmlXPtrLocSetGetItem(
    xmlxpтрlocset* locset,
    ub4 idx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
locset	IN	location set
idx	IN	location index

#### Returns

(xmlxpтрloc \*) location with the position idx

### XmlXPtrLocSetGetLength()

Returns the number of locations in the location set

#### Syntax

```
ub4 XmlXPtrLocSetGetLength(
    xmlxpтрlocset* locset);
```

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>In/Out</b>	<b>Description</b>
locset	IN	location set

**Returns**

(ub4) number of nodes in locset

---

---

## Package XSLT APIs for C

Package XSLT implements types and methods related to XSL processing.

This chapter contains this section:

- [XSLT Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## XSLT Interface

Table 12–1 summarizes the methods of available through the XSLT interface.

**Table 12–1 Summary of XSLT Methods**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlXslCreate()</a> on page 12-2	Create an XSL context.
<a href="#">XmlXslDestroy()</a> on page 12-3	Destroy an XSL context.
<a href="#">XmlXslGetBaseURI()</a> on page 12-3	Get the XSL processor base URI.
<a href="#">XmlXslGetOutput()</a> on page 12-3	Get the XSL result fragment.
<a href="#">XmlXslGetStylesheetDom()</a> on page 12-3	Get the XSL stylesheet document.
<a href="#">XmlXslGetTextParam()</a> on page 12-4	Get the XSL text parameter value.
<a href="#">XmlXslProcess()</a> on page 12-4	Perform XSL processing on an instance document.
<a href="#">XmlXslResetAllParams()</a> on page 12-5	Reset XSL processor parameters.
<a href="#">XmlXslSetOutputDom()</a> on page 12-5	Set the XSL context output DOM.
<a href="#">XmlXslSetOutputEncoding()</a> on page 12-5	Set the XSL context output encoding.
<a href="#">XmlXslSetOutputMethod()</a> on page 12-6	Set the XSL context output method.
<a href="#">XmlXslSetOutputSax()</a> on page 12-6	Set the XSL context output SAX.
<a href="#">XmlXslSetOutputStream()</a> on page 12-6	Set the XSL context output stream.
<a href="#">XmlXslSetTextParam()</a> on page 12-7	Set the XSL context output text parameter.

### XmlXslCreate()

Create an XSLT context

#### Syntax

```
xslctx *XmlXslCreate(
    xmlctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *xsl,
    oratext *baseuri,
    xmlerr *err);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context object
xsl	IN	XSL stylesheet document object
baseuri	IN	base URI for including and importing documents
err	IN/OUT	returned error code

#### Returns

(xslctx \*) XSLT context

**See Also:** [XmlXslDestroy\(\)](#)

## XmlXslDestroy()

Destroy an XSL context

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXslDestroy(
    xslctx *ctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code

**See Also:** [XmlXslCreate\(\)](#)

## XmlXslGetBaseURI()

Get the XSL processor base URI

### Syntax

```
oratext *XmlXslGetBaseURI(
    xslctx *ctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context object

### Returns

(oratext \*) base URI

## XmlXslGetOutput()

Get the XSL result fragment

### Syntax

```
xmlfragnode *XmlXslGetOutput(
    xslctx *ctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context object

### Returns

(xmlfragnode \*) result fragment

## XmlXslGetStylesheetDom()

Get the XSL stylesheet document

**Syntax**

```
xmlDocnode *XmlXslGetStyleSheetDom(
    xslctx *ctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context object

**Returns**

(xmlDocnode \*) stylesheet document

**XmlXslGetTextParam()**

Get the XSL text parameter value

**Syntax**

```
oratext *XmlXslGetTextParam(
    xslctx *ctx,
    oratext *name);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XML context object
name	IN	name of the top-level parameter value

**Returns**

(oratext \*) parameter value

**See Also:** [XmlXslSetTextParam\(\)](#)

**XmlXslProcess()**

Do XSL processing on an instance document

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlXslProcess(
    xslctx *ctx,
    xmlDocnode *xml,
    boolean normalize);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context object
xml	IN	instance document to process
normalize	IN	if TRUE, force the XSL processor to normalize the document

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code

## XmlXslResetAllParams()

Reset all the top level parameters added

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXslResetAllParams(
    xslctx *ctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context object

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_SUCC [0] on success.

**See Also:** [XmlXslSetTextParam\(\)](#)

## XmlXslSetOutputDom()

Set the xslctx output DOM

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXslSetOutputDom(
    xslctx *ctx,
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context object
doc	IN	output node

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_SUCC [0] on success.

## XmlXslSetOutputEncoding()

Set the xslctx output encoding

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXslSetOutputEncoding(
    xslctx *ctx,
    oratext* encoding);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XML context object
encoding	IN	output encoding

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_SUCC [0] on success.

## XmlXslSetOutputMethod()

Set the xslctx output method

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXslSetOutputMethod(
    xslctx *ctx,
    xmlxslomethod method);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XML context object
encoding	IN	XSL output method

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_SUCC [0] on success.

## XmlXslSetOutputSax()

Set the xslctx output SAX

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXslSetOutputSax(
    xslctx *ctx,
    xmlsaxcb* saxcb,
    void *saxctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context object
saxcb	IN	SAX callback object
saxctx	IN	SAX callback context

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_SUCC [0] on success.

## XmlXslSetOutputStream()

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXslSetOutputStream(
    xslctx *ctx,
    xmlostream *stream);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XSL context object
stream	IN	output stream object

### Returns

(xmlxsl) error code, XMLXSL\_SUCC [0] on success.

## XmlXslSetTextParam()

Set the `xslctx` output text parameter.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXslSetTextParam(  
    xslctx *ctx,  
    oratext *name,  
    oratext *value);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
<code>ctx</code>	IN	XSL context object
<code>name</code>	IN	name of top level parameter
<code>value</code>	IN	value of top level parameter

### Returns

(`xmlerr`) error code, `XMLERR_SUCC [0]` on success.

**See Also:** [XmlXslGetTextParam\(\)](#)



---

---

## Package XSLTVM APIs for C

Package XSLTVM implements the XSL Transformation (XSLT) language as specified in W3C Recommendation 16 November 1999. The XSLTVM package contains two interfaces.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Using XSLTVM](#)
- [XSLTC Interface](#)
- [XSLTVM Interface](#)

**See Also:**

- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## Using XSLTVM

XSLT Virtual Machine is the software implementation of a "CPU" designed to run compiled XSLT code. A concept of virtual machine assumes a compiler compiling XSLT stylesheets to a sequence of byte codes or machine instructions for the "XSLT CPU". The byte-code program is a platform-independent sequence of 2-byte units. It can be stored, cached and run on different XSLTVM. The XSLTVM uses the bytecode programs to transform instance XML documents. This approach clearly separates compile (design)-time from run-time computations and specifies a uniform way of exchanging data between instructions.

A typical scenario of using the package APIs has the following steps:

1. Create/Use an XML meta context object.

