

# Lecture 12: XQuery in SQL Server

Monday, October 23, 2006

# Announcements

- Homework 2 due on Wednesday
- Midterm on Friday. To study:
  - SQL
  - E/R diagrams
  - Functional dependencies and BCNF
- Project phase 2 due next Wednesday

# Sorting in XQuery

```
<publisher_list>
{ FOR $b IN document("bib.xml")//book[year = "97"]
  ORDER BY $b/price/text()
  RETURN <book>
      { $b/title ,
        $b/price
      }
    </book>
}
</publisher_list>
```

# If-Then-Else

```
FOR $h IN //holding
RETURN <holding>
    { $h/title,
      IF $h/@type = "Journal"
        THEN $h/editor
        ELSE $h/author
    }
</holding>
```

# Existential Quantifiers

FOR \$b IN //book

WHERE SOME \$p IN \$b//para SATISFIES

contains(\$p, "sailing")

AND contains(\$p, "windsurfing")

RETURN { \$b/title }

# Universal Quantifiers

FOR \$b IN //book

WHERE EVERY \$p IN \$b//para SATISFIES

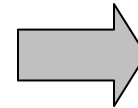
contains(\$p, "sailing")

RETURN { \$b/title }

# Duplicate Elimination

- **distinct-values**(list-of-text-values)
- How do we eliminate duplicate “tuples” ?

```
<row> <a>3</a> <b>100</b> </row>  
<row> <a>8</a> <b>500</b> </row>  
<row> <a>3</a> <b>100</b> </row>  
<row> <a>3</a> <b>200</b> </row>  
<row> <a>8</a> <b>500</b> </row>
```



```
<row> <a>3</a> <b>100</b> </row>  
<row> <a>8</a> <b>500</b> </row>  
<row> <a>3</a> <b>200</b> </row>
```

# FOR v.s. LET

## FOR

- Binds *node variables* → iteration

## LET

- Binds *collection variables* → one value



# FOR v.s. LET

```
FOR $x IN /bib/book  
RETURN <result> { $x } </result>
```

Returns:

```
<result> <book>...</book></result>  
<result> <book>...</book></result>  
<result> <book>...</book></result>
```

...

```
LET $x := /bib/book  
RETURN <result> { $x } </result>
```

Returns:

```
<result> <book>...</book>  
          <book>...</book>  
          <book>...</book>
```

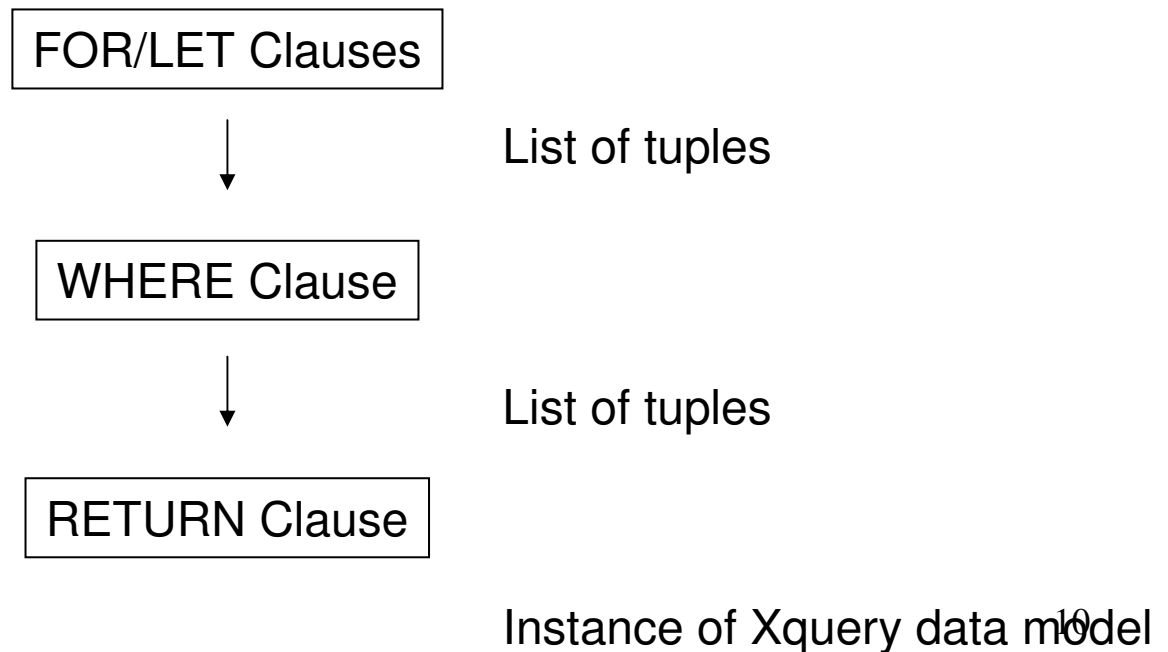
...

```
</result>
```

# XQuery

Summary:

- **FOR-LET-WHERE-RETURN = FLWR**



# Collections in XQuery

- Ordered and unordered collections
  - `/bib/book/author/text()` = an *ordered* collection: result is in *document order*
  - `distinct-values(/bib/book/author/text())` = an unordered collection: the output order is implementation dependent
- LET `$a := /bib/book` → `$a` is a collection
- `$b/author` → a collection (several authors...)

```
RETURN <result> { $b/author } </result>
```

Returns:

```
<result> <author>...</author>  
          <author>...</author>  
          <author>...</author>  
          ...  
</result>
```

# Collections in XQuery

What about collections in expressions ?

