

Semi-structured Data Model



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After this video you will be able to

- Distinguish between structured and “semi-structured model”
- Recognize that most semistructured data are tree-structured
- Explain why tree navigation operations are important for XML, JSON

Let's talk Web Pages

A Simple HTML Example

This is the first paragraph.

- List item 1
- List item 2

This is a bolded text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>A Simple HTML Example</h1>

<p title="undecided so far">
This is the first paragraph.
<li> List item 1 </li>
<li> List item 2 </li>
</p>

<p><b>
This is a bolded text.
</b></p>

</body>
</html>
```

The diagram illustrates the mapping between HTML code and its rendered output. Colored arrows point from specific code elements to the corresponding visual elements on the left:

- Red arrows point from `<html>` and `</html>` to the slide's title area.
- Red arrows point from `<body>` and `</body>` to the content area.
- Dark green arrows point from `<h1>` and `</h1>` to the main heading.
- Blue arrows point from `<p title="undecided so far">` and `</p>` to the first paragraph.
- Yellow arrows point from `` and `` to the list items.
- Blue arrows point from `` and `` to the bolded text.

XML

- Allows the querying of both schema and data

```
- <experiments version="1.2" revision="100915" total="58" total-samples="4011" total-assays="3847">
- <experiment>
  <releasedate>2007-11-22</releasedate>
  <species>Mus musculus</species>
- <miamescores>
  <reportersequencescore>1</reportersequencescore>
  <factorvaluescore>1</factorvaluescore>
  <measuredbioassaydatascore>0</measuredbioassaydatascore>
  <protocolscore>0</protocolscore>
  <derivedbioassaydatascore>1</derivedbioassaydatascore>
  <overallscore>3</overallscore>
</miamescores>
<assays>18</assays>
<samples>18</samples>
<rawdatafiles>0</rawdatafiles>
<fgemdatafiles>18</fgemdatafiles>
- <sampleattribute>
  <category>CellType</category>
  <value>primary chondrocyte</value>
  <value>primary dermal fibroblast</value>
  <value>primary osteoblast</value>
</sampleattribute>
- <sampleattribute>
  <category>Organism</category>
  <value>Mus musculus</value>
</sampleattribute>
- <experimentalfactor>
  <name>CellType</name>
  <value>primary chondrocyte</value>
  <value>primary dermal fibroblast</value>
```

JSON

```
{  
  "status": 200,  
  "photos":  
  [  
    {  
      "typeName": "Facebook",  
      "type": "facebook",  
      "typeId": "facebook",  
      "url": "http://graph.facebook.com/amoghnatu/picture?type=large",  
      "isPrimary": true  
    }  
  ],  
  "contactInfo": {  
    "familyName": "Natu",  
    "fullName": "Amogh Natu",  
    "givenName": "Amogh"  
  },  
  "demographics": {  
    "gender": "male"  
  },  
  "socialProfiles":  
  [  
    {  
      "id": "1839143973",  
      "typeName": "Facebook",  
      "username": "amoghnatu",  
      "type": "facebook",  
      "typeId": "facebook",  
      "url": "http://www.facebook.com/amoghnatu"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

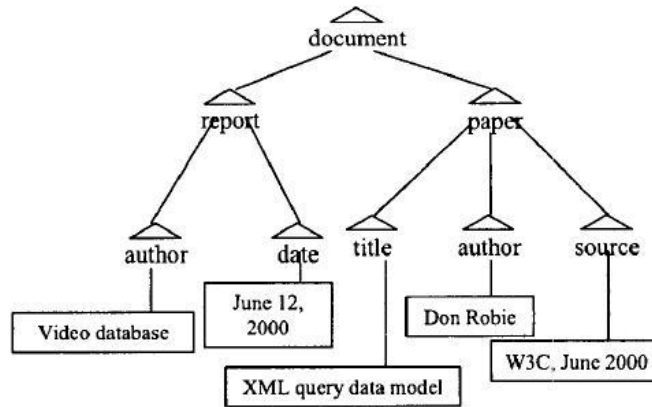
Key-value pair

Tuple

*Square
brackets
indicate arrays*

Tree Data Structure

```
<document>
  <report>
    <author>Video database</author>
    <date>June 12, 2000</date>
  </report>
  <paper>
    <title>XML query data model</title>
    <author>Don Robie</author>
    <source>W3C, June 2000</source>
  </paper>
</document>
```



Tree Operations

- **Paper**

- getParent → document
- getChildren → title, author, source
- GetSibling → report

- **“Video database”**

- Root-to-Node path → document/report/author/“video database”

- **Queries need tree navigation**

- Author of “XML query data model”