```
xctx = XmlCreate(, ...);
```

2. Create/Use an XSLT Compiler object.

```
comp = XmlXvmCreateComp(xctx);
```

3. Compile an XSLT stylesheets and cache the result bytecode.

```
code = XmlXvmCompileFile(comp, xslFile, baseuri, flags, );
```

4. Create/Use an XSLTVM object. The explicit stack size setting are needed when XSLTVM terminates with "... Stack Overflow" message or when smaller memory footprints are required (see `XmlXvmCreate`).

```
vm = XmlXvmCreate(xctx, "StringStack", 32, "NodeStack", 24, NULL);
```

5. Set a stylesheet bytecode to the XSLTVM object.

```
len = XmlXvmGetBytecodeLength(code, ); err =  
XmlXvmSetBytecodeBuffer(vm, code, len);
```

6. Transform an instance XML document.

```
err = XmlXvmTransformFile(vm, xmlFile, baseuri);
```

7. Clean.

```
XmlXvmDestroy(vm);  
XmlXvmDestroyComp(comp);  
XmlDestroy(xctx);
```

## XSLTC Interface

Table 13–1 summarizes the methods of available through the XSLTVM Interface.

**Table 13–1 Summary of XSLTC Methods; XSLTVM Package**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XmlXvmCompileBuffer()</a> on page 13-3	Compile an XSLT stylesheet from buffer into bytecode.
<a href="#">XmlXvmCompileDom()</a> on page 13-4	Compile an XSLT stylesheet from DOM into bytecode.
<a href="#">XmlXvmCompileFile()</a> on page 13-4	Compile an XSLT stylesheet from file into bytecode.
<a href="#">XmlXvmCompileURI()</a> on page 13-5	Compile XSLT stylesheet from URI into byte code.
<a href="#">XmlXvmCompileXPath()</a> on page 13-6	Compile an XPath expression.
<a href="#">XmlXvmCreateComp()</a> on page 13-6	Create an XSLT compiler.
<a href="#">XmlXvmDestroyComp()</a> on page 13-6	Destroy an XSLT compiler object.
<a href="#">XmlXvmGetBytecodeLength()</a> on page 13-7	Returns the bytecode length.

### XmlXvmCompileBuffer()

Compile an XSLT stylesheet from buffer into bytecode. Compiler flags could be one or more of the following:

- `XMLXVM_DEBUG` forces compiler to include debug information into the bytecode
- `XMLXVM_STRIPSPACE` is equivalent to `<xsl:strip-space elements="*" />`.

The generated bytecode resides in a compiler buffer which is freed when next stylesheet is compiled or when compiler object is deleted. Hence, if the bytecode is to be reused it should be copied into another location.

#### Syntax

```
ub2 *XmlXvmCompileBuffer(
    xmlxvmcomp *comp,
    oratext *buffer,
    ub4 length,
    oratext *baseURI,
    xmlxvmflag flags,
    xmlerr *error);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
comp	IN	compiler object
buffer	IN	pointer to buffer containing stylesheet document
length	IN	length of the stylesheet document in bytes
baseuri	IN	base URI of the document
flags	IN	flags for the current compilation
error	OUT	returned error code

**Returns**

(ub2 \*) bytecode or NULL on error

**See Also:** [XmlXvmCompileFile\(\)](#), [XmlXvmCompileURI\(\)](#), [XmlXvmCompileDom\(\)](#)

**XmlXvmCompileDom()**

Compile an XSLT stylesheet from DOM into bytecode. Compiler flags could be one or more of the following:

- XMLXVM\_DEBUG forces compiler to include debug information into the bytecode
- XMLXVM\_STRIPSPACE is equivalent to `<xsl:strip-space elements="*" />`.

The generated bytecode resides in a compiler buffer which is freed when next stylesheet is compiled or when compiler object is deleted. Hence, if the bytecode is to be reused it should be copied into another location.

