

Database Architectures

Practical Assessment #2 (PR2):

XML Extension

Students: *Carlos Del Blanco Garcia*

Jordi Bericat Ruz

Professor: *Maria Teresa Bordas Garcia*

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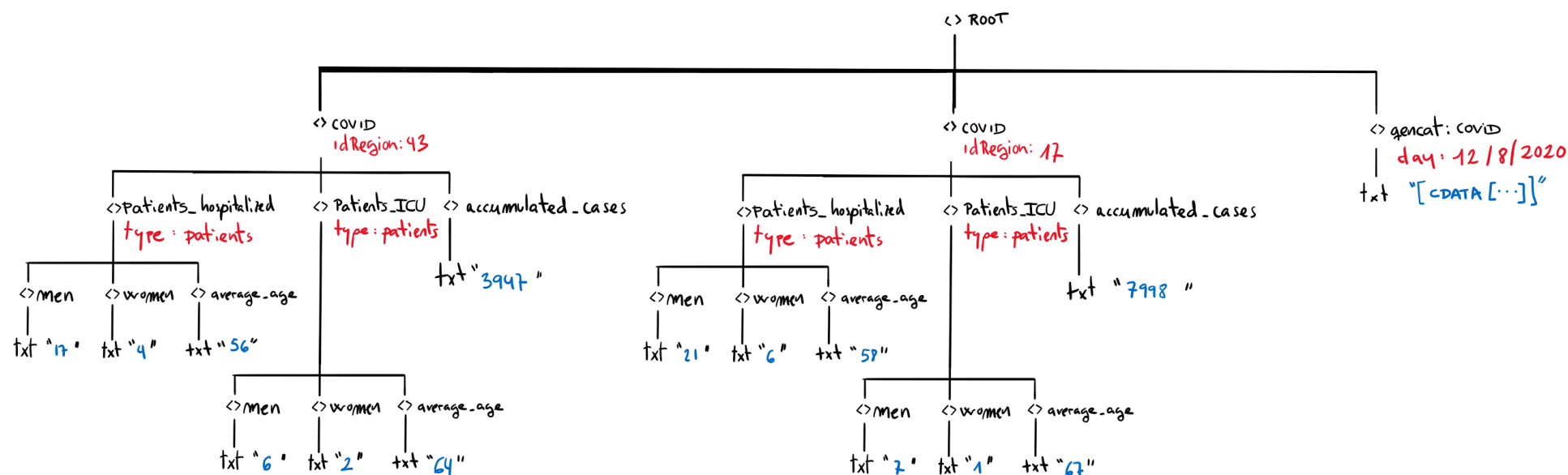
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Activity 1

a)

XML-tree Structure:

Before proceeding with the xml file creation itself, we thought that It would be a good practice to graphically model the xml structure given in the assessment statement as an xml-tree¹. This way we can have a "one-sight" outlook of the whole xml structure and therefore make the later translation into xml code easier:



¹ As suggested in [bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 42.

XML Code:

```
<?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "ISO-8859-1" ?> <!-- See comments section [1] -->

<metadata <!-- See comments section [2] -->
  xmlns="http://www.uoc.edu/subjects/adb/ns" <!-- See comments section [3] -->
  xmlns:gencat="http://www.gencat.cat/dadesobertes/ns"> <!--comm. section [4]-->
  <COVID idregion="43">
    <patients_hospitalized type="patients">
      <men>17</men>
      <women>4</women>
      <average_age>56</average_age>
    </patients_hospitalized>
    <patients_ICU type="patients">
      <men>6</men>
      <women>2</women>
      <average_age>64</average_age>
    </patients_ICU>
    <accumulated_cases>3947</accumulated_cases>
  </COVID>
  <COVID idregion="17">
    <patients_hospitalized type="patients">
      <men>21</men>
      <women>6</women>
      <average_age>58</average_age>
    </patients_hospitalized>
    <patients_ICU type="patients">
      <men>7</men>
      <women>1</women>
      <average_age>67</average_age>
    </patients_ICU>
    <accumulated_cases>7998</accumulated_cases>
  </COVID>
  <gencat:COVID day="12/8/2020"> <!-- See comments section [5] -->
    <![CDATA[...]]> <!-- See comments section [6] -->
  </gencat:COVID>
</metadata>
```

<!--

```
#####
#
#                               COMMENTS SECTION
#
#####
```

[1] -> The prolog section of the xml document is the place where we can specify the encoding type (which in our case must be "ISO-8859-1").

