Web Data Models

XPath: Syntax, Semantics Silviu Maniu



XPath

- once we have an XML document, we want to query it and retrieve data
- XPath: query language to select a sequence of nodes from an XML
- W3C standard also used in other standards (XQuery, XSLT, XPointer, XLink, ...); supported by every modern browser

XPath

 XPath is a navigational language — specifies how the XML documents should be traversed

 Main issue: big volume of nodes can be extracted via XPath, so efficient processing is still an ongoing challenge

Lecture Outline

- XPath axes
- XPath tests
- XPath nodes

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Q1 = /bib/book/title
<bib>
 <book>
   <author>Abiteboul</author>
   <author>Hull</author>
   <author>Vianu</author>
   <title>Foundations of Databases</title>
   <year>1995
 </book>
 <book>
   <author>Ullmann
   <title>Principles of Database and Knowledge Base Systems</title>
   <year>1998
 </book>
</bib>
```

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<del>Q1 = /bib/</del>book/title
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   <year>1998
 </book>
</bib>
```

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Q1 = /bib/book/title
<bi>bib>
 <book>
   <author>Abiteboul</author>
                                    R1 = <title>Foundations of
   <author>Hull</author>
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   <author>Vianu</author>
  <title>Foundations of Databases</title>
                                    R2 = <title>Principles of
                                     Database and Knowledge Base
   <year>1995
                                     Systems</title>
 </book>
 <book>
  <author>Ullmann</author>
   <title>Principles of Database and Knowledge Base Systems</title>
  <year>1998
 </book>
</bib>
```

XPath

XPath is composed of a sequence of context nodes and a step: ${
m cs_0/step}$

- after the context sequence, take a step in a given direction
- can also have multi-steps:

$$cs_0/step_1/step_2/...$$

 $cs_1/step_2/...$

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   <author>Vianu</author>
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 <book>
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   <year>1998
 </book>
</bib>
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</book>
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 <author>Ullmann</author>

<title>Principles of Database and Knowledge Base Systems</title>

</bib>

</book>

<year>1998

<bi>hib>

```
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<br/>h i b>
 <body>
   <author>Abiteboul</author>
   <author>Hull</author>
   <author>Vianu</author>
   <title>Foundations of Databases</title>
   <year>1995
 </book>
 <body>
   <author>Ullmann</author>
   <title>Principles of Database and Knowledge Base Systems</title>
   <year>1998
 </book>
</bib>
```

XPath: Syntax

Each step has the syntax:

```
axis :: ntest[pred_1] \cdots [pred_n]
```

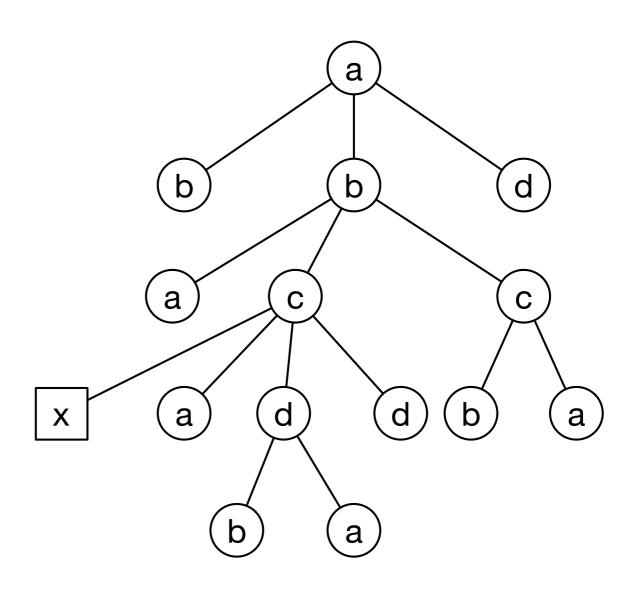
- axis specifies the direction of navigation to be followed,
- ntest specifies the node test (used to navigate only nodes of a certain kind),
- the optional **pred**, which allows filters on the sequence of nodes we navigate to.