**Syntax**

```
ub2 *XmlXvmCompileDom(
    xmlxvmcomp *comp,
    xmldocnode *root,
    xmlxvmflag flags,
    xmlerr *error);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
comp	IN	compiler object
root	IN	root element of the stylesheet DOM
flags	IN	flags for the current compilation
error	OUT	returned error code

**Returns**

(ub2 \*) bytecode or NULL on error

**See Also:** [XmlXvmCompileFile\(\)](#), [XmlXvmCompileBuffer\(\)](#), [XmlXvmCompileURI\(\)](#)

**XmlXvmCompileFile()**

Compile XSLT stylesheet from file into bytecode. Compiler flags could be one or more of the following:

- XMLXVM\_DEBUG forces compiler to include debug information into the bytecode
- XMLXVM\_STRIPSPACE is equivalent to `<xsl:strip-space elements="*" />`.

The generated bytecode resides in a compiler buffer which is freed when next stylesheet is compiled or when compiler object is deleted. Hence, if the bytecode is to be reused it should be copied into another location.

**Syntax**

```
ub2 *XmlXvmCompileFile(
```

```
xmlxvmcomp *comp,
oratext *path,
oratext *baseURI,
xmlxvmflag flags,
xmlerr *error);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
comp	IN	compiler object
path	IN	path of XSL stylesheet file
baseuri	IN	base URI of the document
flags	IN	flags for the current compilation
error	OUT	returned error code

### Returns

(ub2 \*) bytecode or NULL on error

**See Also:** [XmlXvmCompileURI\(\)](#), [XmlXvmCompileBuffer\(\)](#), [XmlXvmCompileDom\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmCompileURI()

Compile XSLT stylesheet from URI into bytecode. Compiler flags could be one or more of the following:

- XMLXVM\_DEBUG forces compiler to include debug information into the bytecode
- XMLXVM\_STRIPSPACE is equivalent to `<xsl:strip-space elements="*" />`.

The generated bytecode resides in a compiler buffer which is freed when next stylesheet is compiled or when compiler object is deleted. Hence, if the bytecode is to be reused it should be copied into another location.

### Syntax

```
ub2 *XmlXvmCompileURI(
xmlxvmcomp *comp,
oratext *uri,
xmlxvmflag flags,
xmlerr *error);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
comp	IN	compiler object
uri	IN	URI of the file that contains the XSL stylesheet
flags	IN	flags for the current compilation
error	OUT	returned error code

### Returns

(ub2 \*) bytecode or NULL on error

**See Also:** [XmlXvmCompileFile\(\)](#), [XmlXvmCompileBuffer\(\)](#), [XmlXvmCompileDom\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmCompileXPath()

Compiles an XPath expression. The optional `pfxmap` is used to map namespace prefixes to URIs in the XPath expression. It is an array of prefix, URI values, ending in NULL, and so on.

### Syntax

```
ub2 *XmlXvmCompileXPath(
    xmlxvmcomp *comp,
    oratext *xpath,
    oratext **pfxmap,
    xmlerr *error);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
comp	IN	compiler object
xpath	IN	XPath expression
pfxmap	IN	array of prefix-URI mappings
error	OUT	returned error code

### Returns

(ub2 \*) XPath expression bytecode or NULL on error

## XmlXvmCreateComp()

Create an XSLT compiler object. The XSLT compiler is used to compile XSLT stylesheets into bytecode.

### Syntax

```
xmlxvmcomp *XmlXvmCreateComp(
    xmlctx *ctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
ctx	IN	XML context

### Returns

(xmlxvmcomp \*) XSLT compiler object, or NULL on error

**See Also:** [XmlXvmDestroyComp\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmDestroyComp()

Destroys an XSLT compiler object

### Syntax

```
void XmlXvmDestroyComp(
    xmlxvmcomp *comp);
```

---

Parameter	In/Out	Description
comp	IN	XSLT compiler object

---

**See Also:** [XmlXvmCreateComp\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmGetBytecodeLength()

The bytecode length is needed when the bytecode is to be copied or when it is set into XSLTVM.

### Syntax

```
ub4 XmlXvmGetBytecodeLength(  
    ub2 *bytecode,  
    xmlerr *error);
```

---

Parameter	In/Out	Description
bytecode	IN	bytecode buffer
error	OUT	returned error code

---

### Returns

(ub4) The bytecode length in bytes.

---

## XSLTVM Interface

Table 13–2 summarizes the methods of available through the XSLTVM Interface.

**Table 13–2 Summary of XSLTVM Methods; Package XSLTVM**

Function	Summary
<a href="#">XMLXVM_DEBUG_F()</a> on page 13-9	XMLXSLTVM debug function.
<a href="#">XmlXvmCreate()</a> on page 13-9	Create an XSLT virtual machine.
<a href="#">XmlXvmDestroy()</a> on page 13-10	Destroys an XSLT virtual machine.
<a href="#">XmlXvmEvaluateXPath()</a> on page 13-10	Evaluate already-compiled XPath expression.
<a href="#">XmlXvmGetObjectBoolean()</a> on page 13-10	Get boolean value of XPath object.
<a href="#">XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNode()</a> on page 13-11	Get node from nodeset type XPathobject.
<a href="#">XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNum()</a> on page 13-11	Get number of nodes in nodeset type XPathobject.
<a href="#">XmlXvmGetObjectNumber()</a> on page 13-11	Get number from XPath object.
<a href="#">XmlXvmGetObjectString()</a> on page 13-12	Get string from XPath object.
<a href="#">XmlXvmGetObjectType()</a> on page 13-12	Get XPath object type.
<a href="#">XmlXvmGetOutputDom()</a> on page 13-13	Returns the output DOM.
<a href="#">XmlXvmResetParams()</a> on page 13-13	Resets the stylesheet top level text parameters.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetBaseURI()</a> on page 13-13	Sets the base URI for the XLTVM.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetBytecodeBuffer()</a> on page 13-14	Set the compiled bytecode.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetBytecodeFile()</a> on page 13-14	Set the compiled byte code from file.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetBytecodeURI()</a> on page 13-14	Set the compiled bytecode.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetDebugFunc()</a> on page 13-15	Set a callback function for debugging.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetOutputDom()</a> on page 13-15	Sets the XSLTVM to output document node.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetOutputEncoding()</a> on page 13-16	Sets the encoding for the XSLTVM output.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetOutputSax()</a> on page 13-16	Sets XSLTVM to output SAX.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetOutputStream()</a> on page 13-17	Set the XSLTVM output to a user-defined stream.
<a href="#">XmlXvmSetTextParam()</a> on page 13-17	Set the stylesheet top-level text parameter.
<a href="#">XmlXvmTransformBuffer()</a> on page 13-17	Run compiled XSLT stylesheet on XML document in memory.
<a href="#">XmlXvmTransformDom()</a> on page 13-18	Run compiled XSLT stylesheet on XML document as DOM.
<a href="#">XmlXvmTransformFile()</a> on page 13-18	Run compiled XSLT stylesheet on XML document in file.
<a href="#">XmlXvmTransformURI()</a> on page 13-19	Run compiled XSLT stylesheet on XML document from URI.

## XMLXVM\_DEBUG\_F()

Debug callback function for XSLT VM.

### Syntax

