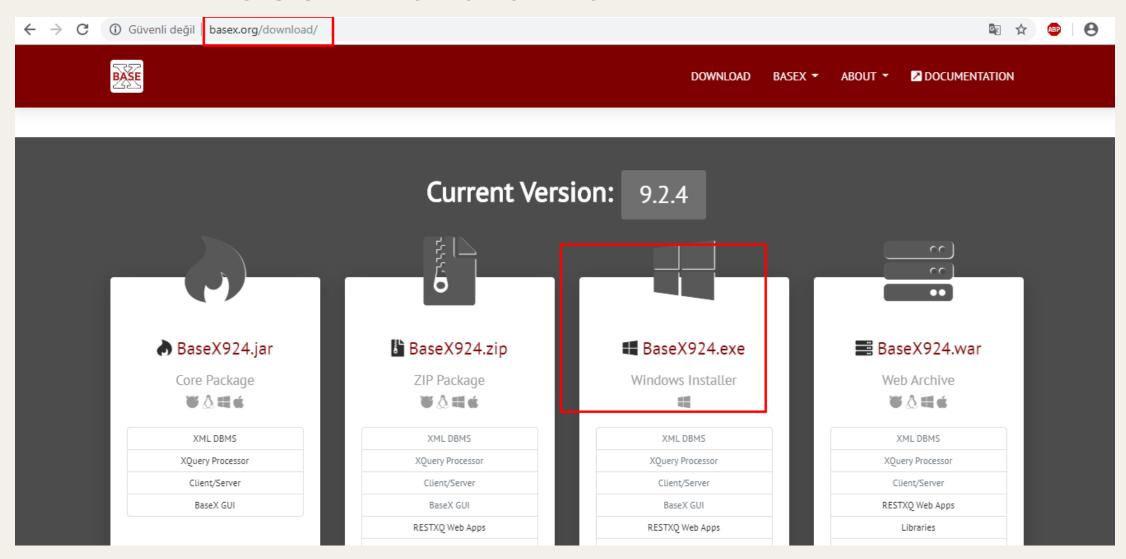
Lab-8

Xquery yapısı ve örnekleri.

Xquery Nedir?

- * W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) standartı.
- ❖ Bir sorgulama dili (Q.L.)
- * XML dosyaları içerisinde arama yapabilmek için geliştirilmiştir yapısal bir dil.
- ❖ tag (<book></book>, <fname></Iname>) üzerinde arama gerçekleştiren bir yapı.
- ❖ Veritabanı için SQL ne ise, XML için de Xquery o.
- SQL ifadelerinin tamamını Xquery'de de gerçekleyebiliyoruz.
- ❖ Web servislerinden bilgi çıkarımında çok daha kullanışlı.
- Relational Algebra yok!
- Relation yok!

BaseX Kurulumu



Root Element: bookstore

Element: book, title, author, year, price. book ->parent title, author, year, price -> child

Attribute: category

```
▼<bookstore>
 ▼<book category="cooking">
    <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
    <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
    <year>2005</year>
    <price>30.00</price>
  </book>
 ▼<book category="children">
    <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
    <author>J K. Rowling</author>
    <year>2005</year>
    <price>29.99</price>
  </book>
 ▼<book category="web">
    <title lang="en">XQuery Kick Start</title>
    <author>James McGovern</author>
    <author>Per Bothner</author>
    <author>Kurt Cagle</author>
    <author>James Linn</author>
    <author>Vaidyanathan Nagarajan</author>
    <year>2003
    <price>49.99</price>
  </book>
 ▼<book category="web" cover="paperback">
    <title lang="en">Learning XML</title>
    <author>Erik T. Ray</author>
    <year>2003
    <price>39.95</price>
  </book>
 </bookstore>
```

Company.xml Tanıtımı

Root Element: company

Element: employee, department, dname, dnum

Attribute: dnumber, ssn, dep_no

```
<company>
     <employee ssn="888665555">
          <fname>James</fname>
          <minit>E</minit>
          <lr><lname>Borg</lname></lr>
          <bdd><bdate>10-NOV-27</bdate></bdate>
          <address>450 Stone, Houston, TX</address>
          <sex>M</sex>
         <salary>55000</salary>
          <superssn>null</superssn>
          <dno>1</dno>
     </employee>
     <department dnumber="5">
          <dname>Research</dname>
          <mgrssn>333445555</mgrssn>
          <mgrstartdate>22-MAY-78</mgrstartdate>
     </department>
     <dept locations dnumber="1" dlocation="Houston" />
     ct pnumber="1">
          <pname>ProductX</pname>
          <plocation>Bellaire</plocation>
          <dnum>5</dnum>
     </project>
     <dependent dep no="1">
          <essn>333445555</essn>
          <dependent name>Alice</dependent name>
         <sex>F</sex>
          <bdd><bdate>05-APR-76</bdate></bdate>
          <relationship>Daughter</relationship>
     </dependent>
     <works on essn="123456789" pno="1">
          <hours>32.5</hours>
     </works on>
 </company>
```

Table 4-1. Simple path expressions

Example	Return value
<pre>doc("catalog.xml")/catalog</pre>	The catalog element that is the outermost element of the document
<pre>doc("catalog.xml")//product</pre>	All product elements anywhere in the document
<pre>doc("catalog.xml")//product/@dept</pre>	All dept attributes of product elements in the document
<pre>doc("catalog.xml")/catalog/*</pre>	All child elements of catalog
<pre>doc("catalog.xml")/catalog/*/number</pre>	All number elements that are grandchildren of catalog

XQUERY FLWOR ifadeleri

o **For**: Bir düğüm dizisini seçer.

o Let: Bir değişkene diziyi atar.

o Where: Düğümleri filtreler.

