

COMP9319 Web Data Compression and Search

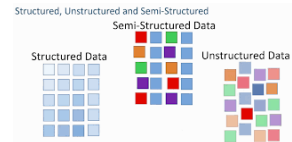
Semistructured / Tree Data,
XML, XPath

1

Semistructured Data

■ Emails, HTML, JSON, XML, RDF, ...

Unstructured text



2

JSON

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HTML

4

RDF

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:dc="http://dublincore.org/documents/1998/09/dces/#">
  <rdf:Description>
    <dc:title>Flag of Algeria</dc:title>
    <dc:creator>Bilbo Baggins</dc:creator>
    <dc:subject>Country Flags</dc:subject>
    <dc:date>October 2001</dc:date>
    <colors>red, green, white</colors>
    <features>crescent moon, star</features>
  </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
```

5

XML

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<root>
  <Products>
    <Product>
      <Code>2941</Code>
      <StockQty>65</StockQty>
      <Barcode>49020570284087</Barcode>
    </Product>
    <Product>
      <Code>2778</Code>
      <StockQty>200</StockQty>
      <Barcode>72020570064306</Barcode>
    </Product>
    <Product>
      <Code>2838</Code>
      <StockQty>140</StockQty>
      <Barcode>8802057003726</Barcode>
    </Product>
  </Products>
</root>
```

6

Semistructured Data / JSON / XML / ...

- Semistructured =>
 - loosely structured (no restrictions on tags & nesting relationships)
 - no schema required
- XML / JSON / ...
 - under the "semistructured" umbrella
 - self-describing
 - the standard for information representation & exchange

7

Web Data in COMP9319

- We assume in XML form, since:
 - HTML, RDF, XHTML, ... ∈ XML
 - Other semistructured data such as JSON, Emails, ... can be easily mapped to XML

8

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XML (eXtensible M
standard develop
Wide Web Conso
a host of industry h
as IBM, Microsoft, SAP, Software AG,
General Motors, ...

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Storage format vs presentation format - The power of markup

Traditional Database or Spreadsheet

g, 5932, John, Smith, jsmith, 1234, ...


```
<Staff>
  <Name>
    <FirstName> Raymond </FirstName>
    <LastName> Wong </LastName>
  </Name>
  <login> wong /login>
</Staff>
```

10

XML Terminology

- tags: `book`, `title`, `author`, ...
- start tag: `<book>`, end tag: `</book>`
- elements: `<book>...</book>`, `<author>...</author>`
- elements are nested
- empty element: `<red></red>` abbrev. `<red/>`
- an XML document: single *root element*
- *well formed* XML document: if it has matching tags

11

Resources

- www.w3.org
- www.xml.com
- www.xml.org
- www.oasis-open.org

12

More XML: Attributes

```
<book price = "55" currency = "USD">
  <title> Foundations of Databases </title>
  <author> Abiteboul </author>
  ...
  <year> 1995 </year>
</book>
```

13

More XML: Oids and References

```
<person id="o555">
  <name> Jane </name>
</person>
<person id="o456">
  <name> Mary </name>
  <children idref="o123 o555"/>
</person>
<person id="o123" mother="o456">
  <name> John </name>
</person>
```

14

XML/JSON/semistructured data can be modeled in a tree form

```
<Staff>
  <Name>
    <FirstName> Raymond </FirstName>
    <LastName> Wong </LastName>
  </Name>
  <Login> wong </Login>
  <Ext> 5932 </Ext>
</Staff>
```



15

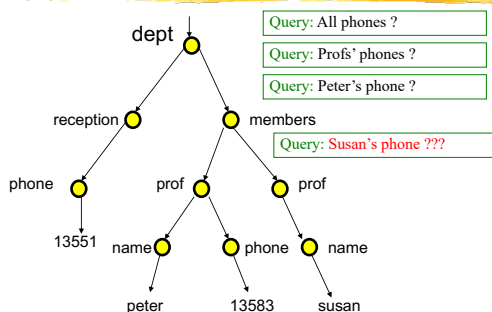
Why need to query tree data

- To extract data from a large tree
- - or query-shipping)
- tent (use/
- ologies or schemas

es

16

Answering queries requiring navigation of the data tree



17

XPath 1.0

- <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath> (11/99)
- Building block for other W3C standards:
 - XSL Transformations (XSLT)
 - XML Link (XLink)
 - XML Pointer (XPointer)
 - XPath 2.0
 - XQuery
- Was originally part of XSL