```
#define XMLXVM_DEBUG_F(func, line, file, obj, n)
void func(
    ub2 line,
    oratext *file,
    xvobj *obj,
    ub4 n)
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
line	IN	source stylesheet line number
file	IN	stylesheet filename
obj	IN	current VM object
n	IN	index of current node

**See Also:** [XmlXvmSetDebugFunc\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmCreate()

Create an XSLT virtual machine. Zero or more of the following XSLTVM properties could be set by using this API:

- "VMStack", size sets the size[Kbyte] of the main VM stack; default size is 4K.
- "NodeStack", size sets the size[Kbyte] of the node-stack; default size is 16K.
- "StringStack", size sets the size[Kbyte] of the string-stack; default size is 64K.

If the stack size is not specified the default size is used. The explicit stack size setting is needed when XSLTVM terminates with "Stack Overflow" message or when smaller memory footprints are required.

### Syntax

```
xmlxvm *XmlXvmCreate(
    xmlctx *xctx,
    list);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
xctx	IN	XML context
list	IN	NULL-terminated list of properties to set; can be empty

### Returns

(xmlxvm \*) XSLT virtual machine object, or NULL on error

**See Also:** [XmlXvmDestroy\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmDestroy()

Destroys an XSLT virtual machine

### Syntax

```
void XmlXvmDestroy(
    xmlxvm *vm);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object

**See Also:** [XmlXvmCreate\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmEvaluateXPath()

Evaluate already-compiled XPath expression

### Syntax

```
xvobj *XmlXvmEvaluateXPath(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    ub2 *bytecode,
    ub4 ctxpos,
    ub4 ctxsize,
    xmlnode *ctxnode);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	XSLTVM object
bytecode	IN	XPath expression bytecode
ctxpos	IN	current context position
ctxsize	IN	current context size
ctxnode	IN	current context node

### Returns

(xvobj \*) XPath object

## XmlXvmGetObjectBoolean()

Get boolean value of XPath object

### Syntax

```
boolean XmlXvmGetObjectBoolean(
    xvobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	object

**Returns**

(boolean) value of an XPath object

**See Also:** [XmlXvmGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNum\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

**XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNode()**

Get node from nodeset-type XPath object

**Syntax**

```
xmlnode *XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNode(
    xvmlnode *obj,
    ub4 i);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	object
i	IN	node index in nodeset

**Returns**

(xmlnode \*) The object type or values.

**See Also:** [XmlXvmGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNum\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectString\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

**XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNum()**

Get number of nodes in nodeset-type XPath object

**Syntax**

```
ub4 XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNum(
    xvmlnode *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	object

**Returns**

(ub4) number of nodes in nodeset

**See Also:** [XmlXvmGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNode\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectString\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

**XmlXvmGetObjectNumber()**

Get number from XPath object.

**Syntax**

```
double XmlXvmGetObjectNumber (
    xvmobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	object

**Returns**

(double) number

**See Also:** [XmlXvmGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNum\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectString\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

**XmlXvmGetObjectString()**

Get string from XPath object.

**Syntax**

```
oratext *XmlXvmGetObjectString (
    xvmobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	object

**Returns**

(oratext \*) string

**See Also:** [XmlXvmGetObjectType\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNum\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNode\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

**XmlXvmGetObjectType()**

Get XPath object type

**Syntax**

```
xmlxvmobjtype XmlXvmGetObjectType (
    xvmobj *obj);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
obj	IN	object

**Returns**

(xmlxvmobjtype) type-code for object

**See Also:** [XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNum\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNSetNode\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectString\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmGetObjectNumber\(\)](#), [XmlXvmGetObjectBoolean\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmGetOutputDom()

Returns the root node of the result DOM tree (if any). `XmlXvmSetOutputDom` has to be used before transformation to set the VM to output a DOM tree (the default VM output is a stream).

### Syntax

```
xmlfragnode *XmlXvmGetOutputDom(
    xmlxvm *vm);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object

### Returns

(`xmlfragnode *`) output DOM, or NULL in a case of SAX or Stream output.