```
(axis): ntest[pred_1] \cdots [pred_n]
```

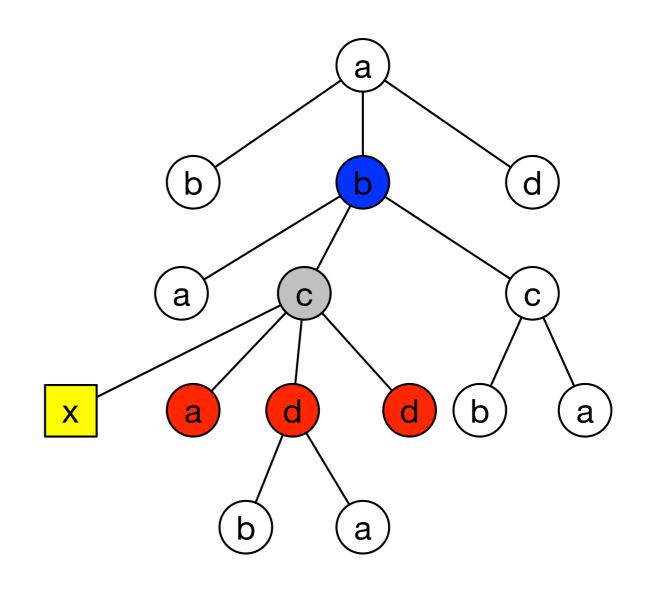
XPath has a family of **12 axes** allowing for flexible navigation within the node hierarchy

- forward axes (in document order)
- backward axes (in reverse document order)

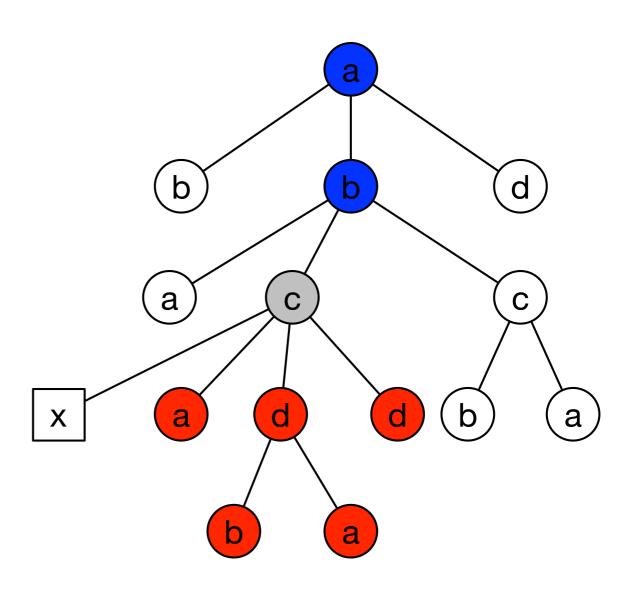
```
<a>>
 <b />
 <b>
  <a />
  <c x="1.0">
    <a>text1</a>
    <d>
    <b />
     <a />
    </d>
  </c>
  <c>
    <b />
    <a>text2</a>
  </c>
 </b>
 <d />
</a>
```



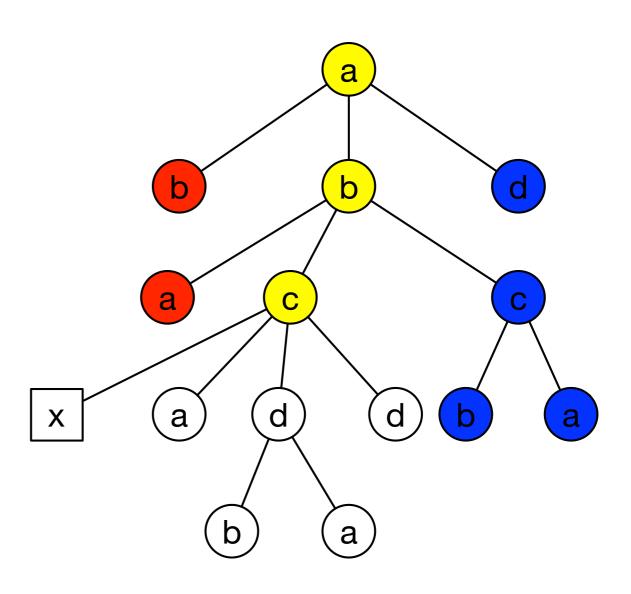
- self (fwd)
- child (fwd)
- parent (back)
- attribute (fwd)



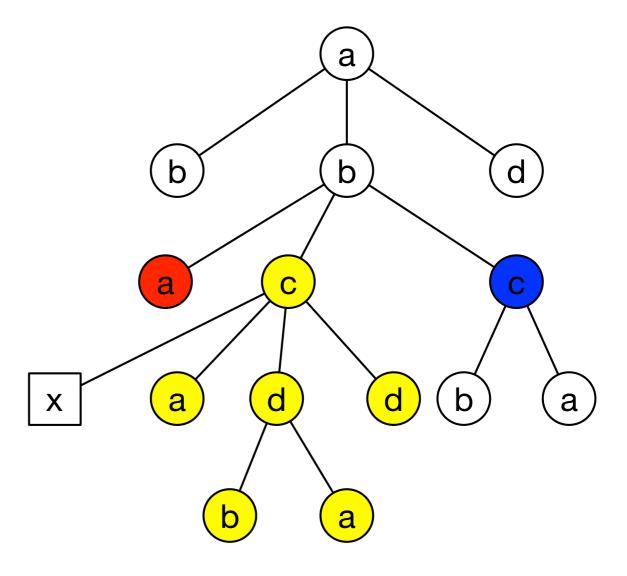
- self (fwd)
- descendant (fwd)
- ancestor (back)



- preceding (back)
- following (fwd)
- ancestor-or-self (back)



- preceding-sibling (back)
- following-sibling (fwd)
- descendant-orself (fwd)



XPath: Result Order

The result node sequence of any XPath navigation is returned in document order with no duplicate nodes.

XPath: Node Tests

axis ::
$$ntest[pred_1] \cdots [pred_n]$$

Can also apply a **node test** to filter nodes based on kind and name.

Test	Semantics
node()	let any node pass
text()	preserve only text nodes
comment()	preserve only comment nodes
<pre>processing-instruction()</pre>	preserve processing instructions
<pre>processing-instruction(p)</pre>	preserve processing instructions of the form pp
<pre>document-node()</pre>	preserve the document root node

XPath: Node Tests

axis ::
$$ntest[pred_1] \cdots [pred_n]$$

Can also apply a **node test** to filter nodes based on kind and name.

Test	Semantics
name	preserve element node with tag <i>name</i> only
*	preserve element nodes with arbitrary tag names

XPath: Abbreviations

There are a few abbreviations in XPath:

