Advanced Web Programming

XSLT Functions Reference

XSLT Functions

Element	Explanation
current()	Returns the current node
document()	Used to access the nodes in an external XML document
element-available()	Tests whether the element specified is supported by the XSLT processor
format-number()	Converts a number into a string
function-available()	Tests whether the function specified is supported by the XSLT processor
generate-id()	Returns a string value that uniquely identifies a specified node
key()	Returns a node-set using the index specified by an <xsl:key> element
system-property()	Returns the value of the system properties
unparsed-entity-uri()	Returns the URI of an unparsed entity

Inherited XPath Functions

(Node Set Functions)

Name	Description	Syntax
count()	Returns the number of nodes in a node-set	number=count(node-set)
id()	Selects elements by their unique ID	node-set=id(value)
last()	Returns the position number of the last node in the processed node list	number=last()
local-name()	Returns the local part of a node. A node usually consists of a prefix, a colon, followed by the local name	string=local-name(node)
name()	Returns the name of a node	string=name(node)
namespace-uri()	Returns the namespace URI of a specified node	uri=namespace-uri(node)
position()	Returns the position in the node list of the node that is currently being processed	number=position()

String Functions

Name	Description	Syntax and Example
concat()	Returns the concatenation of all its arguments	string=concat(val1, val2, ..) Example: concat('The',' ','XML') Result: 'The XML'
contains()	Returns true if the second string is contained within the first string, otherwise it returns false	bool=contains(val,substr) Example: contains('XML','X') Result: true

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Name	Description	Syntax and Example
normalize-space()	Removes leading and trailing spaces from a string	string=normalize-space(string) Example: normalize-space(' The XML ') Result: 'The XML'
starts-with()	Returns true if the first string starts with the second string, otherwise it returns false	bool=starts-with(string,substr) Example: starts-with('XML','X') Result: true
string()	Converts the value argument to a string	string(value) Example: string(314) Result: '314'
string-length()	Returns the number of characters in a string	number=string-length(string) Example: string-length('Beatles') Result: 7
substring()	Returns a part of the string in the string argument	string=substring(string,start,length) Example: substring('Beatles',1,4) Result: 'Beat'
substring-after()	Returns the part of the string in the string argument that occurs after the substring in the substr argument	string=substring-after(string,substr) Example: substring-after('12/10','/') Result: '10'
substring-before()	Returns the part of the string in the string argument that occurs before the substring in the substr argument	string=substring-before(string,substr) Example: substring-before('12/10','/') Result: '12'
translate()	Takes the value argument and replaces all occurrences of string1 with string2 and returns the modified string	string=translate(value,string1,string2) Example: translate('12:30',':','!') Result: '12!30'

Number Functions

Name	Description	Syntax and Example
ceiling()	Returns the smallest integer that is not less than the number argument	number=ceiling(number) Example: ceiling(3.14) Result: 4
floor()	Returns the largest integer that is not greater than the number argument	number=floor(number) Example: floor(3.14) Result: 3
number()	Converts the value argument to a number	number=number(value) Example: number('100') Result: 100

Name	Description	Syntax and Example
round()	Rounds the number argument to the nearest integer	integer=round(number) Example: round(3.14) Result: 3
sum()	Returns the total value of a set of numeric values in a node-set	number=sum(nodeset) Example: sum(/cd/price)

Boolean Functions

Name	Description	Syntax and Example
boolean()	Converts the value argument to Boolean and returns true or false	bool=boolean(value)
false()	Returns false	false() Example: number(false()) Result: 0
lang()	Returns true if the language argument matches the language of the the xsl:lang element, otherwise it returns false	bool=lang(language)
not()	Returns true if the condition argument is false, and false if the condition argument is true	bool=not(condition) Example: not(false())
true()	Returns true	true() Example: number(true()) Result: 1