**See Also:** [XmlXvmSetOutputDom\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmResetParams()

Resets the stylesheet top-level parameters with their default values.

### Syntax

```
void XmlXvmResetParams(
    xmlxvm *vm);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object

## XmlXvmSetBaseURI()

Sets the base URI for the XSLTVM. The baseuri is used by VM to the compose the path XML documents to be loaded for transformation using `document` or `XmlXvmTransformFile`.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXvmSetBaseURI(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    oratext *baseuri);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
baseuri	IN	VM base URI for reading and writing documents

### Returns

(`xmlerr`) error code.

## XmlXvmSetBytecodeBuffer()

Set the compiled bytecode from buffer. Any previously set bytecode is replaced. An XML transformation can't be performed if the stylesheet bytecode is not set. The VM doesn't copy the bytecode into internal buffer, hence the it shouldn't be freed before VM finishes using it.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXvmSetBytecodeBuffer(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    ub2 *buffer,
    size_t buflen);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	XSLT VM context
buffer	IN	user's buffer
buflen	IN	size of buffer, in bytes

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlXvmSetBytecodeFile\(\)](#), [XmlXvmSetBytecodeURI\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmSetBytecodeFile()

Set the compiled bytecode from file. Any previously set bytecode is replaced. An XML transformation can't be performed if the stylesheet bytecode is not set.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXvmSetBytecodeFile(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    oratext *path);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	XSLT VM context
path	IN	path of bytecode file

### Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlXvmSetBytecodeURI\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmSetBytecodeBuffer\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmSetBytecodeURI()

Set the compiled bytecode from URI. Any previously set bytecode is replaced. An XML transformation can't be performed if the stylesheet bytecode is not set.

## Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXvmSetBytecodeURI(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    oratext *uri);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	XSLT VM context
uri	IN	path of bytecode file

## Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

**See Also:** [XmlXvmSetBytecodeFile\(\)](#),  
[XmlXvmSetBytecodeBuffer\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmSetDebugFunc()

The user callback function is invoked by VM every time the execution reaches a new line in the XSLT stylesheet. The VM passes to the user the stylesheet file name, the line number, the current context nodes-set and the current node index in the node-set. IMPORTANT - the stylesheet has to be compiled with flag XMLXVM\_DEBUG.

## Syntax

```
#define XMLXVM_DEBUG_FUNC(func)
void func (ub2 line, oratext *filename, xvobj *obj, ub4 n)
xmlerr XmlXvmSetDebugFunc(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    XMLXVM_DEBUG_FUNC(debugcallback));
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	XSLT VM context
func	IN	callback function

## Returns

(xmlerr) numeric error code, XMLERR\_OK [0] on success

## XmlXvmSetOutputDom()

Sets the XSLTVM to output DOM. If `xmldocnode==NULL`, then the result DOM tree belongs to the VM object and is deleted when a new transformation is performed or when the VM object is deleted. If the result DOM tree is to be used for longer period of time then an `xmldocnode` has to be created and set to the VM object.

## Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXvmSetOutputDom(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    xmldocnode *doc);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
doc	IN	empty document

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code

**XmlXvmSetOutputEncoding()**

Sets the encoding for the XSLTVM stream output. If the input (data) encoding is different from the one set by this APIs then encoding conversion is performed. This APIs overrides the encoding set in the XSLT stylesheet (if any).

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlXvmSetOutputEncoding(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    oratext *encoding);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
encoding	IN	output encoding

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code.

**XmlXvmSetOutputSax()**

Set XSLTVM to output SAX. If the SAX callback interface object is provided the VM outputs the result document in a form of SAX events using the user specified callback functions.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlXvmSetOutputSax(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    xmlsaxcb *saxcb,
    void *saxctx);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
saxcb	IN	SAX callback object
saxctx	IN	SAX context

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code

## XmlXvmSetOutputStream()

Set the XSLTVM output to a user-defined stream. The default XSLTVM output is a stream. This APIs overrides the default stream with user specified APIs for writing.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXvmSetOutputStream(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    xmlostream *ostream);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
ostream	IN	stream object

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code.

## XmlXvmSetTextParam()

Set the stylesheet top-level text parameter. The parameter value set in the XSLT stylesheet is overwritten. Since the top-level parameters are reset with stylesheet values after each transformation, this APIs has to be called again.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXvmSetTextParam(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    oratext *name,
    oratext *value);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
name	IN	name of top-level parameter
value	IN	value of top-level parameter

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code, XMLERR\_SUCC [0] on success.

## XmlXvmTransformBuffer()

Run compiled XSLT stylesheet on XML document in memory. The compiled XSLT stylesheet (bytecode) should be set using XmlXvmSetBytecodeXXX prior to this call.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXvmTransformBuffer(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    oratext *buffer,
    ub4 length,
    oratext *baseURI);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
buffer	IN	NULL-terminated buffer that contains the XML document
length	IN	length of the XML document
baseURI	IN	base URI of XML document

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code.

**See Also:** [XmlXvmTransformFile\(\)](#), [XmlXvmTransformURI\(\)](#), [XmlXvmTransformDom\(\)](#)

**XmlXvmTransformDom()**

Run compiled XSLT stylesheet on XML document as DOM. The compiled XSLT stylesheet (bytecode) should be set using `XmlXvmSetBytecodeXXX` prior to this call.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlXvmTransformDom(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    xmldocnode *root);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
root	IN	root element of XML document's DOM

**Returns**

(xmlerr) error code.