```
/a /child::a

//a /descedant-or-self::node()/child::a

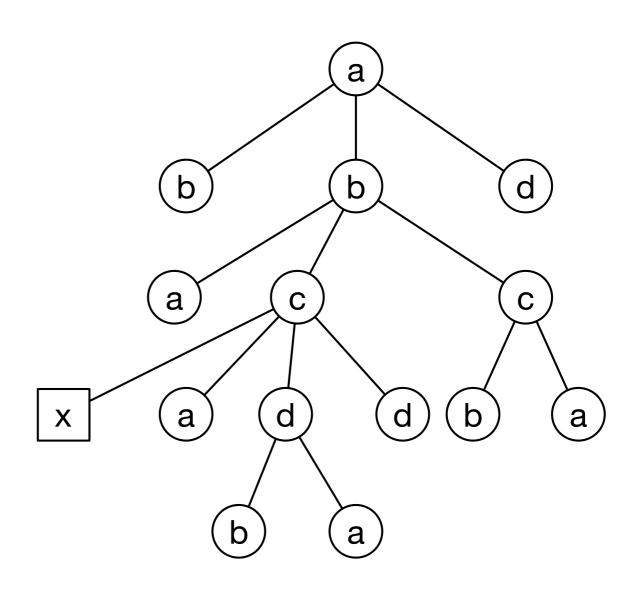
// /descendant-or-self::node()

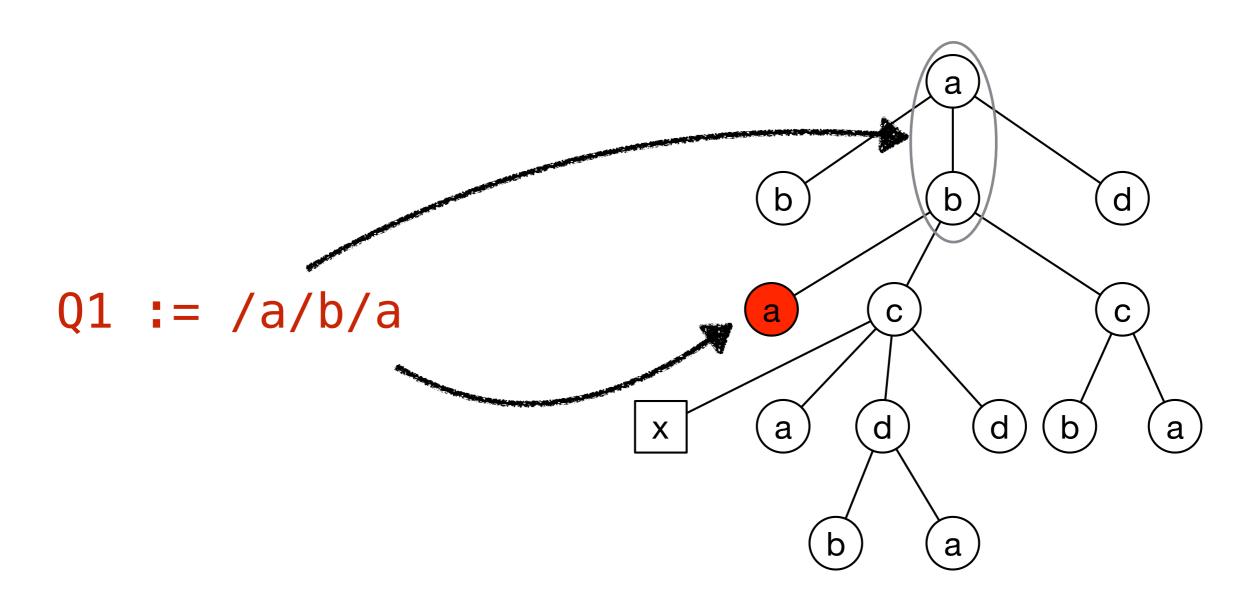
. /self::node()

. /parent::node()