[2] -> I don't really know if we should use the keyword "root" instead of "metadata" to define the xml's tree root (most likely it doesn't matter, but better ask it in the forum to be in the safe side).

[3] -> to set the default namespace we use the "xmlns" attribute.

[4] -> we define a specific namespace alias (gencat) to avoid name clashes between the two elements with identical identification (COVID) but (probably) different application data structure.

[5] -> Here we specify the alias "gencat" to this xml element (COVID) in order to refer to the custom namespace provided in the activity statement. This is required for the sake of properly integrate the external COVID xml data into our xml, due to the fact that this external data MIGHT NOT HAVE the very same structure than the defined in the default namespace, from which we set the default predefined xml dictionary for this xml document.

[6] -> the structure of the external "not-xml" data is not provided, so we cannot define it (we use the [...] placeholder instead).
(maybe we have to add a reference to the "summary of the latest data")

-->

b)

The main purpose of the extensive markup language (xml) is to establish a proper communication mechanism among applications. To achieve this, it is necessary to strictly define a structure of elements (known as vocabulary) which implies a set rules and constraint. Here is where xml schemas come into play, since they allow defining that so-called vocabulary with a very high degree of details regarding the application data particularities.

That said, to define the xml schema that will establish the required vocabulary and set of rules for the xml structure proposed in this activity statement, we will proceed as follows:

```
<!-- ##### definition of the xml schema ##### -->
<?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "ISO-8859-1" ?>

<!-- see comments section [0] -->

<xsd:schema> <!-- see comments section [1] -->

<!-- ##### definition of simple elements ##### -->

<xsd:element name="id_type"> <!--see comments section [2.1.3]-->
  <xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:positiveInteger">
      <xsd:maxInclusive value="9999"/>
    </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
</xsd:element>
<xs:element name="year" type="xs:integer"/> <!--see comments section [2.2.1]-->
<xs:element name="month" type="xs:integer"/> <!--see comments section [2.2.1]-->
<xs:element name="day" type="xs:integer"/> <!--see comments section [2.2.1]-->
<xs:element name="idRegion" type="xs:integer"/> <!--see comments section [2.3.1]-->
<xs:element name="description" type="xs:string"/> <!--see comm. section [2.3.2]-->
<xs:element name="hospitalized" type="xs:integer"/> <!--see comm. section[2.4.1]-->
<xs:element name="ICU" type="xs:integer"/> <!-- see comments section [2.4.2]-->
<xsd:element name="gender"> <!--see comments section [2.4.3]-->
  <xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:NMTOKEN">
      <xsd:enumeration value="female" />
      <xsd:enumeration value="male" />
      <xsd:enumeration value="other" />
    </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
</xsd:element>
```

```

<!-- ##### definition of attributes ##### -->
<xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:id_type"/> <!-- see comments section [2.1.3] -->

<!-- ##### definition of complex elements ##### -->
<xsd:element name="date"> <!-- see comments section [2.2] -->
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="year"/>
      <xs:element ref="month"/>
      <xs:element ref="day"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="region"> <!-- see comments section [2.3] -->
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="idRegion"/>
      <xs:element ref="description"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="patients"> <!-- see comments section [2.4] -->
  <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="hospitalised"/>
      <xs:element ref="ICU"/>
      <xs:element ref="gender"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>

<!-- ##### root element ##### -->
<xs:element name="COVID"> <!-- see comments section [2.1.1] -->
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="date"/>
      <xs:element ref="region"/>
      <xs:element ref="patients" maxOccurs="10"/>
    </xs:sequence>
    <xs:attribute ref="id" use="required"/> <!--comm. sections [2.1.2] & [2.1.3]-->
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>

<!--xml schema definition end -->

</xs:schema>

```

```
<!--
```

```
#####
#
#                                COMMENTS SECTION                                #
#
#####
```

[0] -> First, we should decide on a design method to define the xml schema.
As seen at [Bibliography \[#2\]](#), there are three available approaches:

- 1- "Simplest-yet-messy" approach: This way, *"to create the schema we could simply follow the structure in the XML document and define each element as we find it"*. (footnote: literal citation from [Bibliography \[#2\]](#), section: "Create an XML Schema").
- 2- "Divided Schema" approach: *"The next design method is based on defining all elements and attributes first, and then referring to them using the ref attribute"* (footnote: literal citation from [Bibliography \[#2\]](#), section: "Divide the Schema"). This way gets easier to read and maintain the xml code in complex structures.
- 3- "Use of Named Types" approach: *"The third design method defines classes or types, that enables us to reuse element definitions"* (footnote: literal citation from [Bibliography \[#2\]](#), section: "Named Types").