**See Also:** [XmlXvmTransformFile\(\)](#), [XmlXvmTransformURI\(\)](#), [XmlXvmTransformBuffer\(\)](#)

**XmlXvmTransformFile()**

Run compiled XSLT stylesheet on XML document in file. The compiled XSLT stylesheet (bytecode) should be set using `XmlXvmSetBytecodeXXX` prior to this call.

**Syntax**

```
xmlerr XmlXvmTransformFile(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    oratext *path,
    oratext *baseURI);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
path	IN	path of XML document to transform

Parameter	In/Out	Description
baseURI	IN	base URI of XML document

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code

**See Also:** [XmlXvmTransformURI\(\)](#), [XmlXvmTransformBuffer\(\)](#), [XmlXvmTransformDom\(\)](#)

## XmlXvmTransformURI()

Run compiled XSLT stylesheet on XML document from URI. The compiled XSLT stylesheet (bytecode) should be set using `XmlXvmSetBytecodeXXX` prior to this call.

### Syntax

```
xmlerr XmlXvmTransformURI(
    xmlxvm *vm,
    oratext *uri);
```

Parameter	In/Out	Description
vm	IN	VM object
uri	IN	URI of XML document to transform

### Returns

(xmlerr) error code.

**See Also:** [XmlXvmTransformFile\(\)](#), [XmlXvmTransformBuffer\(\)](#), [XmlXvmTransformDom\(\)](#)



---

---

# Mapping of APIs used before Oracle Database 10g Release 1

This chapter maps the XML C APIs available in Oracle9i release to the Unified XML C APIs available in this release of Oracle Database.

The chapter contains these topics:

- [C Package Changes](#)
- [Initializing and Parsing Sequence Changes](#)
- [Datatype Mapping between oraxml and xml Packages](#)
- [Method Mapping between oraxml and xml Packages](#)

**See Also:** Format Models in *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*

## C Package Changes

Pre-existing C APIs were available through the `oraxml` package. It had the following characteristics:

- Specification is limited to a one-to-one mapping between the `xml` context (`xmlctx`) and an `xml` document. Only one document can be accessed by DOM at any one time, however the data of multiple documents can be concurrent.
- The APIs are not always consistent, and don't always follow the declarations of the `xmlctx`.

In contrast, the new unified C APIs solve these problems:

- Multiple independent documents share the `xmlctx`.
- All APIs conform to the declarations of the `xmlctx`.
- Each document can be accessed simultaneously by DOM until explicitly destroyed by an `XmlDestroy()` call.

## Initializing and Parsing Sequence Changes

The initialization and parsing of documents has changed in the Unified C API.

**Example A-1 Initializing and Parsing Sequence for the Pre-Unified C API, One Document at a Time**

The following pseudo-code demonstrates how to initialize and parse documents, one at a time, using the old C APIs. Contrast this with [Example A-2](#).

```
#include <oraxml.h>
uword err;
xmlctx *ctx = xmlinit(&err, options);
for (;;)
{
    err = xmlparse(ctx, URI, options);
    ...
    /* DOM operations */
    ...
    /* recycle memory from document */
    xmlclean(ctx);
}
xmlterm(ctx);
```

**Example A-2 Initializing and Parsing Sequence for the Unified C API, One Document at a Time**

The following pseudo-code demonstrates how to initialize and parse documents, one at a time, using the new C APIs. Contrast this with [Example A-1](#).

```
#include <xml.h>
xmlerr err;
xmlDocNode *doc;
xmlctx *xctx = XmlCreate(&err, options, NULL);
for (;;)
{
    doc = XmlLoadDom(xctx, &err, "URI", URI, NULL);
    ...
    /* DOM operations */
    ...
    XmlFreeDocument(xctx, doc);
}
XmlDestroy(xctx);
```

**Example A-3 Initializing and Parsing Sequence for the Pre-Unified C API, Multiple Documents and Simultaneous DOM Access**

The following pseudo-code demonstrates how to initialize and parse multiple documents with simultaneous DOM access using the old C APIs. Contrast this with [Example A-4](#).

```
xmlctx *ctx1 = xmlinitenc(&err, options);
xmlctx *ctx2 = xmlinitenc(&err, options);
err = xmlparse(ctx1, URI_1, options);
err = xmlparse(ctx2, URI_2, options);
...
/* DOM operations for both documents */
...
xmlterm(ctx1);
xmlterm(ctx2);
```

**Example A-4 Initializing and Parsing Sequence for the Unified C API, Multiple Documents and Simultaneous DOM Access**

The following pseudo-code example demonstrates how to initialize and parse multiple documents with simultaneous DOM access using the new C APIs. Contrast this with [Example A-3](#).

