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### 1.0 Introduction

# 1.1 Project Origins and Goals

xQL also known as XML Query Language will feature a clean implementation of a sql-like query syntax to get data from special formatted xQL data files.

The first goal is to give an interface to use with other frameworks like Criteria from struts to build statements.

The second goal is to build a type safe data store for use in l2jfree and later on new Castell core for non changing data.

## 1.2 Relation to Other Standards

xQL statement language is related to MySQL by referred syntax to make it really easy to use with existing frameworks and easy to use for developers are not familiar with SAX and DOM parsers.

### 1.3 Notation

# XML Data Example:

### xQL Statement:

SELECT \* FROM foo IN xmlFoo;

### Java Code Example:

```
XQLDataSource.initDataDirectory("/home/foo/gameserver/data/xml");

XQLDataSource ds = XQLDataSource.getDataSource("xmlFoo");

XQLStatement statement = ds.createStatement("...");

XQLResultSet rset = statement.execute();
```

## 1.4 Terminology

### may

Conforming data and software may but need not behave as described.

#### must

Conforming data and software must behave as described; otherwise they are in error.

#### error

A violation of the rules of this specification; results are undefined. Conforming software may detect and report an error and may recover from it.

### reportable error

An error which conforming software must report to the user, unless the user has explicitly disabled error reporting.

# validity constraint

A rule which applies to all valid XML documents. Violations of validity constraints are errors; they must be reported by validating XML processors.

### well-formedness constraint

A rule which applies to all well-formed XML documents. Violations of well-formedness constraints are reportable errors.

### at user option

Conforming software may or must (depending on the verb in the sentence) provide users a means to select the behaviour described; it must also allow the user not to select it.

### match

Case-insensitive match: two strings or names being compared must be identical except for differences between upper- and lower-case letters in scripts which have such a distinction. Characters with multiple possible representations in ISO 10646 (e.g. both precomposed and base+diacritic forms) match only if they have the same representation, except for case differences, in both strings. Case folding must be performed as specified in The Unicode Standard, Version 2.0, section 4.1; in particular, it is recommended that case-insensitive matching be performed by folding upper-case letters to lower-case, not vice versa.

### exact(ly) match

Case-sensitive match: two strings or names being compared must be identical. Characters with multiple possible representations in ISO 10646 (e.g. both precomposed and base+diacritic forms) match only if they have the same representation in both strings.

### 1.5 Versioning

The document called xQL draft is uses a versioning system to hold up changes in development.

xQL needs to compatible to each of the draft version as long as they feature the document version feature will be described later.

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Version 2, June 1991

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# 2.0 Data Documents

# 2.1 Logical and Physical Structure

xQL also known as XML Query Language will feature a clean implementation of a sql-like query syntax to get data from special formatted xQL data files.

The first goal is to give an interface to use with other frameworks like Criteria from struts to build statements.

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