After analyzing the characteristics of each of all three approaches, we decided to use the 2nd one (Divide the Schema) since we won't be upgrading the xml structure (the assessment statement says nothing about scalability and reusability of types), but at the same time we wanted to design a readable (it has to be assessed) as well as maintainable xml schema (so both team members / students who participate on its elaboration can better understand and eventually improve it).

[1] -> The activity statement does not give any information about namespaces (xmlns), hence we neither include any reference to it in the schema root element declaration, nor to the "targetNamespace" attribute (the XML Schema will be assigned to the NULL namespace).

[2] -> **NOTES ABOUT ELEMENTS & ATTRIBUTES DEFINITIONS:**

[2.1] -> **NODE "COVID":**

[2.1.1] -> The "COVID" node will be the root element of this xml schema. On the other hand, we'll be considering that its sub-elements will be appearing in the same order on the instance xml documents. Therefore, will have to use the primitive "sequence" in the "COVID" element definition.

[2.1.2] -> **ATTRIBUTE "id" ("is mandatory" constraint):** it must be declared as a mandatory attribute since it contains a "foreign key" value. To do so, we must explicitly declare it with the "use" attribute, as well as the "required" attribute (references: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 49 & [Bibliography \[#3\]](#)).

[2.1.3] -> **ATTRIBUTE "id" ("1-9999" range constraint):** On the other hand, this attribute needs to be restricted to values in between 1-9999, thus, we also might have to declare this integer attribute as a simpleType and then apply a "range" restriction to its values by means of the "minInclusive" & "maxInclusive" attributes (references: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 52).

[2.2] -> **NODE "date"**: Must be a complex type defined as a SEQUENCE (references: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 48).

[2.2.1] -> **ELEMENTS "year", "month" & "day" (in that order)**: We could define these as simple type sub-elements (derived from integer built-in types) of the complex type element "date". This way we make sure these three elements contain an Integer value (and nothing else).

[2.3] -> **NODE "region"**: The activity statement does not establish any constraint about this element, hence we can simply declare it as a complexType with no constraints at all.

[2.3.1] -> **ELEMENT "idRegion"**: "integer" built-in simple type (references: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 50)

[2.3.2] -> **ELEMENT "description"**: "string" built-in simple type (references: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 50)

[2.4] -> **NODE "patients"**: Since this node can only be repeated as much as 10 times, we must establish the cardinality of this complexType element by means of the minOccurs and maxOccurs attributes (references: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 49).

[2.4.1] -> **ELEMENT "hospitalized"**: "integer" built-in simple type (references: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 50)

[2.4.2] -> **ELEMENT "ICU"**: "integer" built-in simple type (references: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 50)

[2.4.3] -> **ELEMENT "gender"**: Must be a simple Type derived from an NTOKEN existing built-in type defined as an ENUMERATION (references: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 48)

Activity 2

a)

