We present highlights of Hinode observations of the X-ray and EUV corona, with emphasis on the results from the X-Ray Telescope (XRT) aboard Hinode. XRT observes the solar corona in wavelengths ranging from below 10 angstrom to beyond 200 angstrom, with the temperature range covering from below 1 MK up to beyond 10 MK. Thus XRT is capable of observing dynamic behavior of low-temperature (~1MK) coronal plasmas in the quiescent corona in addition to high-temperature (above 10 MK) plasmas created during the course of flares. Also, XRT is equipped with multiple temperature-analysis filters each inserted in the optical path of the telescope hence can perform temperature analysis with the filter-ratio method in the aforementioned continuous temperature range. So far, XRT has made various findings which may have relevance to the connection between the Sun and the heliosphere. These include (1) continuous outflow of plasmas from the edge of an active region that may contribute to a source of the slow solar wind, (2) frequent X-ray jets from the polar regions of the Sun, (3) high-angular resolution imaging of hot plasmas for eruptive events such as early stages of a CME and filament eruption(s), and (4) global temperature distribution across the full-Sun corona. Details of these observations will be presented and their relevance to the Sun-heliosphere connection will be discussed.