

COMP207

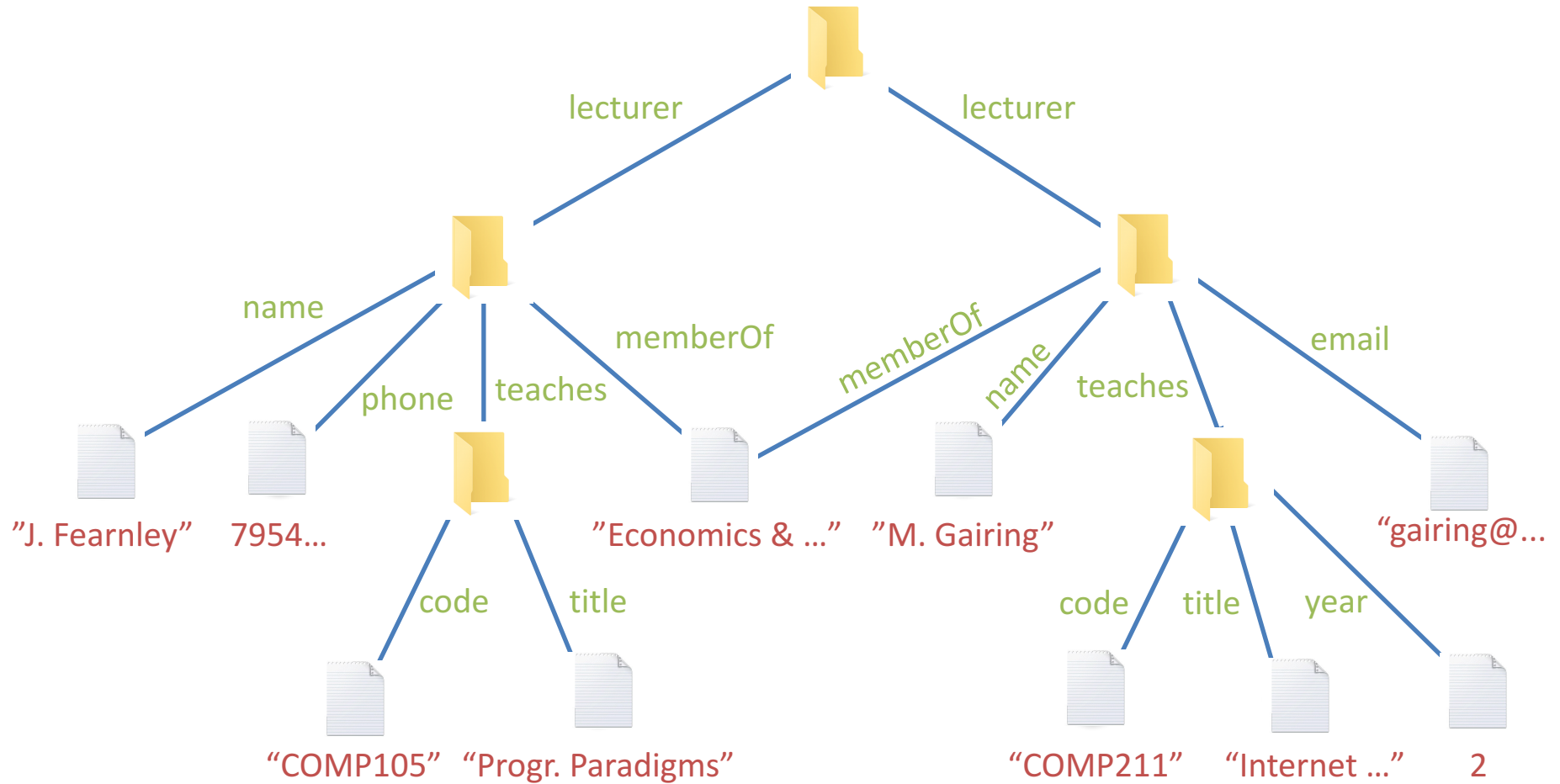
Database Development

Lecture 22

Beyond Relational Data:
Querying XML Using Xpath and XQuery

Example

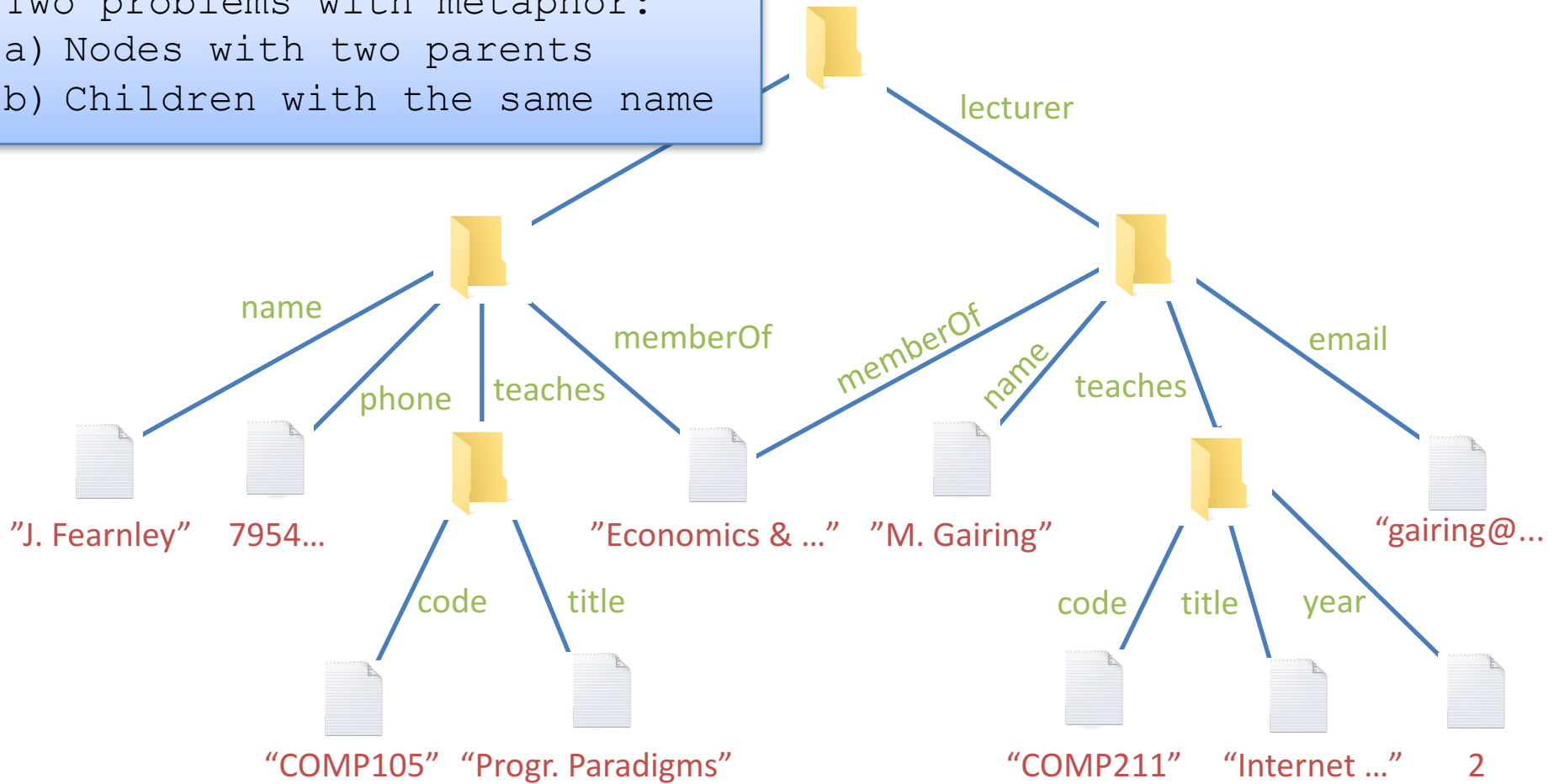
(from last time)



Example

(from last time)

Two problems with metaphor:
a) Nodes with two parents
b) Children with the same name



XPath Expressions (Review)

- Path expression:

Axis: tells us where to proceed (to a child/descendant/ancestor/...)

Name of a tag, name of an attribute, or wildcard (*)

`/axis1::E1[C1]/axis2::E2[C2]/axis3::E3[C3]/.../axisn::En[Cn]`

Condition: proceed to node only if this condition is satisfied

- Selects all nodes (or values) that can be reached by following the path

Navigation Axes

- An axis determines the next item on the path:

If axis _i is...	then E _i is the name of...
attribute	an attribute
child	any child
descendant	any proper descendant
descendant-or-self	any descendant
ancestor	any proper ancestor
following-sibling	any sibling to the right
preceding-sibling	any sibling to the left

@ is a shorthand for "attribute::"

Default, "child::" can be omitted

Instead of /descendant-or-self:E
we write //E

Navigation Axes

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If axis _i is...	then E _i is the name of...	
attribute	an attribute	@ is a shorthand for "attribute::"
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descendant	any proper descendant	Instead of /descendant-or-self:E we write //E
descendant-or-self	any descendant	
ancestor	any proper ancestor	
following-sibling	any sibling to the right	
preceding-sibling	any sibling to the left	
parent	the parent	.. is a shorthand for "parent::"