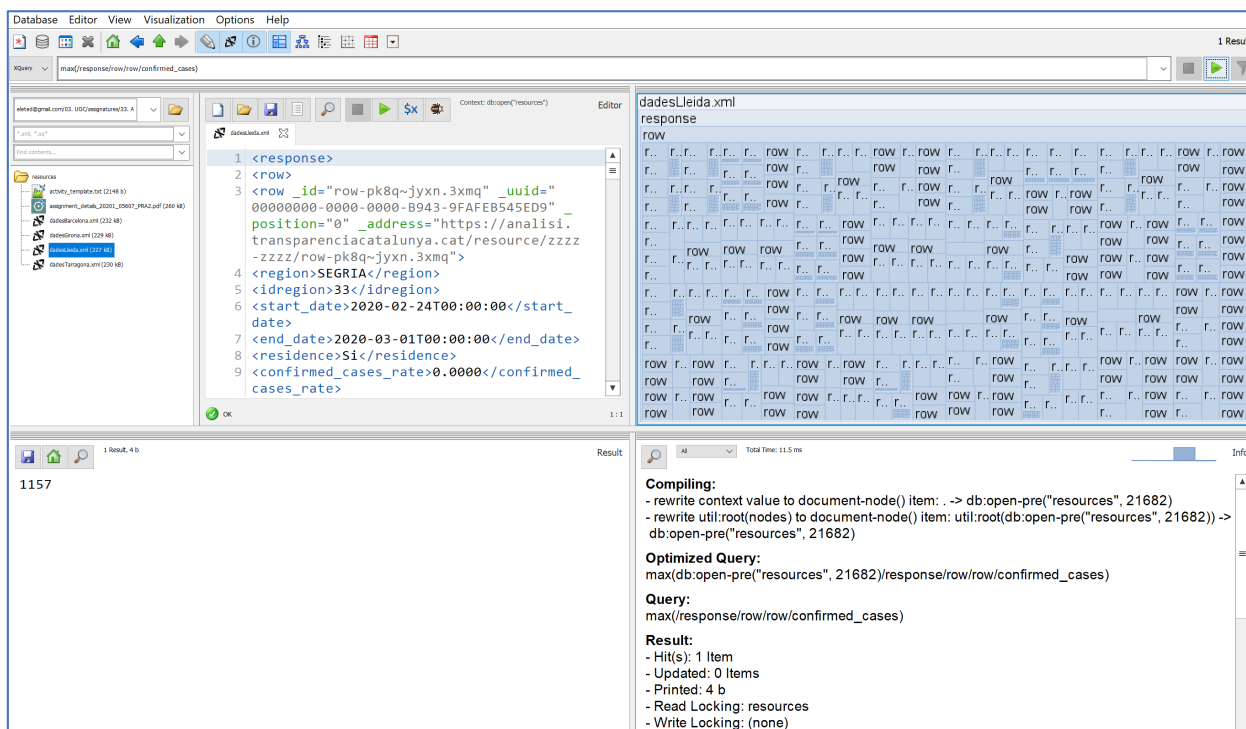
To define an *xPath* expression that complies with the constraints established on this activity statement, we came-up with the following strategy:

STEP 1 → DEFINE A XPATH SUB-QUERY

First, we find a way to retrieve the "*confirmed_cases*" node that contains the maximum² value among all repetitions of the same element in the provided xml:

```
max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)
```

If we run the above's *xPath* expression, the only result we got is actually the correct "*confirmed_cases*" node with maximum value:



The screenshot shows the BaseX XML processor interface. The main window displays the XML document structure, and the bottom panel shows the results of the XPath query.

Query:
`max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)`

Result:
 - Hit(s): 1 Item
 - Updated: 0 Items
 - Printed: 4 b
 - Read Locking: resources
 - Write Locking: (none)