```
xmlDocnode *doc1;
xmlDocnode *doc2;
xmlctx *xctx = XmlCreate(&err, options, NULL);
doc1 = XmlLoadDom(xctx, &err, "URI", URI_1, NULL);
doc2 = XmlLoadDom(xctx, &err, "URI", URI_2, NULL);
...
/* DOM operations for both documents*/
...
XmlFreeDocument(xctx, doc1);
XmlFreeDocument(xctx, doc2);
...
XmlDestroy(xctx);
```

## Datatype Mapping between oraxml and xml Packages

[Table A-1](#) outlines the changes made to datatypes for the new C API.

**Table A-1 Datatypes Supported by oraxml Package versus xml Package**

oraxml Supported Datatype	xml Supported Datatype
uword	xmlerr
xmlacctype	xmlurlacc
xmlattrnode	xmlattrnode
xmlcdatanode	xmlcdatanode
xmlcommentnode	xmlcommentnode
xmlctx	xmlctx
xmlDocnode	xmlDocnode
xmlDomimp	Obsolete.Usexmlctx.
xmlDtdnode	xmlDtdnode
xmlelemnode	xmlelemnode
xmlentnode	xmlentnode
xmlentrefnode	xmlentrefnode
xmlflags	ub4
xmlfragnode	xmlfragnode
xmlhdl	xmlurlhdl
xmlmemcb	Use individual function pointers.
xmlnode	xmlnode
xmlnodes	xmlodelist, xmlnamedmap
xmlnotenode	xmlnotenode
xmlntype	xmlnodetype
xmlpflags	ub4

**Table A-1 (Cont.) Datatypes Supported by oraxml Package versus xml Package**

<b>oraxml Supported Datatype</b>	<b>xml Supported Datatype</b>
xmlpinode	xmlpinode
xmlsaxcb	xmlsaxcb
xmlstream	xmlstream, xmlstream
xmltextnode	xmltextnode
xpctx	xpctx
xpexpr	xpexpr
xpnset	Obsolete.UseXmlXPathGetObjectNSetsNum() and XmlXPathGetObjectNSetsNode().
xpnsetele	Obsolete.UseXmlXPathGetObjectNSetsNum() and XmlXPathGetObjectNSetsNode().
xpobj	xpobj
xpobjtyp	xmlxslobjtype
xslctx	xslctx
xsloutputmethod	xmlxsloutputmethod

## Method Mapping between oraxml and xml Packages

Table A-2 outlines the changes made to the methods of the new C API.

**Table A-2 Methods of the oraxml Package versus the xml Package**

<b>Package oraxml Method</b>	<b>Package xml Method(s)</b>
appendChild()	XmlDomAppendChild()
appendData()	XmlDomAppendData()
cloneNode()	XmlDomCloneNode()
createAttribute()	XmlDomCreateAttr()
createAttributeNS()	XmlDomCreateAttrNS()
createCDATASection()	XmlDomCreateCDATA()
createComment()	XmlDomCreateComment()
createDocument()	XmlCreateDocument()
createDocumentFragment()	XmlDomCreateFragment()
createDocumentNS()	XmlCreateDocument()
createDocumentType()	XmlCreateDTD()
createElement()	XmlDomCreateElem()
createElementNS()	XmlDomCreateElemNS()
createEntityReference()	XmlDomCreateEntityRef()
createProcessingInstruction()	XmlDomCreatePI()
createTextNode()	XmlDomCreateText()
deleteData()	XmlDomDeleteData()
freeElements()	XmlDomFreeNodeList()

**Table A-2 (Cont.) Methods of the oraxml Package versus the xml Package**

<b>Package oraxml Method</b>	<b>Package xml Method(s)</b>
getAttribute()	XmlDomGetAttr()
getAttributeIndex()	XmlDomGetAttrs(), XmlDomGetNodeMapItem()
getAttributeNode()	XmlDomGetAttrNode()
getAttributes()	XmlDomGetAttrs()
getAttrLocal()	XmlDomGetAttrLocal(), XmlDomGetAttrLocalLen()
getAttrName()	XmlDomGetAttrName()
getAttrNamespace()	XmlDomGetAttrURI(), XmlDomGetAttrURILen()
getAttrPrefix()	XmlDomGetAttrPrefix()
getAttrQualifiedName()	XmlDomGetAttrName()
getAttrSpecified()	XmlDomGetAttrSpecified()
getAttributeValue()	XmlDomGetAttrValue()
getCharData()	XmlDomGetCharData()
getChildNode()	XmlDomGetChildNode()
getChildNodes()	XmlDomGetChildNodes()
getContentModel()	XmlDomGetContentModel()
getDocType()	XmlDomGetDTD()
getDocTypeEntities()	XmlDomGetDTDEntities()
getDocTypeName()	XmlDomGetDTDName()
getDocTypeNotations()	XmlDomGetDTDNotations()
getDocument()	<b>Obsolete; document returned by XmlLoadDomxxxx() calls</b>
getDocumentElement()	XmlDomGetDoctElem()
getElementById()	XmlDomGetElemByID()
getElementsByTagName()	XmlDomGetElemsByTag()
getElementsByTagNameNS()	XmlDomGetElemsByTag()
getEncoding()	XmlDomGetEncoding()
getEntityNotation()	XmlDomGetEntityNotation()
getEntityPubID()	XmlDomGetEntityPubID()
getEntitySysID()	XmlDomGetEntitySysID()
getFirstChild()	XmlDomGetFirstChild()
getImplementation()	<b>Obsolete; use xmlctx instead of DOMImplementation</b>
getLastChild()	XmlDomGetLastChild()
getNamedItem()	XmlDomGetNamedItem()
getNextSibling()	XmlDomGetNextSibling()
getNodeLocal()	XmlDomGetNodeLocal(), XmlDomGetNodeLocalLen()
getNodeMapLength()	XmlDomGetNodeMapLength()