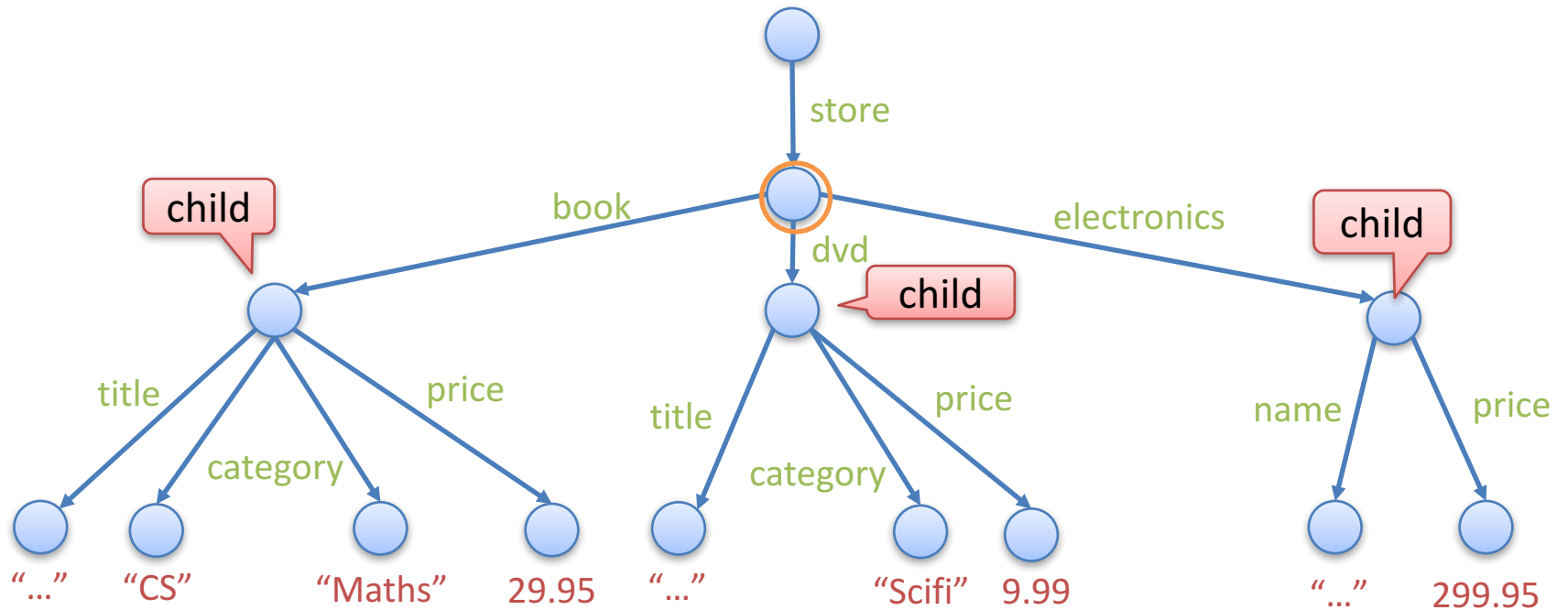
Navigation Axes

- An axis determines the next item on the path:

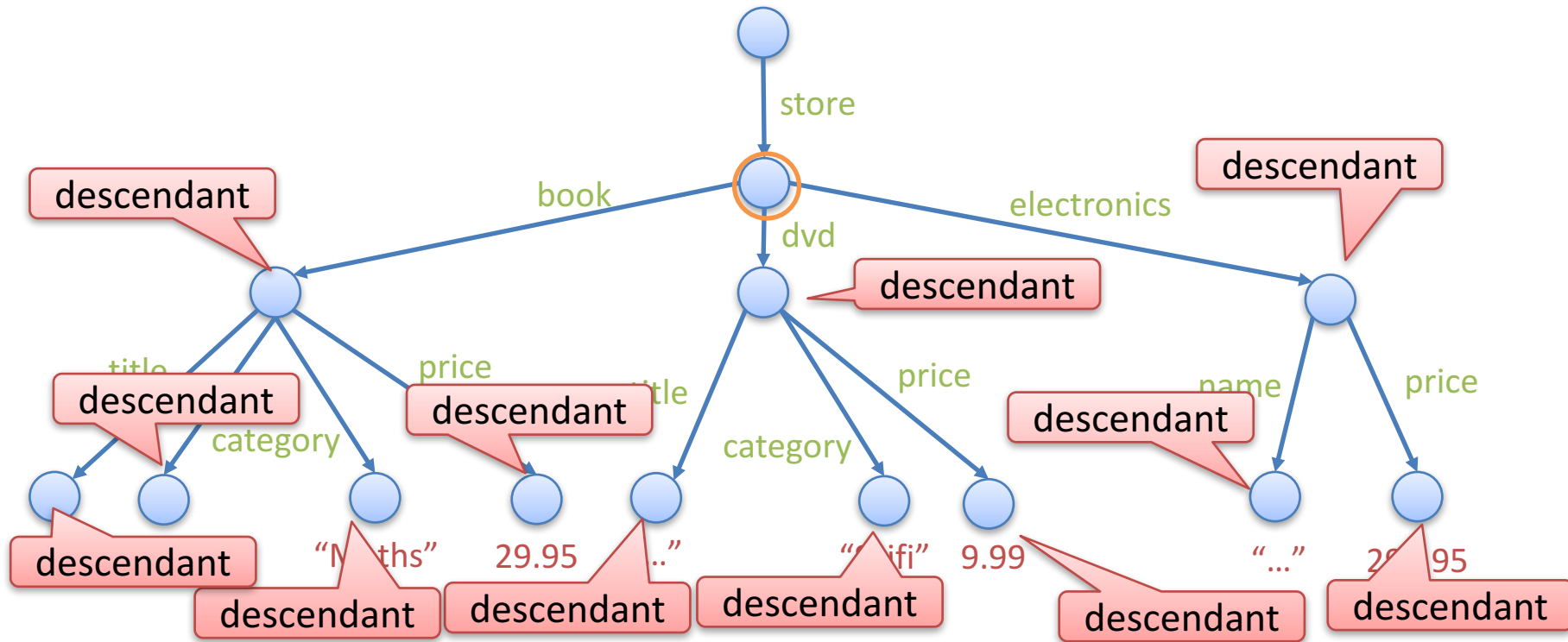
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- Red axes:** Reverse axes (i.e. nodes are ordered in reverse of document order)