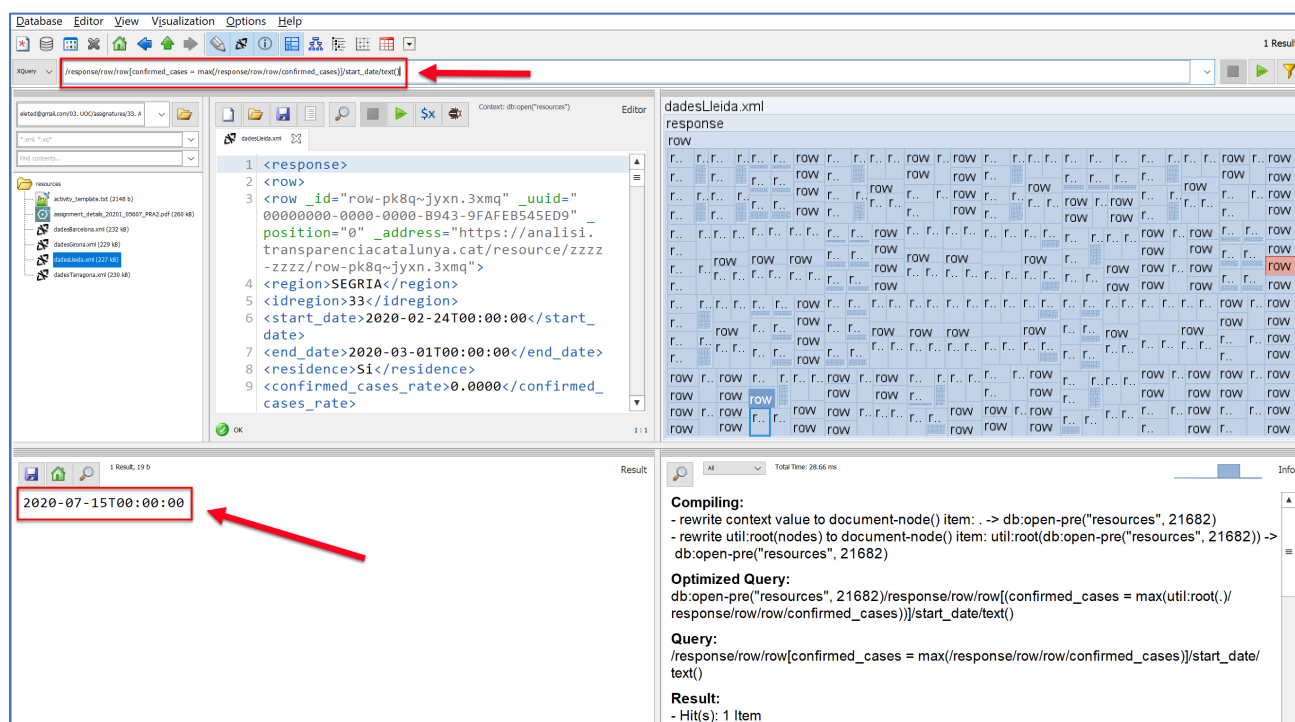
² The *xPath* 2.0 version includes the `max()` built-in function which allowed us to select the maximum value of an element of the hierarchy, compared with other repetitions of the same element (references: [Bibliography \[#4\]](#)). However, In order to run *xPath* 2.0 expressions, we also had to download the newest version of the "BaseX" xml processor from [Bibliography \[#5\]](#), (the one provided in the subject's resources area was unstable in our systems).

STEP 2 → XPATH MAIN EXPRESSION

On this step, first we should establish the direction on which the evaluation is going to proceed by setting the *axe*³ (**green**) in the path expression. In our scenario, we will be going down in the hierarchy (from top) to its 4th level (`/response/row/row/start_date/`). Afterwards, we just have to tweak the *predicate* expression (**red + pink**) in order to retrieve the element that matches the xpath sub-query (**pink**) return value defined in the step #1 (that is; the maximum value contained in a “*confirmed_cases*” element). Finally, to exclude all the nodes selected by the *axe* but the *start-date* element, we will have to specify it in the expression’s *node-test*⁴ (**yellow**). Putting it all together we obtain the following *xPath* expression:

```
/response/row/row[confirmed_cases = max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/start_date/text()
```

Finally, if we run it in the xml processor, we get the requested information:



The screenshot shows the XML processor interface with the following components:

- Query Editor:** The XPath query `/response/row/row[confirmed_cases = max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/start_date/text()` is entered. A red arrow points to the query.
- XML Document:** The XML document `dadesLleida.xml` is loaded. The `response` element is expanded, showing a table of rows. The row with the highest `confirmed_cases_rate` (0.0000) is highlighted in blue.
- Result:** The result of the query is displayed as `2020-07-15T00:00:00`. A red arrow points to the result.
- Compiler/Query Log:** The bottom right pane shows the compilation and optimization steps, including the final query: `/response/row/row[confirmed_cases = max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/start_date/text()`.

You will find the .txt file requested for this activity on the delivery zip file (`/activity_2/activity_2A.txt`)

³ [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 57

⁴ [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 59

b)

To simplify the process of defining the xPath expression requested in this activity, we are going to follow a "divide & conquer" strategy:

Step #1:

Right now, we will only retrieve the “confirmed_cases” element value corresponding to the 2nd previous element (row) to the one that contains the maximum “confirmed_cases” element value (we can achieve this simply by modifying the xPath expression defined in the activity 2-A). The difference is that we now include in our selection a set of data belonging to a previous xml element (from the evaluation point of view) by means of the “**preceding::row[2]**”⁵ “axe component” (blue). More precisely, this axe allows us to go back two elements in the evaluation direction, starting from the element selected by the left part of the axe (dark green). Finally, we add to the final xPath expression axe (underlined) a last “axe component” (light green) to indicate the next level in the hierarchy we want to select (“confirmed_cases” node) along with the node-test (yellow) that allows us to retrieve only the value we need. Putting it all together we get the following xPath expression:

```
/response/row/row[confirmed cases =  
max(/response/row/row/confirmed cases)]/preceding::row[2]/confirmed cases/text()
```