18

13

14

15

16

17

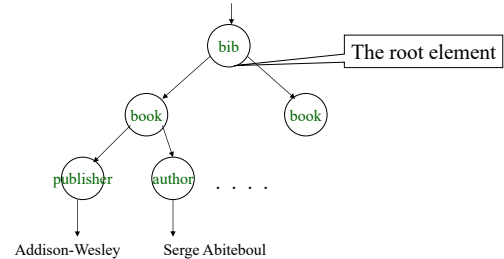
18

Example for XPath Queries

```
<bib>
  <book> <publisher> Addison-Wesley </publisher>
    <author> Serge Abiteboul </author>
    <author> <first-name> Rick </first-name>
      <last-name> Hull </last-name>
    </author>
    <author> Victor Vianu </author>
    <title> Foundations of Databases </title>
    <year> 1995 </year>
  </book>
  <book price="55">
    <publisher> Freeman </publisher>
    <author> Jeffrey D. Ullman </author>
    <title> Principles of Database and Knowledge Base Systems </title>
    <year> 1998 </year>
  </book>
</bib>
```

19

Data Model for XPath



20

XPath: Simple Expressions

`/bib/book/year`

Result: `<year> 1995 </year> 1998 </year>`

`/bib/paper/year`

Result: empty

21

XPath: Restricted Kleene Closure

`//author`

```
Abiteboul </author>
<first-name> Rick </first-name>
<last-name> Hull </last-name>
<author> Victor Vianu </author>
  Ullman </author>
  first-name>
```

22

XPath: Text Nodes

`/bib/book/author/text()`

Result: Serge Abiteboul
Victor Vianu
Jeffrey D. Ullman

Rick Hull doesn't appear because he has `firstname`, `lastname`

Functions in XPath:

- `text()` = matches the text value
- `node()` = matches any node (= * or @* or `text()`)
- `name()` = returns the name of the current tag

23

XPath: Wildcard

`//author/*`

Result: `<first-name> Rick </first-name>`
`<last-name> Hull </last-name>`

* Matches any element

24

23

24

XPath: Attribute Nodes

`/bib/book/@price`

Result: "55"

`@price` means that price is has to be an attribute

25

25

XPath: Qualifiers

`/bib/book/author[firstname]`

Result: `<author> <first-name> Rick </first-name>`
`<last-name> Hull </last-name>`
`</author>`

26

26

XPath: More Qualifiers

`/bib/book/author[firstname][address[//zip][city]]/lastname`

Result: `<lastname> ... </lastname>`
`<lastname> ... </lastname>`

27

27

XPath: More Qualifiers

`"60"]`

`age < 25]`

28

28

XPath: More Details

■ We can navigate along 13 axes:

ancestor
ancestor-or-self
attribute
child
descendant
descendant-or-self
following
following-sibling
namespace
parent
preceding
preceding-sibling
self

29

29

Differences from traditional DB

- What sets semistructured/XML data servers apart from RDBMS or OODB is the lack of typing.
 - This affects mostly the way the data is stored and indexed.
- Also, Web data are inherently distributed

30

30

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Implementing XML Repository

- **Repository backend**
 - plain text file
 - relational database
 - object database
 - tailor-made, specialized XML database
- **Type information**
 - even partial typing information can be used to improve the storage

31

Text files

- *it's the simplest way to store*
- *easy to handle*
- *widely available*
- *have to check out an entire doc in order to retrieve a datum*
- *simultaneously access/update*
- *access/modify an item from a large catalog collection*

32

Relational databases

- *existing, proven tech*
database management
- *it's not easy and efficient to manage XML data in traditional RDBMS*

33

An Example (using RDBMS)

- *information*
arbitrary graph
es for the XML instances:
dge information

34

The two tables

Ref(src, label, dst)

Val(oid, value)

Suppose a simple query like:

family/person/hobby

in XPath

35

The same query in SQL

```
select v.value
from Ref r1, Ref r2, Ref r3, Val v
where r1.src = "root" AND r1.label = "family"
AND r1.dst = r2.src AND r2.label = "person"
AND r2.dst = r3.src AND r3.label = "hobby"
AND r3.dst = v.oid
```

This is a 4-way join!!!

It's very inefficient though index on label can help a lot.

36

31

32

33

34

35

36

Efficiency problem

- even simple query will have a large no of joins
- RDBMS organizes data based on the structure of tables and type info => clustering, indexing, query optimization are not working properly for XML data
- Also #ways to traverse path expressions are much more than that on tables

37

37

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