- $\$b/price$   $\rightarrow$  list of n prices
- $\$b/price * 0.7$   $\rightarrow$  list of n numbers
- $\$b/price * \$b/quantity \rightarrow$  list of n x m numbers ??
- $\$b/price * (\$b/quant1 + \$b/quant2) \neq$   
 $\$b/price * \$b/quant1 + \$b/price * \$b/quant2$  !!

# Other XML Topics

- Name spaces
- XML API:
  - DOM = “Document Object Model”
- XML languages:
  - XSLT
- XML Schema
- Xlink, XPointer
- SOAP

Available from [www.w3.org](http://www.w3.org)  
(but don't spend rest of your life  
reading those standards !)

# XML in SQL Server 2005

- Create tables with attributes of type XML
- Use Xquery in SQL queries
- Rest of the slides are from:

Shankar Pal et al., *Indexing XML data stored in a relational database*, VLDB'2004

```
CREATE TABLE DOCS (  
    ID int primary key,  
    XDOC xml)
```

```
SELECT ID, XDOC.query(  
    for $s in /BOOK[@ISBN= "1-55860-438-3"]//SECTION  
    return <topic>{data($s/TITLE)} </topic>')  
FROM DOCS
```

# XML Methods in SQL

- Query() = returns XML data type
- Value() = extracts scalar values
- Exist() = checks conditions on XML nodes
- Nodes() = returns a rowset of XML nodes that the Xquery expression evaluates to



# Examples

- From here:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnsq190/html/sql2k5xml.asp>

# XML Type

```
CREATE TABLE docs (  
    pk INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    xCol XML not null  
)
```

# Inserting an XML Value

```
INSERT INTO docs VALUES (2,  
'<doc id="123">  
  <sections>  
    <section num="1"><title>XML Schema</title></section>  
    <section num="3"><title>Benefits</title></section>  
    <section num="4"><title>Features</title></section>  
  </sections>  
</doc>')
```

# Query( )

```
SELECT pk, xCol.query('/doc[@id = 123]//section')  
FROM docs
```

# Exists( )

```
SELECT xCol.query('/doc[@id = 123]//section')  
FROM docs  
WHERE xCol.exist ('/doc[@id = 123]') = 1
```

# Value( )

```
SELECT xCol.value(  
    'data(/doc//section[@num = 3]/title)[1]', 'nvarchar(max)')  
FROM docs
```

# Nodes( )

```
SELECT nref.value('first-name[1]', 'nvarchar(50)')
       AS FirstName,
       nref.value('last-name[1]', 'nvarchar(50)')
       AS LastName
FROM   @xVar.nodes('//author') AS R(nref)
WHERE  nref.exist('.[first-name != "David"]') = 1
```

