XQuery

• Standard for high-level querying of databases containing data in XML form
• Based on Quilt, which is based on XML-QL
• Uses XPath to express more complex queries

• Readings
  – Section 12.2
  – [Nothing about XQuery in old Edition]
FLWR ("Flower") Expressions

FOR ...
LET...
WHERE...
RETURN...

Zero or more
Zero or more
Zero or one
Exactly one
FOR-WHERE-RETURN

Find all book titles published after 1995:

FOR $x$ IN document("bib.xml").bib/book
WHERE $x/year/text() > 1995
RETURN $x/title

Result:
<title> abc </title>
<title> def </title>
<title> ghi </title>
FOR-WHERE-RETURN

Equivalently (perhaps more geekish)

```
RETURN $x$
```

And even shorter:

```
```
COERCION

The query:

```
RETURN $x
```

Is rewritten by the system into:

```
RETURN $x
```
FOR-WHERE-RETURN

• Find all book titles and the year when they were published:

\[
\text{FOR } x \text{ IN document("bib.xml")/ bib/book}
\]
\[
\text{RETURN } <\text{answer}>
\]
\[
\text{ } <\text{title}>{ } x\text{/title/text() } </\text{title}>
\]
\[
\text{ } <\text{year}>{ } x\text{/year/text() } </\text{year}>
\]
\[
</\text{answer}>
\]

Result:
\[
<\text{answer}>
<\text{title}> abc </\text{title}>  <\text{year}> 1995 </\text{year}> </\text{answer}>
<\text{answer}>
<\text{title}> def </\text{title}>  <\text{year}> 2002 </\text{year}> </\text{answer}>
<\text{answer}>
<\text{title}> ghk </\text{title}>  <\text{year}> 1980 </\text{year}> </\text{answer}>
\]
FOR-WHERE-RETURN

• Notice the use of “{“ and “}”
• What is the result without them?

```xml
FOR $x$ IN document("bib.xml")/ bib/book
RETURN <answer>
    <title> $x/title/text() </title>
    <year> $x/year/text() </year>
</answer>
```
FOR-WHERE-RETURN

• Notice the use of “{“ and “}”
• What is the result without them?

FOR $x$ IN document("bib.xml")/bib/book
RETURN <answer>
  <title> $x/title/text() </title>
  <year> $x/year/text() </year>
</answer>

<answer> <title> $x/title/text() </title> <year> $x/year/text() </year> </answer>
<answer> <title> $x/title/text() </title> <year> $x/year/text() </year> </answer>
<answer> <title> $x/title/text() </title> <year> $x/year/text() </year> </answer>
Nesting

For each author of a book by Morgan Kaufmann, list all books she published:

```
FOR $b IN document("bib.xml")/bib,
  $a IN $b/book[publisher/text()="Morgan Kaufmann"]/author
RETURN <result>
  { $a,
    FOR $t IN $b/book[author/text()=$a/text()]/title
    RETURN $t
  }
</result>
```

In the **RETURN** clause comma concatenates XML fragments
Result

<result>
  <author>Jones</author>
  <title>abc</title>
  <title>def</title>
</result>

<result>
  <author>Smith</author>
  <title>ghi</title>
</result>
Aggregates

Find all books with more than 3 authors:

```
FOR $x$ IN document("bib.xml")/bib/book
WHERE count($x/author)>3
RETURN $x$
```

count = a function that counts
avg = computes the average
sum = computes the sum
distinct-values = eliminates duplicates
Aggregates

Same thing:

```
FOR $x IN document("bib.xml")/bib/book[count(author)>3]
RETURN $x
```
Eliminating Duplicates

Print all authors:

FOR $a$ IN distinct-values($b/book/author/text())
RETURN <author> { $a$ } </author>

Note: distinct-values applies ONLY to values, NOT elements
The LET Clause

Find books whose price is larger than average:

```
FOR $b$ in document(“bib.xml”)/bib
LET $a$:=avg($b$/book/price/text())
FOR $x$ in $b$/book
WHERE $x$/price/text() > $a$
RETURN $x$
```
Flattening

• Compute a list of (author, title) pairs

```
FOR $b$ IN document("bib.xml")/bib/book,
  $x$ IN $b/title/text()$, 
  $y$ IN $b/author/text()$
RETURN <answer>
  <title> { $x$ } </title>
  <author> { $y$ } </author>
</answer>
```

Input:
```
<book>
  <title> Databases </title>
  <author> Widom </author>
  <author> Ullman </author>
</answer>
```

Output:
```
<answer>
  <title> Databases </title>
  <author> Widom </author>
</answer>
```
Re-grouping