Step #2:

At this point we have the means to individually obtain the necessary values to calculate the increment of confirmed cases between date ranges (that is, by using the xPath expressions we defined in the activity 2-A and the Step #1 on this activity). To implement this calculation, we can use the operators defined in the xPath specification⁶ to calculate the increment of confirmed cases (minus operation). In “pseudo-code”, what we are going to perform is the following subtract operation:

```
((xPath_from_activity2A) - (xPath_from_step#1))
```

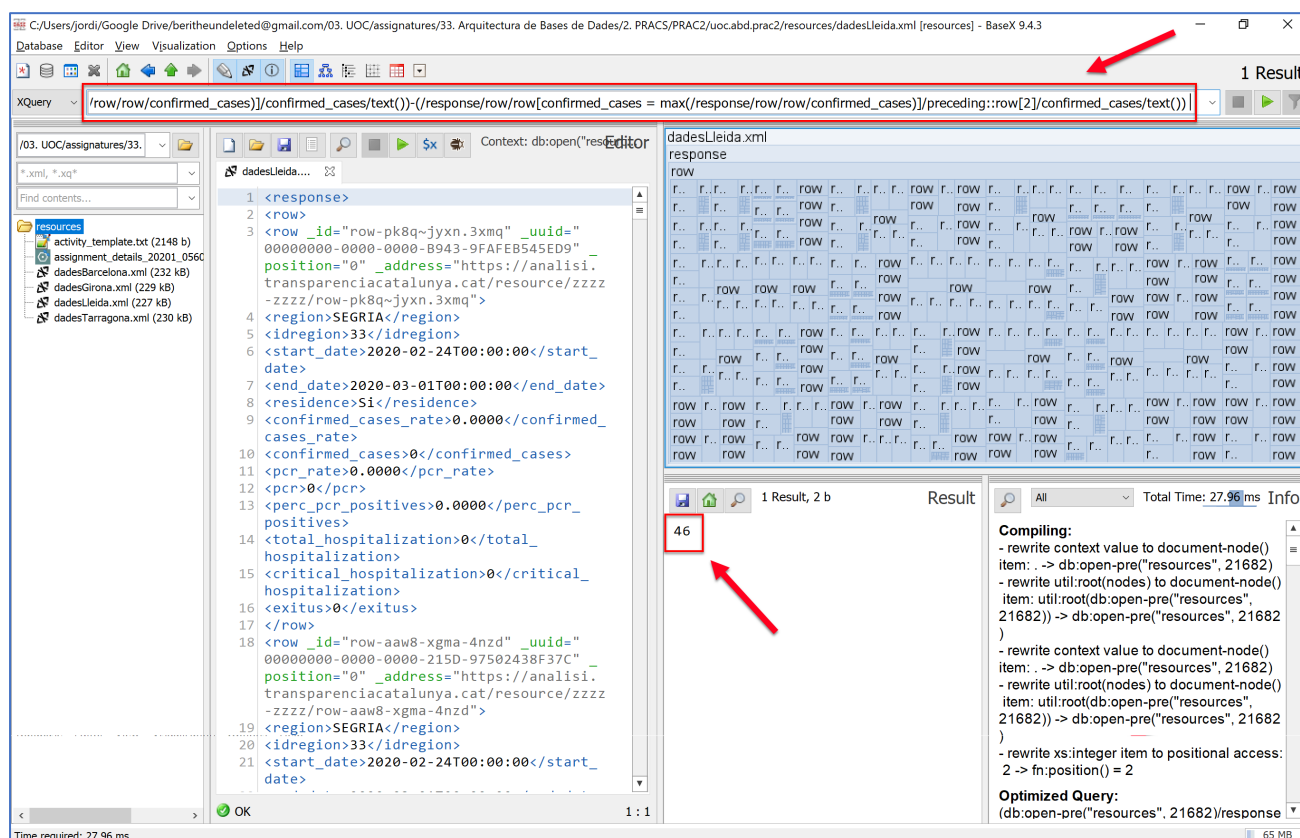
⁵ References: [Bibliography \[#6\]](#)