# Nodes( )

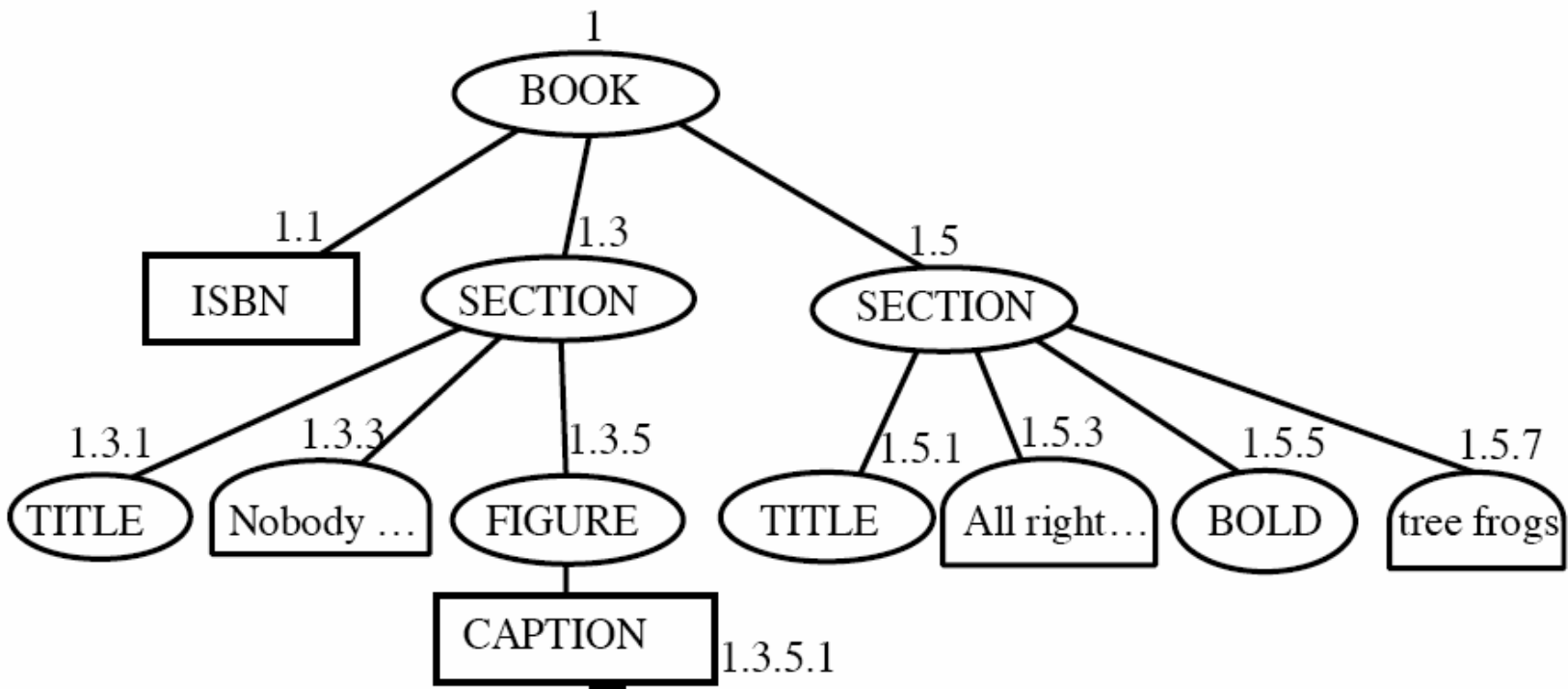
```
SELECT nref.value('@genre', 'varchar(max)') LastName  
FROM docs CROSS APPLY xCol.nodes('//book') AS R(nref)
```



# Internal Storage

- XML is “shredded” as a table
- A few important ideas:
  - Dewey decimal numbering of nodes; store in clustered B-tree indexes
  - Use only odd numbers to allow insertions
  - Reverse PATH-ID encoding, for efficient processing of postfix expressions like //a/b/c
  - Add more indexes, e.g. on data values

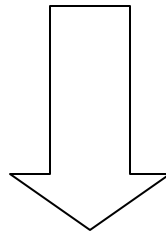
```
<BOOK ISBN="1-55860-438-3">
  <SECTION>
    <TITLE>Bad Bugs</TITLE>
    Nobody loves bad bugs.
    <FIGURE CAPTION="Sample bug"/>
  </SECTION>
  <SECTION>
    <TITLE>Tree Frogs</TITLE>
    All right-thinking people
    <BOLD> love </BOLD>
    tree frogs.
  </SECTION>
</BOOK>
```



ORDPATH	TAG	NODE_ TYPE	VALUE	PATH_ ID
1	1 (BOOK)	1 (Element)	Null	#1
1.1	2 (ISBN )	2 (Attribute)	'1-55860-438-3'	#2#1
1.3	3 (SECTION)	1 (Element)	Null	#3#1
1.3.1	4 (TITLE)	1 (Element)	'Bad Bugs'	#4#3#1
1.3.3	10 (TEXT)	4 (Value)	'Nobody loves Bad bugs.'	#10#3#1
1.3.5	5 (FIGURE)	1 (Element)	Null	#5#3#1
1.3.5.1	6 (CAPTION)	2 (Attribute)	'Sample bug'	#6#3#1
1.5	3 (SECTION)	1 (Element)	Null	#3#1
1.5.1	4 (TITLE)	1 (Element)	'Tree frogs'	#4#3#1
1.5.3	10 (TEXT)	4 (Value)	'All right-thinking people'	#10#3#1
1.5.5	7 (BOLD)	1 (Element)	'love '	#7#3#1
1.5.7	10 (TEXT)	4 (Value)	'tree frogs'	#10#3#1

Infoset Table

`/BOOK[@ISBN = "1-55860-438-3"]/SECTION`



```
SELECT SerializeXML (N2.ID, N2.ORDPATH)
FROM infosettab N1 JOIN infosettab N2 ON (N1.ID = N2.ID)
WHERE N1.PATH_ID = PATH_ID(/BOOK/@ISBN)
      AND N1.VALUE = '1-55860-438-3'
      AND N2.PATH_ID = PATH_ID(BOOK/SECTION)
      AND Parent (N1.ORDPATH) = Parent (N2.ORDPATH)
```