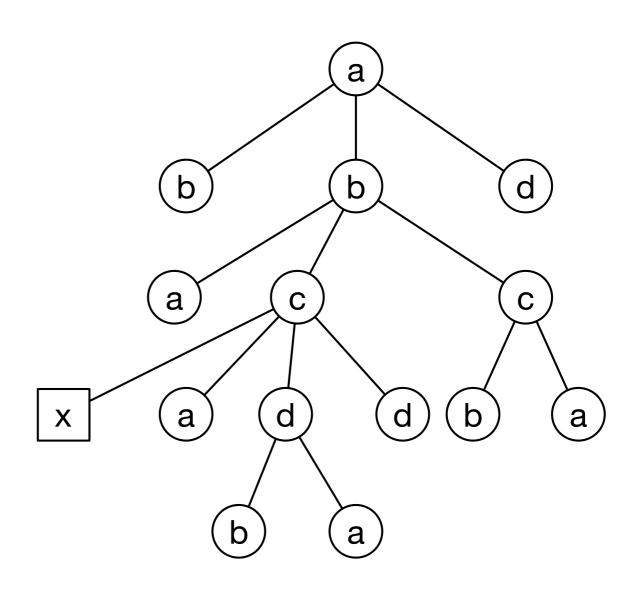
@ attribute::
```

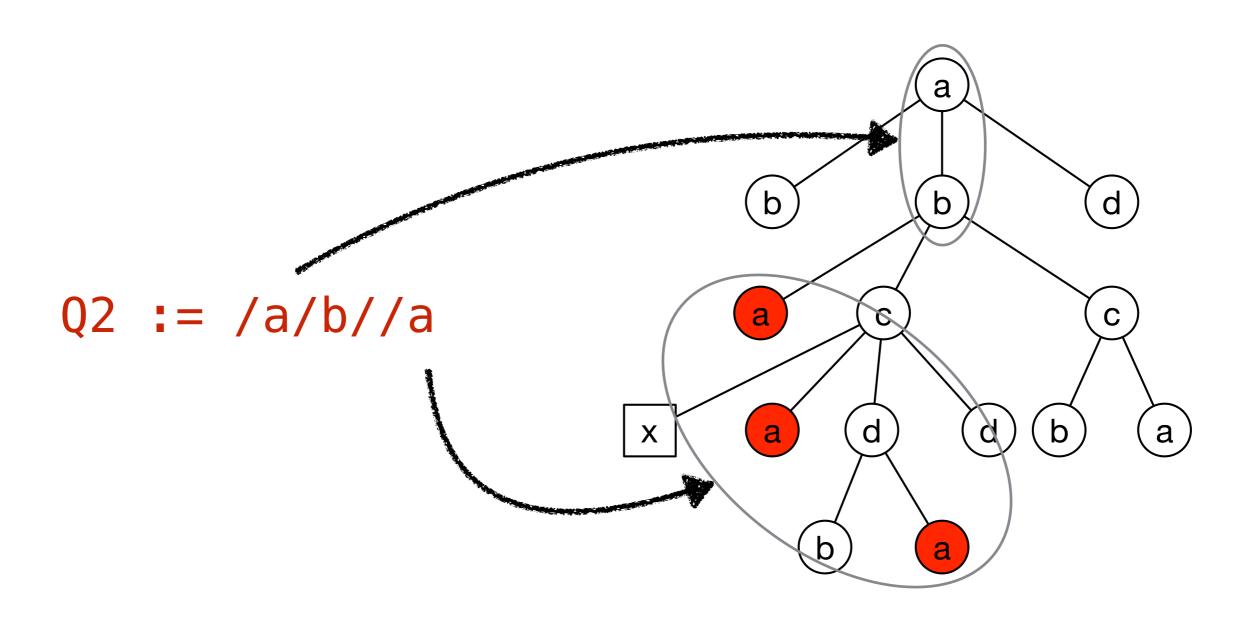
Q1 := /a/b/a

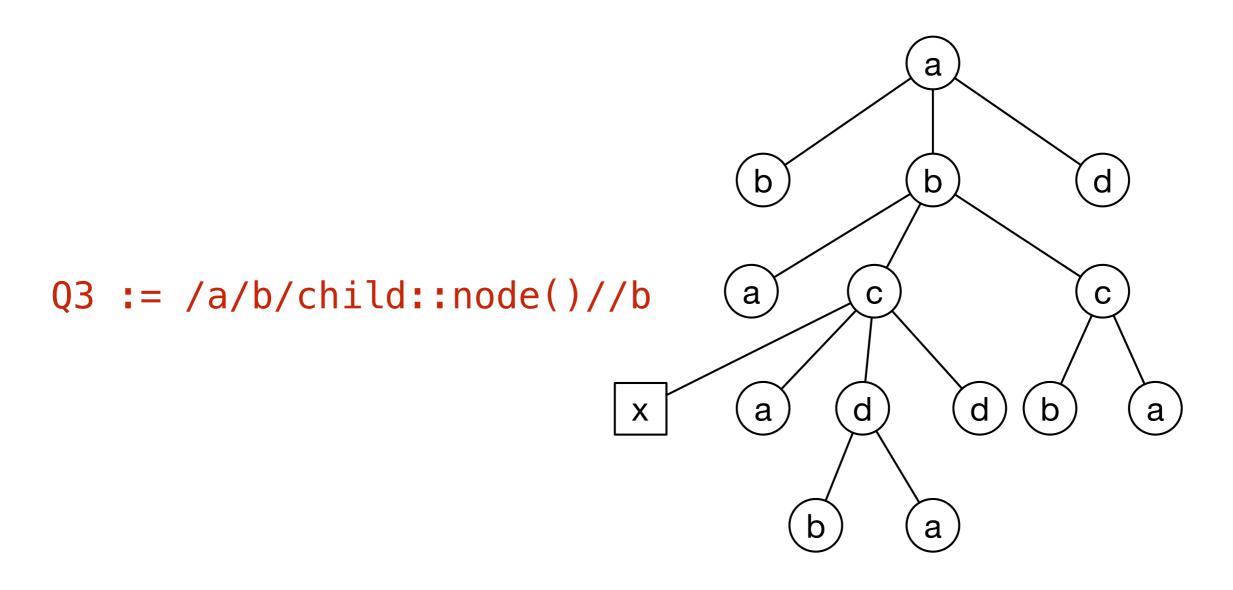


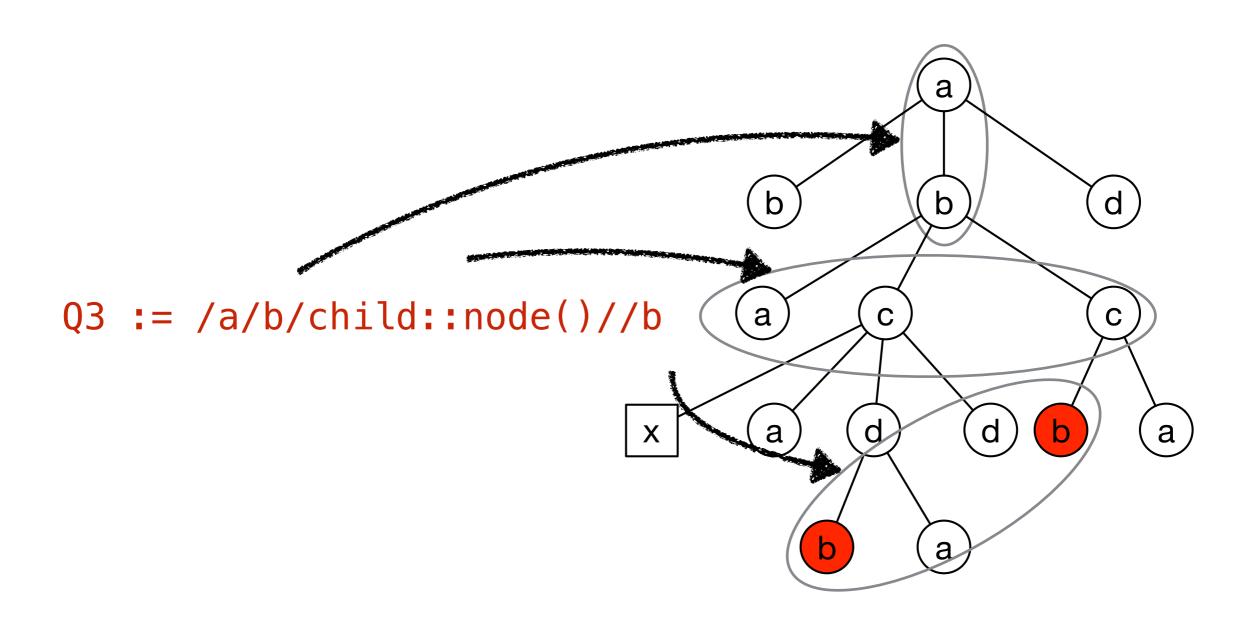


Q2 := /a/b//a

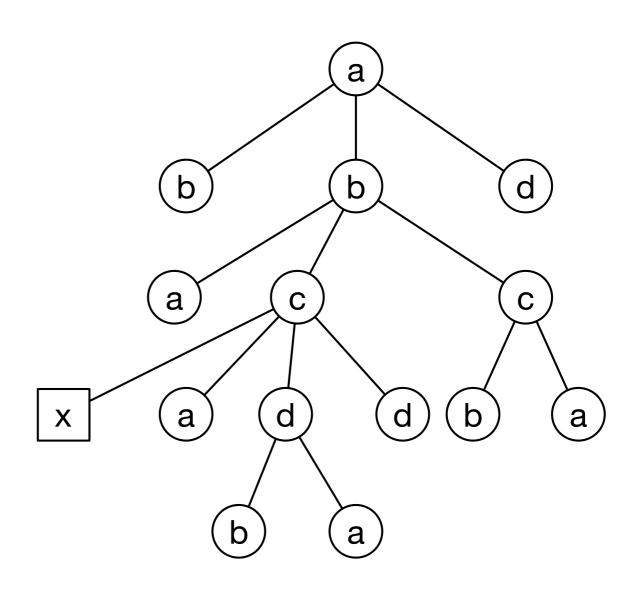


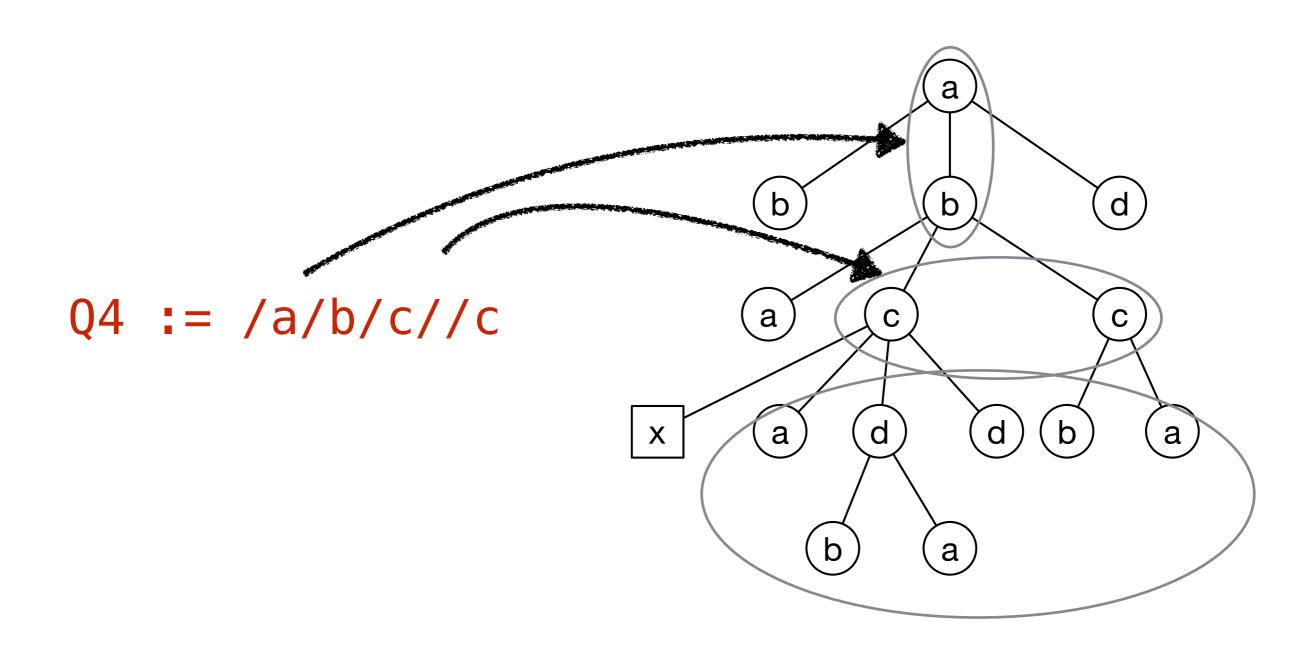






Q4 := /a/b/c//c





XPath: Predicates

axis :: $ntest[pred_1] \cdot \cdot \cdot [pred_n]$

Predicates are tested against a node, and are optional.

- they have higher precedence than the XPath step,
- are evaluated left to right,
- they may be any XQuery expression which evaluates to a value v