• For each author, return all titles of her/his books

FOR $b$ IN document("bib.xml")/bib,
    $x$ IN $b/book/author/text()$
RETURN
<answer>
    <author> { $x$ } </author>
    { FOR $y$ IN $b/book[author/text()=$x]/title
        RETURN $y$ }
</answer>``

Result:
<answer>
    <author> efg </author>
    <title> abc </title>
    <title> klm </title>
    . . . .
</answer>

What about duplicate authors?
Re-grouping

• Same, but eliminate duplicate authors:

```xml
FOR $b$ IN document("bib.xml")/bib
LET $a$ := distinct-values($b/book/author/text()$)
FOR $x$ IN $a$
RETURN
  <answer>
    <author> $x$ </author>
    { FOR $y$ IN $b/book[author/text()$=$x$]/title
      RETURN $y$ }
  </answer>
```
Re-grouping

• Same thing:

```xml
FOR $b$ IN document("bib.xml")/bib,
    $x$ IN distinct-values($b/book/author/text())
RETURN
    <answer>
        <author> $x$ </author>
        { FOR $y$ IN $b/book[author/text()=$x]/title
            RETURN $y$ }
    </answer>
```
SQL and XQuery Side-by-side

Product(pid, name, maker, price)  Find all product names, prices, sort by price

SELECT x.name, x.price
FROM Product x
ORDER BY x.price

FOR $x in document("db.xml")/db/Product/row
ORDER BY $x/price/text()
RETURN <answer>
{ $x/name, $x/price }
</answer>
XQuery’s Answer

<answer>
    <name> abc </name>
    <price> 7 </price>
</answer>

<answer>
    <name> def </name>
    <price> 23 </price>
</answer>

Notice: this is NOT a well-formed document!
(WHY ???)
Producing a Well-Formed Answer

<myQuery>
{  FOR $x$ in document("db.xml")/db/Product/row
  ORDER BY $x$/price/text()
  RETURN <answer>
      { $x$/name, $x$/price }
  </answer>
}
</myQuery>
XQuery’s Answer

<myQuery>
  <answer>
    <name> abc </name>
    <price> 7 </price>
  </answer>
  <answer>
    <name> def </name>
    <price> 23 </price>
  </answer>
  . . .
</myQuery>

Now it is well-formed!
SQL and XQuery Side-by-side

Product(pid, name, maker, price)
Company(cid, name, city, revenues)

Find all products made in Seattle

SQL
SELECT x.name
FROM Product x, Company y
WHERE x.maker=y.cid
     and y.city="Seattle"

XQuery
FOR $r in document("db.xml")/db,
   $x in $r/Product/row,
   $y in $r/Company/row
WHERE
   $x/maker/text()=$y/cid/text()
   and $y/city/text() = "Seattle"
RETURN { $x/name }

Cool XQuery
FOR $y in /db/Company/row[city/text()="Seattle"],
   $x in /db/Product/row[maker/text()=$y/cid/text()]
RETURN { $x/name }
<product>
  <row> <pid> 123 </pid>
  <name> abc </name>
  <maker> efg </maker>
</row>
  <row> .... </row>
  ....
</product>
  <product>
    ....
  </product>
  ....
</product>
SQL and XQuery Side-by-side

For each company with revenues < 1M count the products over $100

SELECT y.name, count(*)
FROM Product x, Company y
WHERE x.price > 100 and x.maker = y.cid and y.revenue < 1000000
GROUP BY y.cid, y.name

FOR $r in document("db.xml")/db,
   $y in $r/Company/row[revenue/text()<1000000]
RETURN
   <proudCompany>
      <companyName> { $y/name/text() } </companyName>
      <numberOfExpensiveProducts>
         { count($r/Product/row[maker/text()=$y/cid/text()][price/text() > 100]) }
      </numberOfExpensiveProducts>
   </proudCompany>
SQL and XQuery Side-by-side

Find companies with at least 30 products, and their average price

```sql
SELECT y.name, avg(x.price) 
FROM Product x, Company y 
WHERE x.maker=y.cid 
GROUP BY y.cid, y.name 
HAVING count(*) > 30
```

```xquery
FOR $r in document("db.xml")/db, 
  $y in $r/Company/row 
LET $p := $r/Product/row[maker/text()=$y/cid/text()] 
WHERE count($p) > 30 
RETURN 
  <theCompany> 
    <companyName> { $y/name/text() } 
  </companyName> 
  <avgPrice> avg($p/price/text()) </avgPrice> 
</theCompany>
```