getNodeName()	XmlDomGetNodeName(), XmlDomGetNodeNameLen()
getNodeNamespace()	XmlDomGetNodeURI(), XmlDomGetNodeURILen()

**Table A-2 (Cont.) Methods of the oraxml Package versus the xml Package**

<b>Package oraxml Method</b>	<b>Package xml Method(s)</b>
getNodePrefix()	XmlDomGetNodePrefix()
getNodeQualifiedName()	XmlDomGetNodedName(), XmlDomGetNodedNameLen()
getNodeType()	XmlDomGetNodeType()
getNodeValue()	XmlDomGetNodeValue(), XmlDomGetNodeValueLen()
getNotationPubID()	XmlDomGetNotationPubID()
getNotationSysID()	XmlDomGetNotationSysID()
getOwnerDocument()	XmlDomGetOwnerDocument()
getParentNode()	XmlDomGetParentNode()
getPIData()	XmlDomGetPIData()
getPITarget()	XmlDomGetPITarget()
getPreviousSibling()	XmlDomGetPrevSibling()
getTagName()	XmlDomGetTagName()
hasAttributes()	XmlDomHasAttrs()
hasChildNodes()	XmlDomHasChildNodes()
hasFeature()	XmlHasFeature()
importNode()	XmlDomImportNode()
insertBefore()	XmlDomInsertBefore()
insertData()	XmlDomInsertData()
isSingleChar()	XmlIsSimple()
isStandalone()	XmlDomGetDecl()
isUnicode()	XmlDomIsUnicode()
nodeValid()	XmlDomValidate()
normalize()	XmlDomNormalize()
numAttributes()	XmlDomNumAttrs()
numChildNodes()	XmlDomNumChildNodes()
prefixToURI()	XmlDomPrefixToURI()
printBuffer()	XmlSaveDomBuffer()
printBufferEnc()	XmlSaveDomBuffer()
printCallback()	XmlSaveDomStream()
printCallbackEnc()	XmlSaveDomStream()
printSize()	XmlSaveDomSize()
printSizeEnc()	XmlSaveDomSize()
printStream()	XmlSaveDomStdio()
printStreamEnc()	XmlSaveDomStdio()
removeAttribute()	XmlDomRemoveAttr()
removeAttributeNode()	XmlDomRemoveAttrNode()
removeChild()	XmlDomRemoveChild()

**Table A-2 (Cont.) Methods of the oraxml Package versus the xml Package**

<b>Package oraxml Method</b>	<b>Package xml Method(s)</b>
removeNamedItem()	XmlDomRemoveNamedItem()
replaceChild()	XmlDomReplaceChild()
replaceData()	XmlDomReplaceData()
saveString2()	XmlDomSaveString2()
saveString()	XmlDomSaveString()
setAttribute()	XmlDomSetAttr()
setAttributeNode()	XmlDomSetAttrNode()
setAttrValue()	XmlDomSetAttrValue()
setCharData()	XmlDomSetCharData()
setNamedItem()	XmlDomSetNamedItem()
setNodeValue()	XmlDomSetNodeValue(), XmlDomSetNodeValueLen()
setPIData()	XmlDomSetPIData()
splitText()	XmlDomSplitText()
substringData()	XmlDomSubstringData()
xmlaccess()	XmlAccess()
xmlinit()	XmlCreate()
xmlinitenc()	XmlCreate()
xmlparse()	XmlLoadDomURI()
xmlparsebuf()	XmlLoadDomBuffer()
xmlparsedtd()	<b>Obsolete; use XML_LOAD_FLAG_DTD_ONLY flag in XmlLoadXXX() calls.</b>
xmlparsefile()	XmlLoadDomFile()
xmlparsestream()	XmlLoadDomStream()
xmlterm()	XmlDestroy()
xpevalxpathexpr()	XmlXPathEval()
xpfreexpathctx()	XmlXPathDeleteCtx()
xpgetbooleanval()	XmlXPathGetObjectBoolean()
xpgetfirstnsetelem()	XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNum()
xpgetnextnsetelem()	XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNum()
xpgetnsetelemnode()	XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNum()
xpgetnsetval()	XmlXPathGetObjectNSetNum()
xpgetnumval()	XmlXPathGetObjectNumber()
xpgetrtfragval()	XmlXPathGetObjectFragment()
xpgetstrval()	XmlXPathGetObjectString()
xpgetxobjtyp()	XmlXPathGetObjectType()
xpmakexpathctx()	XmlXPathCreateCtx()
xpparsexpathexpr()	XmlXPathParse()

**Table A-2 (Cont.) Methods of the oraxml Package versus the xml Package**

<b>Package oraxml Method</b>	<b>Package xml Method(s)</b>
xslgetbaseuri()	XmlXslGetBaseURI()
xslgetoutputdomctx()	XmlXslGetOutputDom()
xslgetoutputsax()	Unnecessary
xslgetoutputstream()	Unnecessary
xslgetresultdocfrag()	XmlXslGetOutputFragment()
xslgettextparam()	XmlXslGetTextParam()
xslgetxslctx()	Unnecessary
xslinit()	XmlXslCreateCtx()
xslprocess()	XmlXslProcess()
xslprocessex()	XmlXslProcess()
xslprocessxml()	XmlXslProcess()
xslprocessxmldocfrag()	XmlXslProcess()
xslresetallparams()	XmlXslResetAllParams()
xslsetoutputdomctx()	XmlXslSetOutputDom()
xslsetoutputencoding()	XmlXslSetOutputEncoding()
xslsetoutputmethod()	XmlXslSetOutputMethod()
xslsetoutputsax()	XmlXslSetOutputSax()
xslsetoutputsaxctx()	XmlXslSetOutputSax()
xslsetoutputstream()	XmlXslSetOutputStream()
xslsettextparam()	XmlXslSetTextParam()
xslterm()	XmlXslDeleteCtx()

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