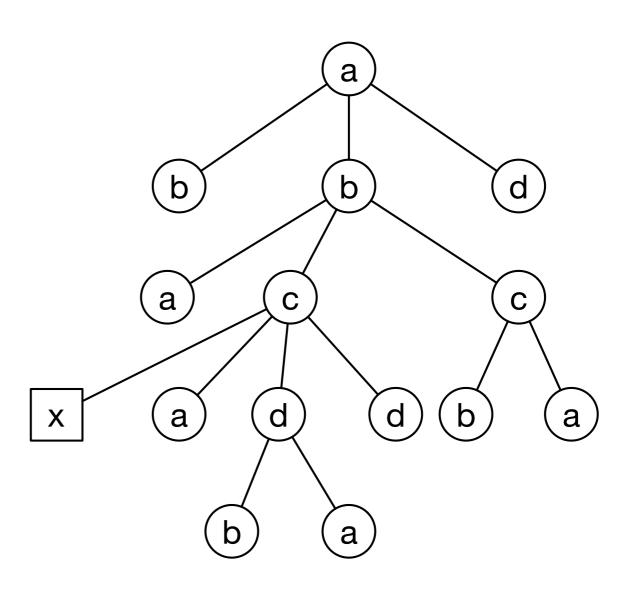
XPath: Predicates

axis :: $ntest[pred_1] \cdot \cdot \cdot [pred_n]$

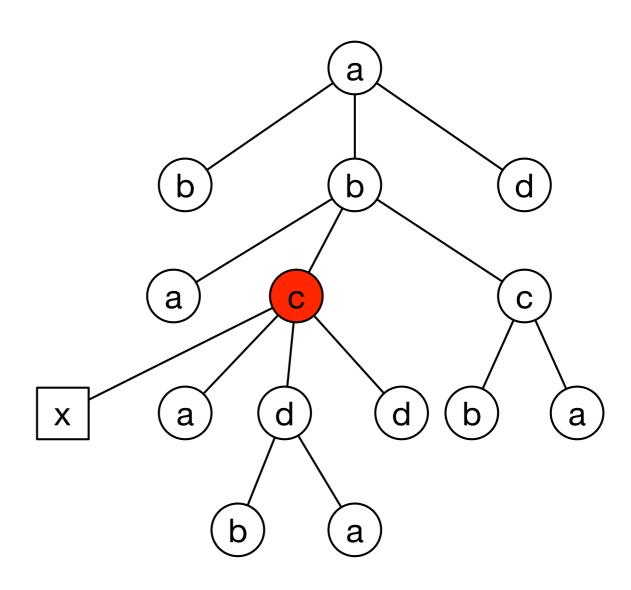
XPath calculates an effective boolean value ebv(v), depending on the value v:

V	ebv(v)
()	false()
0, NaN	false()
11 11	false()
false()	false()
X	true()
(x1,x2,,xn)	true()

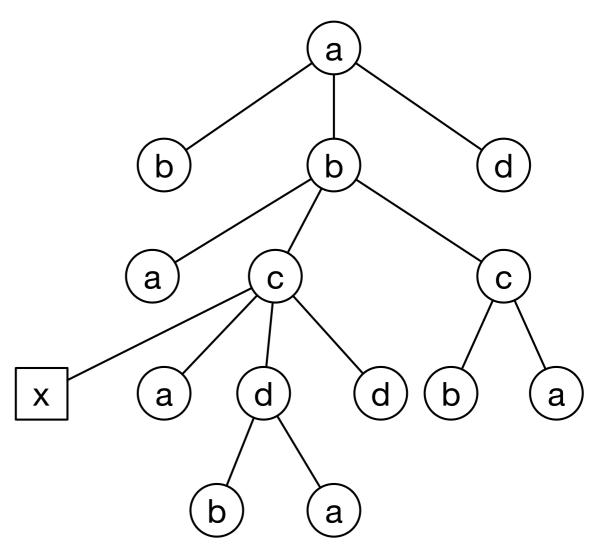
Q5 := /a/b/c[./d]



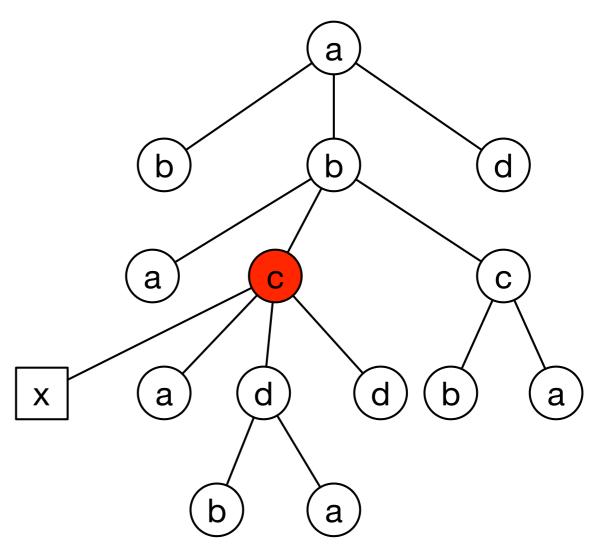
Q5 := /a/b/c[./d]



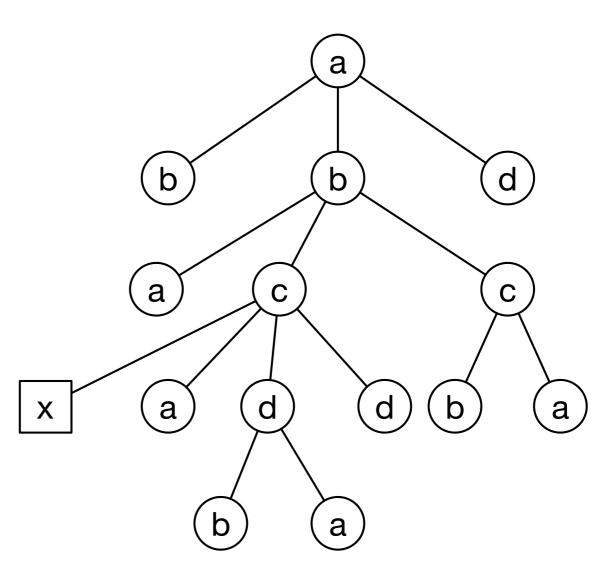
Q6 := /a/b/c[a and d]



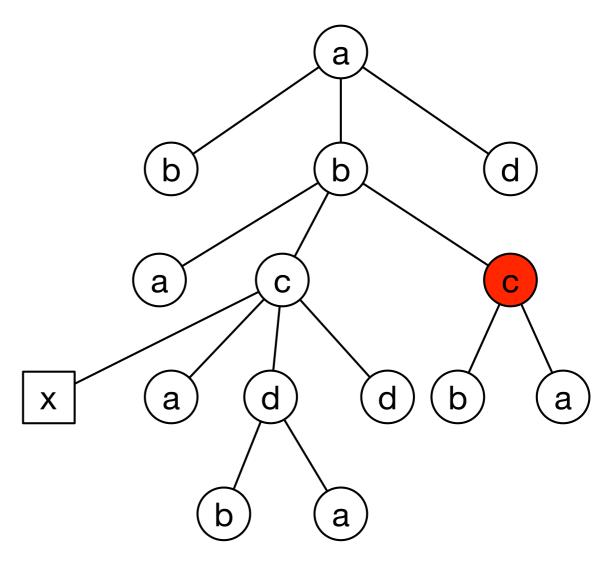