Definition



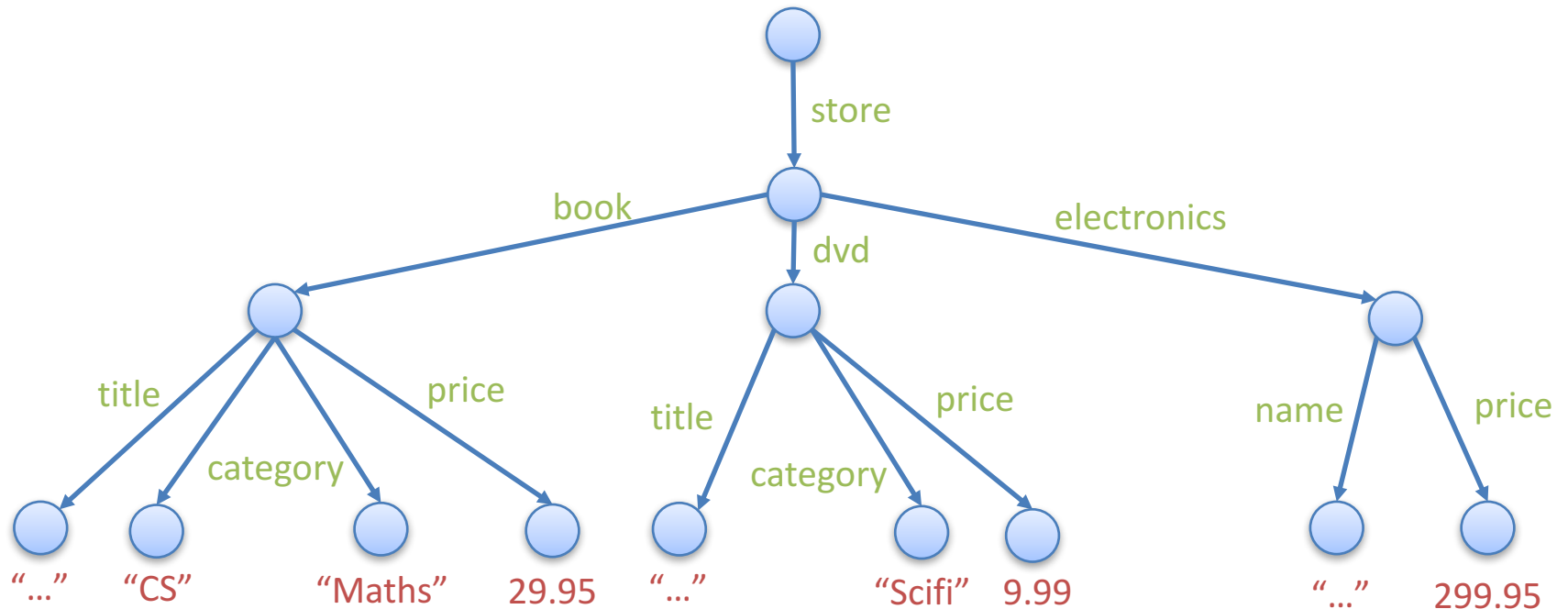
Definition



- Child is 1 outgoing arrow away
- Descendant is any number of outgoing arrows away (but at least 1)
- x is the parent of $y \Leftrightarrow y$ is the child of x
- x is the ancestor of $y \Leftrightarrow y$ is the descendant of x