Order by: Düğümleri sıralar

o Return: Sonuçları döndürür.

Xquery Örnekleri

Örnek 1:

Tüm çalışanların bilgilerini Xpath ve Xquery ile bulunuz.

SELECT * FROM employee;

Xpath: doc("company.xml")/company/employee

Xquery: for \$x in doc("company.xml")/company/employee

return \$x

Satırları görünmez yapmak istediğimizde;

(: Comment :)

Örnek 2:

Şirkette olan departmanların isimlerini bulan Xquery sorgusunu yazınız.

SELECT dname **FROM** department;

for \$x in doc("company.xml")/company/department
 return \$x/dname

Örnek 3:

'Seattle' da oturan işçinin/işçilerin adını ve doğum tarihini listeleyen Xquery sorgusunu yazınız.

```
SELECT fname, bdate
```

FROM employee

WHERE address LIKE '%Seattle%';

for \$x in doc("company.xml")/company/employee[matches(address,'Seattle')]

return \$x/fname | \$x/bdate

```
<fname>Jon</fname>
<bdate>22-AUG-1964</bdate>
<fname>Ray</fname>
<bdate>16-AUG-1949</bdate>
```

Tag'siz listelemek istersek : return data(\$x/fname | \$x/bdate)

Jon 22-AUG-1964 Ray 16-AUG-1949

Örnek 4:

İsmi 'Franklin Wong' olan çalışanın çalıştığı projelerin numaralarını listeleyen Xquery sorgusunu yazınız.

SELECT pno **FROM** employee, works_on

WHERE fname = 'Franklin' **AND** lname = 'Wong' **AND** essn = ssn;

```
let $com := doc("company.xml")
for $emp in $com//employee
                                                       NOT: attribute'ler @ ile belirtilir.
       let $ad := $emp/fname
       let $soyad := $emp/lname
       let t := \frac{\text{semp}}{a} sn
for $wo in $com//works on
       let setc := swo/aessn
where
       $ad = 'Franklin' and $soyad = 'Wong' and $tc = $etc
return $wo/apno
```

Örnek 5:

Şirketin satış departmanının ("Sales") hangi şehir(ler)de ofisi olduğunu bulan Xquery sorguyu yazınız. Şehirleri alfabetik olarak sıralayın.

SELECT dlocation **FROM** department d, dept_locations dl

WHERE dname = 'Sales' **AND** d.dnumber=dl.dnumber;

```
let $com := doc("company.xml")
for $dep in $com//department
       let $disim := $dep/dname
       let $dn1 := $dep/a dnumber
for $loc in $com//dept locations
       let $dn2 := $loc/@dnumber
       let $dloc := $loc/@dlocation
where
       sdisim = 'Sales' and sdn1 = sdn2
order by $dloc
return $dloc
```

Örnek 6:

'Elizabeth' isminde akrabası olan çalışanın yöneticisinin (supervisor) adını ve soyadını bulan Xquery sorgusunu yazınız.

```
SELECT e2.fname, e2.lname FROM employee e1, employee e2, dependent d
WHERE d.dependent_name = 'Elizabeth' AND d.essn = e1.ssn AND e1.superssn =e2.ssn;
         let $com := doc("company.xml")
         for $emp in $com//employee
                 let $etc := $emp/@ssn
                 let $e stc := $emp/superssn
         for $dep in $com//dependent
                 let $disim := $dep/dependent name
                 let $d tc := $dep/essn
         for $sup in $com//employee
                 let stc := \sup/asn
                 let $sad := $sup/fname
                 let $ssoyad := $sup/lname
         where
                 $\disim = 'Elizabeth' and $\d tc = \$\etc and $\eta \\ \stc = \$\stc
         return $sad | $ssoyad
```

Örnek 7:

«OperatingSystems» isimli projede çalışanların ve «Software» departmanında çalışanların ad, soyad

bilgilerini bulan Xquery sorgusunu yazınız.

SELECT fname, Iname
FROM employee e, project p, works_on wo
WHERE pname = 'OperatingSystems'
AND p.pnumber = wo.pno AND wo.essn = e.ssn

INTERSECT

SELECT fname, Iname FROM employee e, department d WHERE dname = 'Software' AND e.dno = d.dnumber;

```
let $com := doc("company.xml")
for $proje in $com//project
    let $pro no := $proje/@pnumber
    let $pro_isim := $proje/pname
for $wo in $com//works on
    let $wo pno := $wo/@pno
    let $wo tc := $wo/@essn
for $emp in $com//employee
   let t := \frac{\text{semp}}{a} ssn
   let $ad := $emp/fname
    let $soyad := $emp/lname
    let $e dno := $emp/dno
for $dep in $com//department
   let $d no := $dep/@dnumber
   let $d isim := $dep/dname
where
    $pro isim = 'OperatingSystems' and
    pro no = pro and
    tc = wo tc and
    $d isim = 'Software' and
    d no = e dno
return $ad | $soyad
```

SON