Q6 := /a/b/c[a and d]



Q7 := /a/b/c[not(d)]



Q7 := /a/b/c[not(d)]

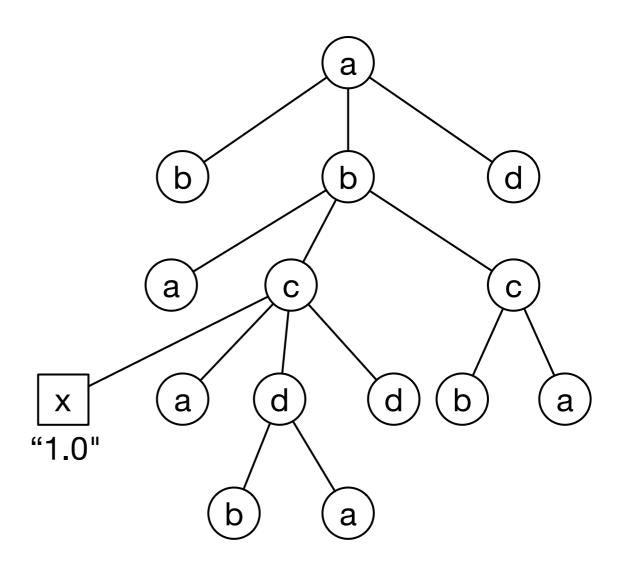


XPath: Predicates

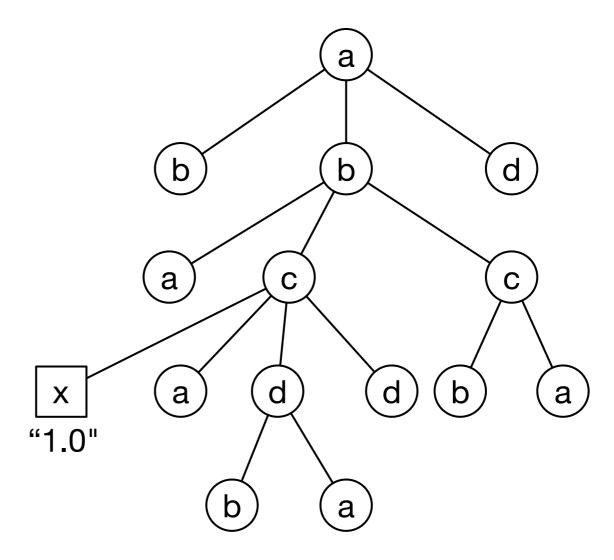
 $\mathrm{axis} :: \mathrm{ntest}[\mathrm{pred}_1] \cdots [\mathrm{pred}_n]$

Predicates allow testing for attribute values.

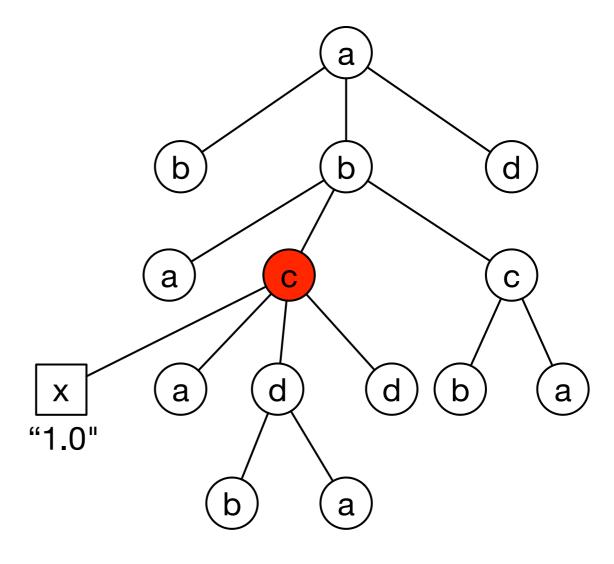
Q8 := /a/b/c[@x=1]



Q9 := /a/b/c[@x="1.0"]



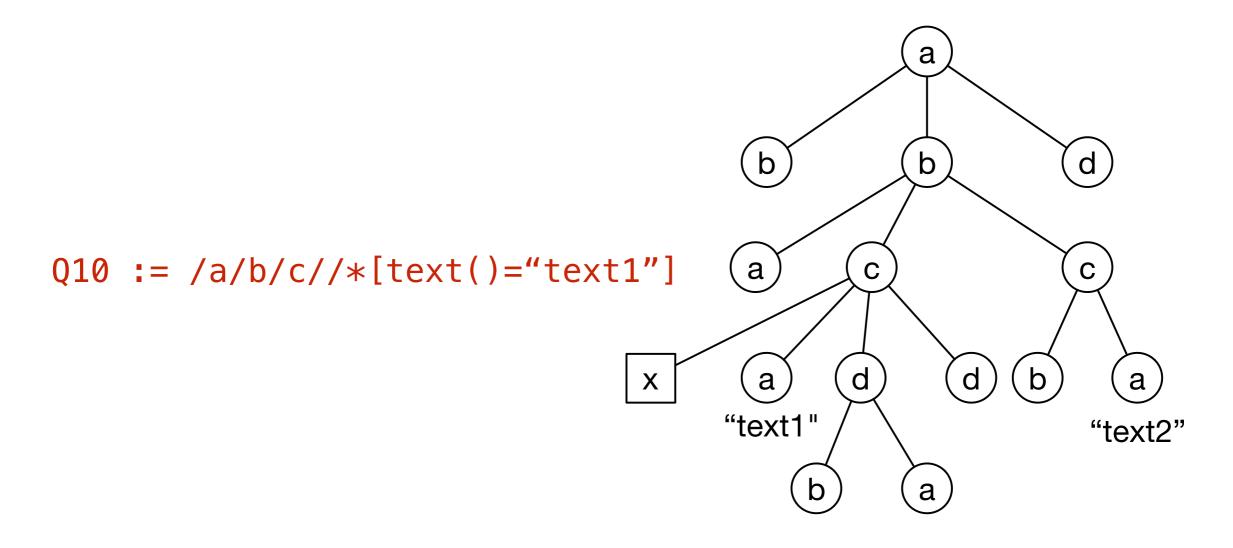
Q9 := /a/b/c[@x="1.0"]

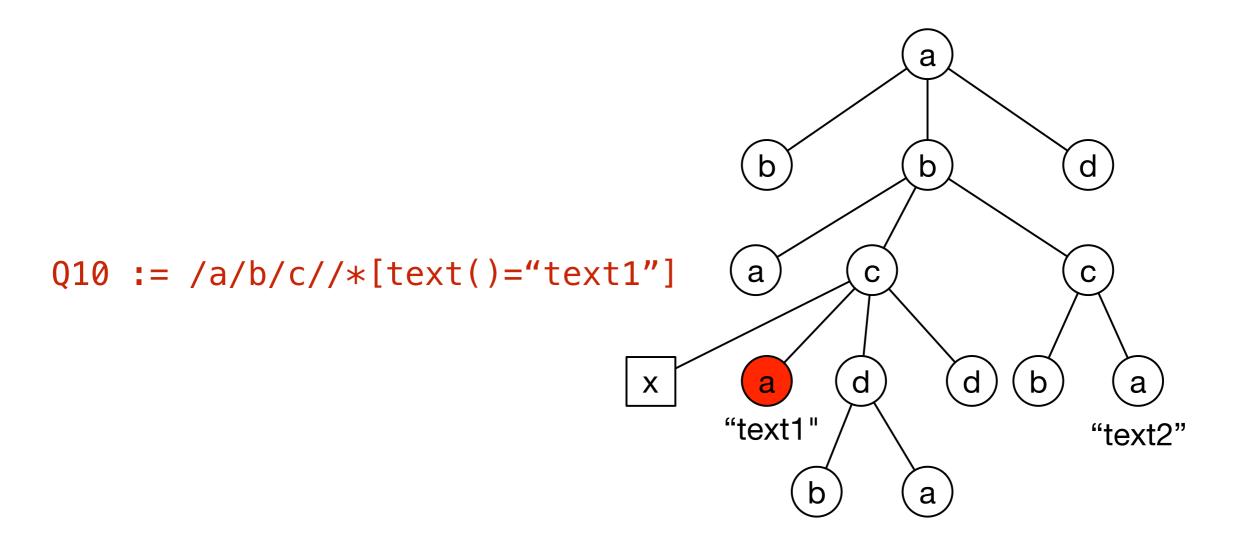


XPath: Predicates

 $\mathrm{axis} :: \mathrm{ntest}[\mathrm{pred}_1] \cdots [\mathrm{pred}_n]$

Predicates allow testing for text in nodes.





XPath: Useful Predicate Functions

 $axis :: ntest[pred_1] \cdot \cdot \cdot [pred_n]$

Predicates allow functions for testing on node sets:

Function	Semantics
count(ex)	counts number of results
last()	returns context size from the evaluation context
position()	returns context position from the evaluation context
•••	

XPath: Useful Predicate Functions

axis :: $ntest[pred_1] \cdot \cdot \cdot [pred_n]$

Predicates allow functions for testing on strings:

Function	Return value
concat(s1,,sn)	concatenated string
startswith(str,pre)	true() if str starts with pre
contains(str,substr)	true() if str contains substr
<pre>substring(str,i,j)</pre>	the substring of str from i to j
stringlength(str)	the length of str
•••	

Useful Reading

- XPath Reference http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath/
- March Schol's slides on XPath http://www.inf.uni-konstanz.de/dbis/teaching/ws0506/database-xml/P8.pdf
- Sebastian Maneth's slides on XPath http://www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs4317/10s1/lectures/06.pdf