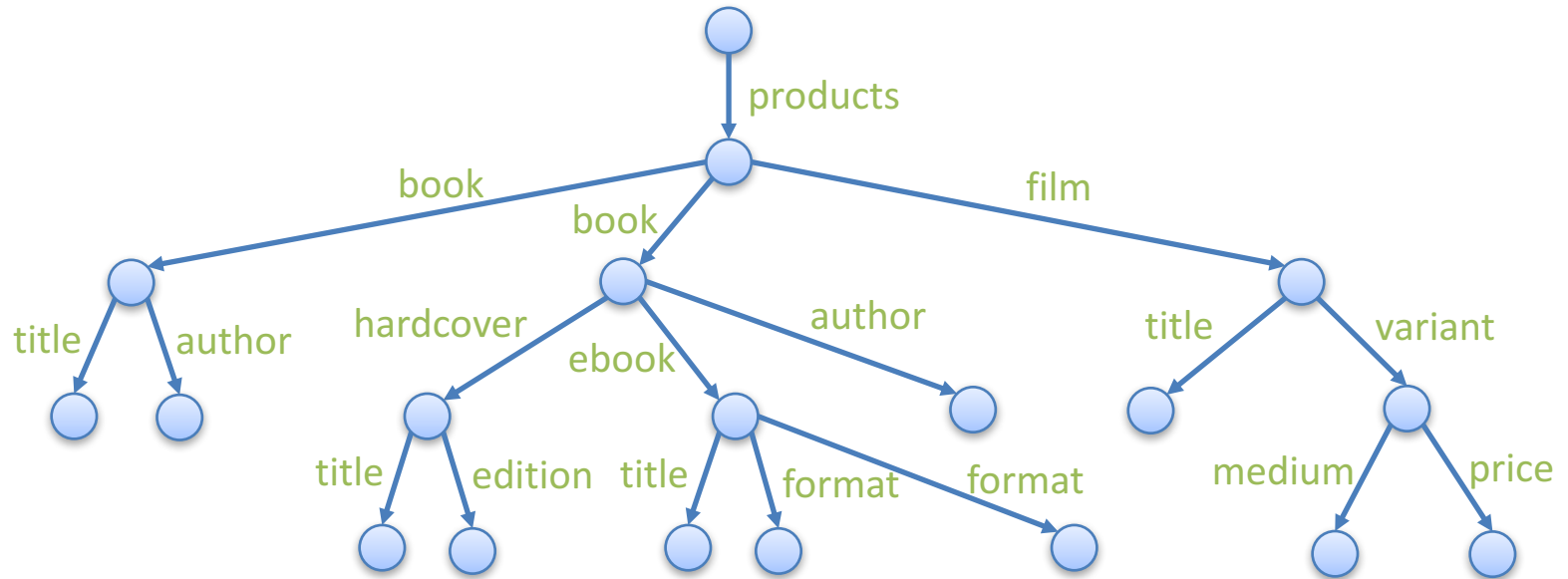
Example

(from previous lecture)



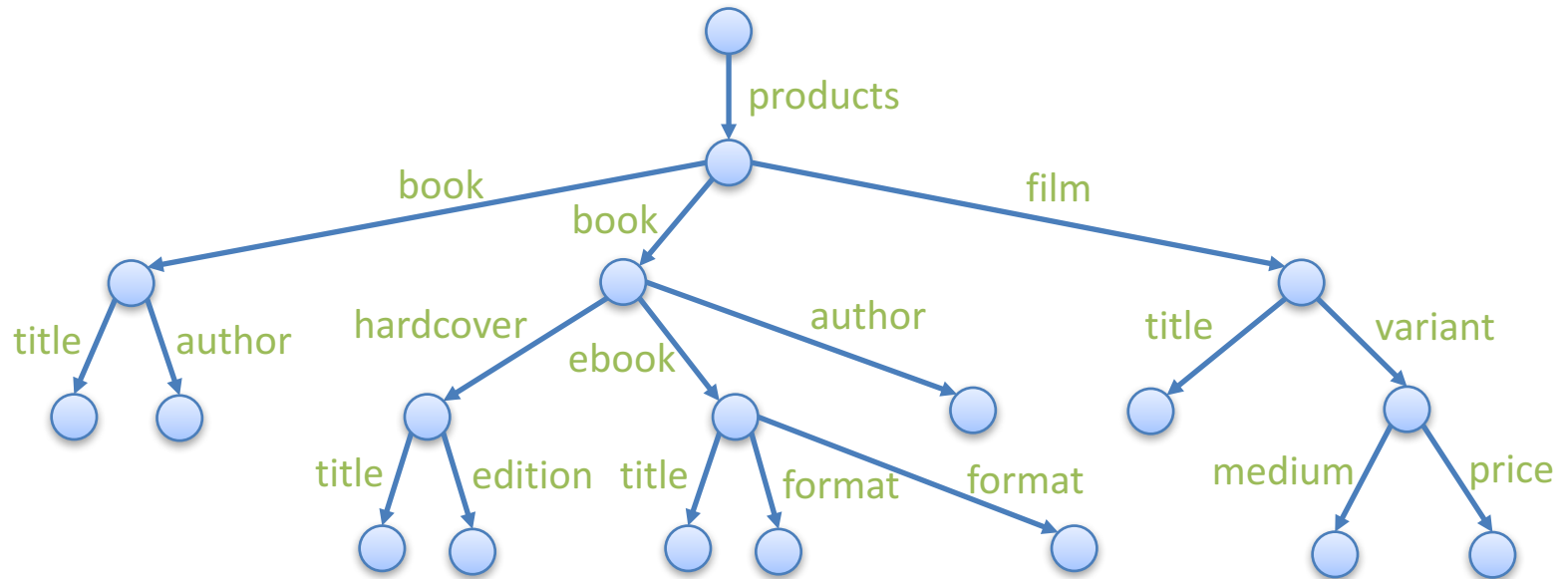
- `//book[category="CS"]/title`
All titles of books in category "CS"
- `//*[(category="CS" or category="Scifi") and price <= 30]`
All products in category "CS" or "Scifi", with a price of at most £30

Exercise (5 min)



