

readme.md for @push.rocks/smartxml

a package for creating and parsing XML formatted files

Install

To start using @push.rocks/smartxml in your project, you'll first need to install it. This package is distributed via npm, so you can install it by running the following command in your project's root directory:

```
npm install @push.rocks/smartxml --save
```

Usage

Getting Started

First, ensure that your project is set up to use TypeScript and ESM syntax. Then, you can import `SmartXml` from @push.rocks/smartxml as follows:

```
import { SmartXml } from '@push.rocks/smartxml';
```

`SmartXml` provides two main functionalities: parsing XML formatted strings into JavaScript objects and vice versa, creating XML formatted strings from JavaScript objects.

Parsing XML String to Object

To parse an XML string to a JavaScript object, you can use the `parseXmlToObject` method. This method takes an XML string as its argument and returns a JavaScript object.

Here's a simple example:

```
const xmlString = `  
<note>  
  <to>Tove</to>  
  <from>Jani</from>  
  <heading>Reminder</heading>  
  <body>Don't forget me this weekend!</body>  
</note>  
`;  
  
const smartXml = new SmartXml();  
const resultObject = smartXml.parseXmlToObject(xmlString);  
  
console.log(resultObject);
```

Creating XML String from Object

Conversely, if you have a JavaScript object that you want to convert into an XML formatted string, you can use the `createXmlFromObject` method. This method accepts a JavaScript object and returns a string containing the XML representation of the object.

Here's an example:

```
const noteObject = {  
  note: {  
    to: 'Tove',  
    from: 'Jani',  
    heading: 'Reminder',  
    body: "Don't forget me this weekend!",  
  },  
};  
  
const smartXml = new SmartXml();  
const xmlString = smartXml.createXmlFromObject(noteObject);  
  
console.log(xmlString);
```

Advanced Usage

The `SmartXml` class is built on top of the `fast-xml-parser` library, which provides a lot of flexibility for both parsing and creation. For example, when creating XML from objects, you can control attributes, formatting, and more.

Let's look at a more complex example that includes XML attributes:

```
const complexObject = {
  note: {
    '@_id': '12345',
    '@_priority': 'high',
    to: 'Tove',
    from: { '@_domain': 'personal', '#text': 'Jani' },
    heading: {
      '@_style': 'bold',
      '#text': 'Reminder',
    },
    body: 'This is a special note for the weekend.',
  },
};

const smartXml = new SmartXml();
const complexXmlString = smartXml.createXmlFromObject(complexObject, {
  format: true,
});

console.log(complexXmlString);
```

This example demonstrates how to add attributes (using `"@_attributeName": "value"`) and mixed content (using `"#text": "text value"`) to your objects before converting them to XML.

Conclusion

The `@push.rocks/smartxml` package offers a straightforward and powerful means to work with XML in your JavaScript or TypeScript projects. By integrating it, you can easily convert between XML strings and JavaScript objects, allowing for efficient data processing and transmission in scenarios where XML is the preferred format. Whether you're building web services, APIs, or need to handle configuration files in XML, `SmartXml` offers the necessary tools to get the job done with minimal hassle.

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