⁶ References: [Bibliography \[#1\]](#), page 59

In the above's template, replacing the *xPath* "placeholders" (in color) for the actual expressions will result in the following *xPath* "composite" expression:

```
(/response/row/row[confirmed_cases =
max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/confirmed_cases/text()) -
(/response/row/row[confirmed_cases =
max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/preceding::row[2]/confirmed_cases/text
())
```

As we can see below, the result we obtain after running it is exactly what we were looking for:



The screenshot shows the BaseX 9.4.3 application window. The XQuery editor contains the following query:

```
(/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/confirmed_cases/text())-(/response/row/row[confirmed_cases = max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/preceding::row[2]/confirmed_cases/text())
```

The results pane shows a table with 1 result. The first row is highlighted, and the value '46' is shown in the first column. A red arrow points to the '46' value. The bottom pane shows the 'Compiling' and 'Optimized Query' sections.

Compiling:

- rewrite context value to document-node() item: -> db:open-pre("resources", 21682)
- rewrite util:root(nodes) to document-node() item: util:root(db:open-pre("resources", 21682)) -> db:open-pre("resources", 21682)
- rewrite context value to document-node() item: -> db:open-pre("resources", 21682)
- rewrite util:root(nodes) to document-node() item: util:root(db:open-pre("resources", 21682)) -> db:open-pre("resources", 21682)
- rewrite xs:integer item to positional access: 2 -> fn:position() = 2

Optimized Query:

```
(db:open-pre("resources", 21682)/response
```

step #3:

This step consists on using the built-in *xPath concat()* function to concatenate different *xPath* expressions to generate the output as requested in the assessment statement (we still do not include the *xPath* expression defined in the previous step, since we want to describe the whole process in a more detailed way):

```
concat('Hi ha hagut un increment de ', step-2_xPath_expression, ' casos')
```

Finally, replacing the *xPath placeholder* (pink) for the expression defined in the step #2 will result in the *xPath* expression that gives us exactly the result requested on this assessment statement.

```
concat('Hi ha hagut un increment de ', (/response/row/row[confirmed_cases =  
max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/confirmed_cases/text()) -  
(/response/row/row[confirmed_cases =  
max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/preceding::row[2]/confirmed_cases/  
text()), ' casos')
```

If we run the *xPath* expression in the XML processor we get the expected result:

The screenshot shows the BaseX 9.4.3 XML processor interface. The XQuery editor contains the following query:

```
at('Hi ha hagut un increment de ', (/response/row/row[confirmed_cases = max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/confirmed_cases/text()) - (/response/row/row[confirmed_cases = max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/preceding::row[2]/confirmed_cases/text()), ' casos')
```

The result pane shows the output: "Hi ha hagut un increment de 46 casos". A red arrow points to the result text. The bottom pane shows the compiled query:

```
Compiling:  
- rewrite context value to document-node()  
item: . -> db:open-pre("resources", 21682)  
- rewrite util:root(nodes) to document-node()  
item: util:root(db:open-pre("resources", 21682)) -> db:open-pre("resources", 21682)  
- rewrite context value to document-node()  
item: . -> db:open-pre("resources", 21682)  
- rewrite util:root(nodes) to document-node()  
item: util:root(db:open-pre("resources", 21682)) -> db:open-pre("resources", 21682)  
- rewrite xs:integer item to positional access:  
2 -> fn:position() = 2  
Optimized Query:  
concat("Hi ha hagut un increment de ", (db:open-pre("resources", 21682)/response/row/row[confirmed_cases = max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/confirmed_cases/text()) - (db:open-pre("resources", 21682)/response/row/row[confirmed_cases = max(/response/row/row/confirmed_cases)]/preceding::row[2]/confirmed_cases/text()), " casos")
```

c)

Activity 3

a)

b)

Bibliography

1. **UOC Resources** → *Databases Architectures Module 2: Relational Extensions*
2. **XML Schema Example at w3.org** → https://www.w3schools.com/xml/schema_example.asp
3. **XML Attributes definition examples** → https://www.w3schools.com/xml/schema_simple_attributes.asp
4. **Oracle xPath Reference (Number functions)** → https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E35413_01/doc.722/e35419/dev_xpath_functions.htm#autold41
5. **BaseX XML Processor** → <http://files.basex.org/releases/9.4.3/BaseX943.zip>
6. **xPath expressions** → <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9857756/how-to-get-the-preceding-element>
7. **Oracle xPath Reference (Functions on strings)** → https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E35413_01/doc.722/e35419/dev_xpath_functions.htm#autold14