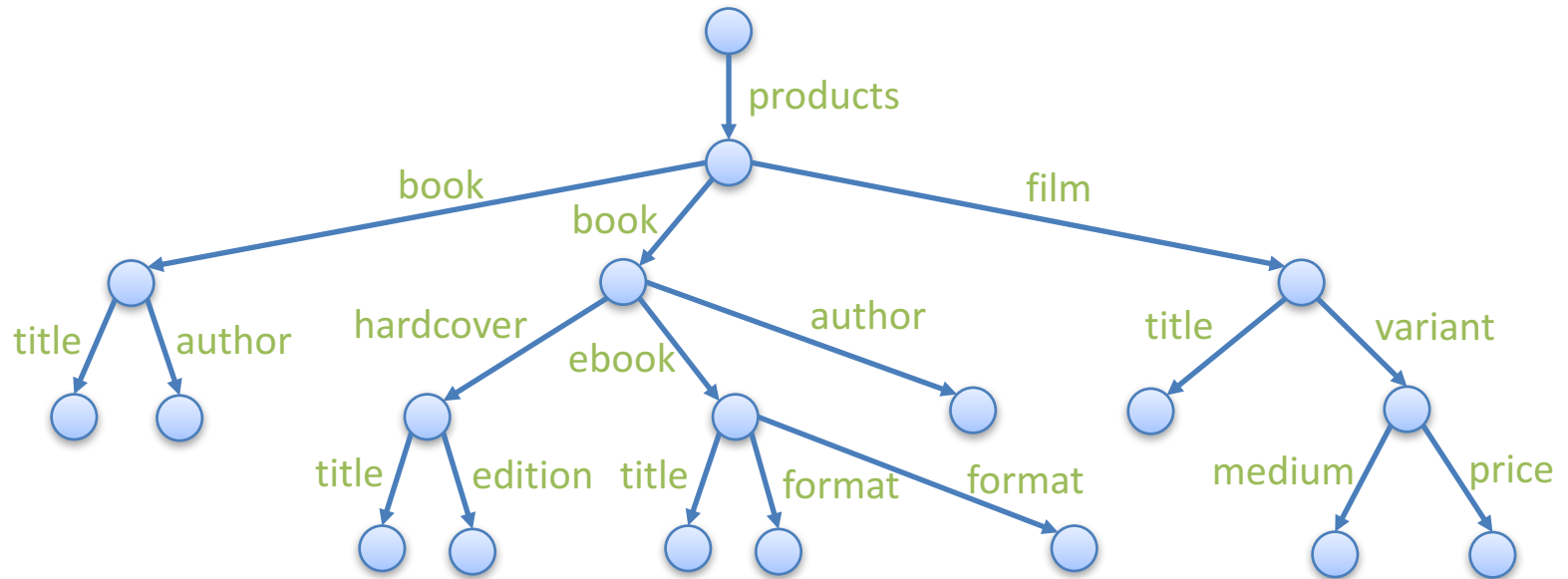
- Write XPath expressions that:
 - return the titles of all books
 - return the authors of all books who have an ebook with format “epub”
 - return the authors of all “epub” ebooks with title “Databases”

Possible Solutions



- Return the titles of all books:
`/products/book//title`
- Return the authors of all books who have an ebook with format “epub”:
`/products/book[ebook/format="epub"]/author`

Possible Solutions 2



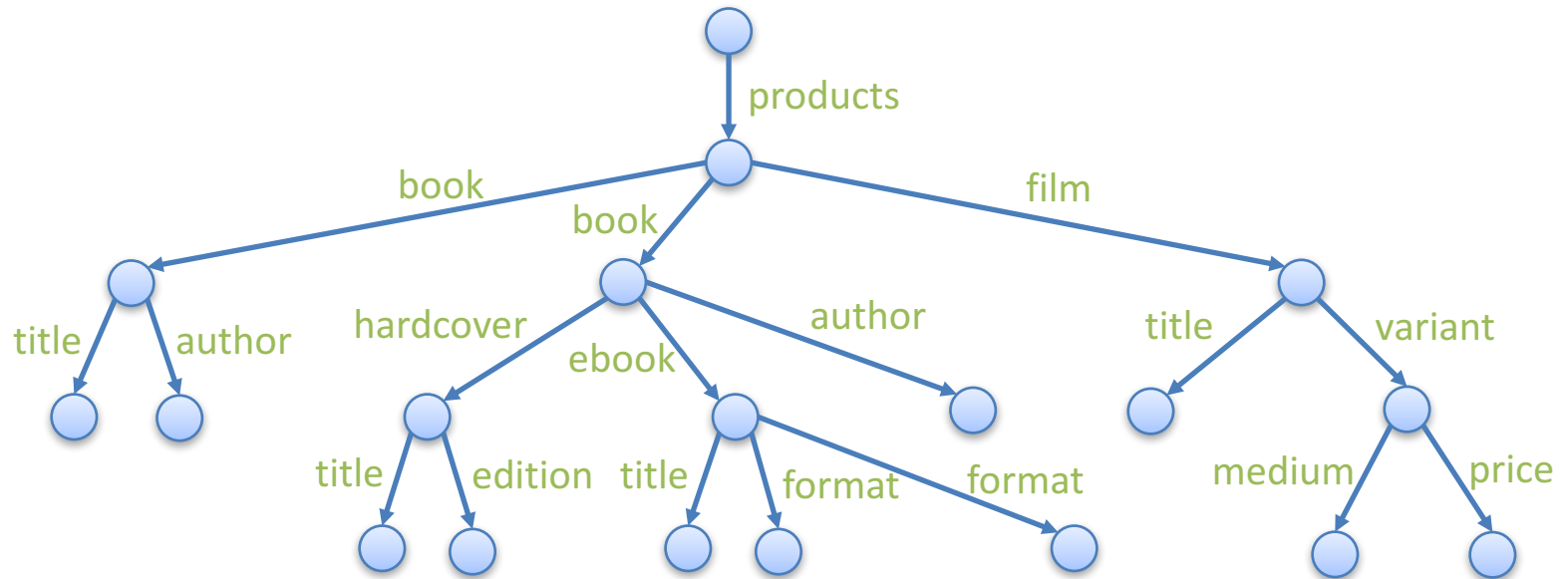
- Return the authors of all “epub” ebooks with title “Databases”

/products

/book[ebook/format = "epub" and ebook/title="Databases"]

/author

Possible Solutions 2



- Return the authors of all “epub” ebooks with title “Databases”

/products

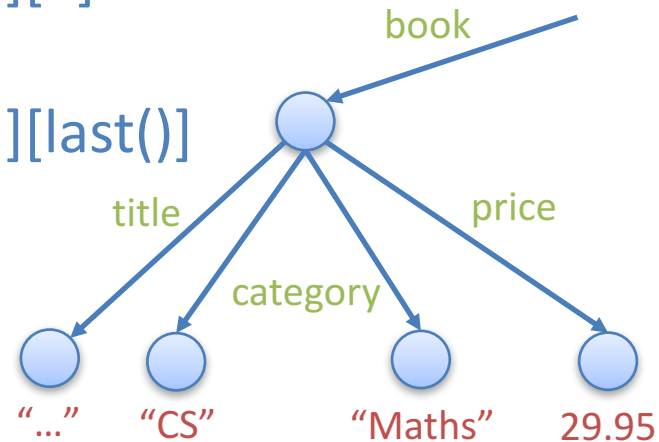
/book/ebook[format = "epub" and title="Databases"]/..

/author

More Conditions

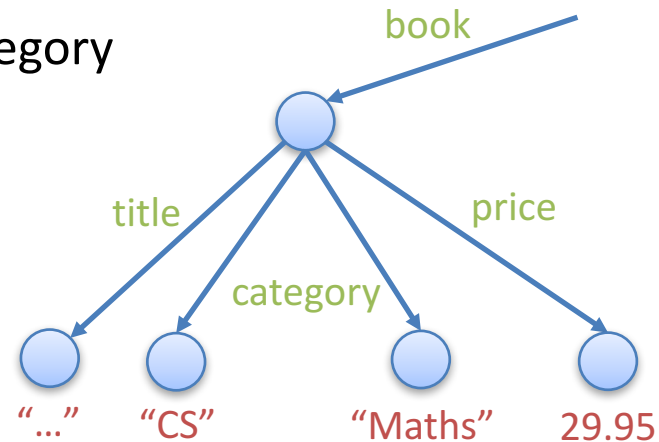
Integer

- **...E[i]**: true if current node is the *i*-th E-child of its parent
 - `//*[category="CS" or category="Scifi"][1]`
Returns the first item in “CS” or “Scifi”
 - `//*[category="CS" or category="Scifi"][last()]`
Returns the last item in “CS” or “Scifi”
 - `//book[category[1]="CS"]/title`
Returns the title of each book whose first category is “CS”
 - `//book[1]/following-sibling::*[1]`
finds the item after the first book in document order
 - `//*[.="Maths"]/preceding-sibling::*[1]`
finds the element preceding an element containing “Maths”

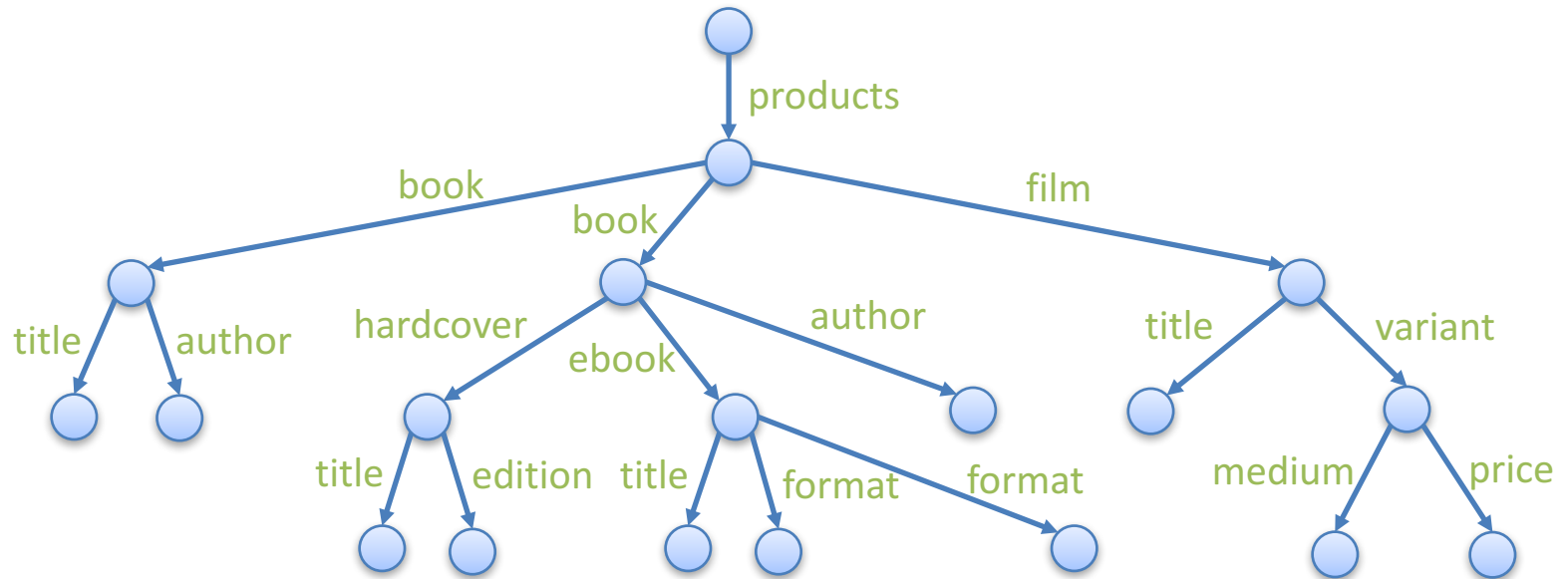


Boolean Conversions

- **...E[xpath]**: true iff the xpath gives a non-empty node-set
 - `//books[category]/title`
Returns the prices of all books that has a category
 - `//book[@price]`
returns a book if it has a price attribute
- **...E[string]**: true iff string is not ""



Possible Solutions 2



- Return the authors of all “epub” ebooks with title “Databases”

/products

/book[ebook[format = "epub" and title="Databases"]]

/author

“Real” XPath

- We’ve only covered the basics of XPath
- XPath has many more features
 - Datatypes
 - Text nodes (to extract the text enclosed in leaf elements)
 - Other node tests
 - Built-in functions to perform arithmetic, operations on strings, etc.
 - ...
- More information:
 - <https://www.w3.org/TR/xpath-31/>

The Role of XPath

- Not used as a query language itself
 - Used for other languages
 - Examples: XQuery, XMLSchema, ...
- Purpose: **select items** in an XML document
- Compare with attributes in relational databases, which select items in relations

```
SELECT S.name, E.module_code  
FROM Students S, EnrolledIn E  
WHERE S.sid = E.sid;
```

```
/students/student/name  
/enrolledIn/module/code
```

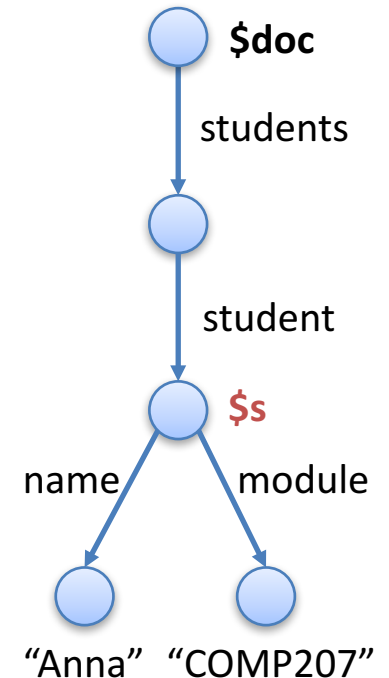
XQuery

XQuery

- Extension of XPath by SQL-like features
 - Every XPath expression is an XQuery expression
- More general XQueries: **FLWR** expressions

L et clause	let \$doc := doc("students.xml")
F or clause	for \$s in \$doc /students/student
W here clause	where \$s /module = "COMP207"
R eturn clause	return \$s /name

Case sensitive!



- Return lists of values/nodes ... document-order

FLWR Expressions

- Structure:

Some interpreters require
at least one *let* clause

for clauses &
let clauses

} any number,
interleaved arbitrarily

where clause

} optional

return clause

} mandatory

- Extreme case:

```
return <greeting>Hello World!</greeting>
```

```
let $hello := <greeting>Hello World!</greeting>  
return $hello
```

Let Clauses

let variable := XQuery expression

- Assigns the result of **XQuery expression** to **variable**

- Examples:

`doc("students.xml")` is an XPath that returns the document node of “students.xml”

- `let $doc := doc("students.xml")`
 - `let $student_names := $doc/students/student/name`
- Variable names:
 - Start with \$ (e.g., \$doc, \$x, \$student)

For Clauses

for **variable** in **XQuery expression**

- Execution:
 - Consider each item in the result of **XQuery expression** in turn (same order as in the result)
 - For each item, assign it to **variable** & execute whatever follows the *for* clause
- Examples:
 - for \$s in \$doc/students/student
 - for \$name in \$doc//student[module="COMP207"]/name

Where Clauses

where **condition 1, condition 2, ...**

- Execution:
 - Evaluate all the conditions
 - If the conditions are true, then execute the return clause
- Conditions
 - e.g. comparison between XPath and constant
- Example:
 - where \$s/module = “COMP207”
 - where \$s/year > 2

Existential semantics again!

Summary

- A number of languages have been proposed and defined for processing XML
- XPath: allows us to select items
- XQuery: extends XPath by SQL-like features
 - FLWR expressions (today)
 - Many more features
- Try it out: various XQuery processors available
 - Online, as command line tools, or as libraries for various programming languages
 - E.g., Zorba (<http://www.zorba.io>)