

Lecture 11: XPath/XQuery

Wednesday, February 1st, 2006

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Outline

- XPath
- XQuery

Useful pointers:

- XPath:
 - <http://java.sun.com/webservices/docs/ea2/tutorial/doc/JAXPXMLT2.html>
- XQuery:
 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlquery-use-cases/>
 - <http://www.xmlportfolio.com/xquery.html>

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Querying XML Data

- XPath = simple navigation through the tree
- XQuery = the SQL of XML
- XSLT = recursive traversal
 - will not discuss in class

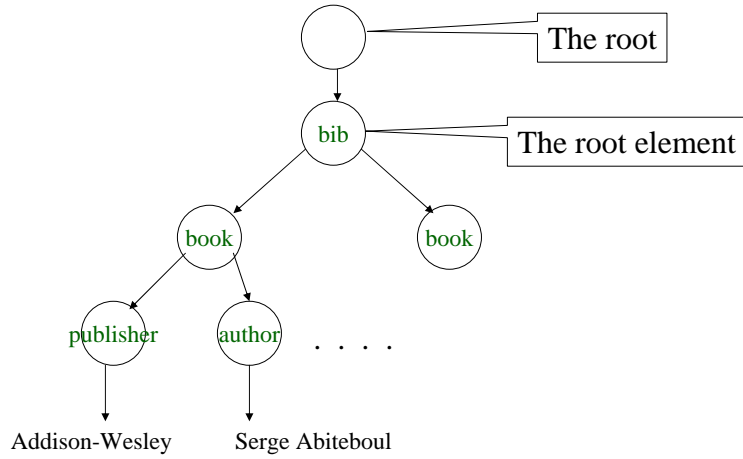
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Sample Data for Queries

```
<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>
```

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Data Model for XPath



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XPath: Simple Expressions

`/bib/book/year`

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

`/bib/paper/year`

Result: empty (there were no papers)

`/bib`

What's the difference ?

`/`

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XPath: Restricted Kleene Closure

`//author`

Result: `<author> Serge Abiteboul </author>`
`<author> <first-name> Rick </first-name>`
`<last-name> Hull </last-name>`
`</author>`
`<author> Victor Vianu </author>`
`<author> Jeffrey D. Ullman </author>`

`/bib//first-name` Rick `</first-name>`

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Xpath: Attribute Nodes

`/bib/book/@price`

Result: "55"

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

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Xpath: Wildcard

```
//author/*
```

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

* Matches any element

@* Matches any attribute

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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

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Xpath: Predicates

```
/bib/book/author[firstname]
```

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

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Xpath: More Predicates

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

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

How do we read this ?

First remove all qualifiers (predicates):

```
/bib/book/author /lastname
```

Then add them one by one:

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

etc

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Xpath: More Predicates

```
/bib/book[@price < 60]
```

```
/bib/book[author/@age < 25]
```

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

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Xpath: More Axes

. means *current node*

```
/bib/book[./review]
```

```
/bib/book[./review]
```

Same as

```
/bib/book[review]
```

```
/bib/author/. /firstname
```

Same as

```
/bib/author/firstname
```

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Xpath: More Axes

`..` means *parent node*

`/bib/author/.. /author/zip`

Same as

`/bib/author/zip`

`/bib/book[../review/../comments]`

Same as

`/bib/book[../comments/review]`

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Xpath: Summary

<code>bib</code>	matches a <code>bib</code> element
<code>*</code>	matches any element
<code>/</code>	matches the <code>root</code> element
<code>/bib</code>	matches a <code>bib</code> element under <code>root</code>
<code>bib/paper</code>	matches a <code>paper</code> in <code>bib</code>
<code>bib//paper</code>	matches a <code>paper</code> in <code>bib</code> , at any depth
<code>//paper</code>	matches a <code>paper</code> at any depth
<code>paper book</code>	matches a <code>paper</code> or a <code>book</code>
<code>@price</code>	matches a <code>price</code> attribute
<code>bib/book/@price</code>	matches <code>price</code> attribute in <code>book</code> , in <code>bib</code>
<code>bib/book[@price<"55"]/author/lastname</code>	matches...

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XQuery

- Based on Quilt, which is based on XML-QL
- Uses XPath to express more complex queries

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FLWR (“Flower”) Expressions

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

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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>
```

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FOR-WHERE-RETURN

Equivalently (perhaps more geekish)

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

And even shorter:

```
document("bib.xml")/bib/book[year/text() > 1995] /title
```

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FOR-WHERE-RETURN

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

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

Result:

```
<answer> <title> abc </title> <year> 1995 </ year > </answer>
<answer> <title> def </title> < year > 2002 </ year > </answer>
<answer> <title> ghk </title> < year > 1980 </ 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>
```

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 fragments²³

Result

```
<result>  
  <author>Jones</author>  
  <title> abc </title>  
  <title> def </title>  
</result>  
<result>  
  <author> Smith </author>  
  <title> ghi </title>  
</result>
```

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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

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Aggregates

Same thing:

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

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Aggregates

Print all authors who published more than 3 books – be aware of duplicates !

```
FOR $b IN document("bib.xml")/bib,  
    $a IN distinct-values($b/book/author/text())  
WHERE count($b/book[author/text()=$a])>3  
RETURN <author> { $a } </author>
```

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Aggregates

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
```

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Flattening

- “Flatten” the authors, i.e. return 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>
```

Result:

```
<answer>  
  <title> abc </title>  
  <author> efg </author>  
</answer>  
<answer>  
  <title> abc </title>  
  <author> hkj </author>  
</answer>
```

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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 ?

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Re-grouping

- Same, but eliminate duplicate authors:

```
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>
```

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Re-grouping

- Same thing:

```
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>
```

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Another Example

Find book titles by the coauthors of “Database Theory”:

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

Question:
Why do we get duplicates ?

Result:

```
<answer> abc </ answer >  
< answer > def </ answer >  
< answer > abc </ answer >  
< answer > ghk </ answer >33
```

Distinct-values

Same as before, but eliminate duplicates:

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

distinct-values = a function
that eliminates duplicates

Result:

```
<answer> abc </ answer >  
< answer > def </ answer >  
< answer > ghk </ answer >
```

Need to apply to a collection
of *text* values, not of *elements* – *note how query has changed*³⁴

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
```

SQL

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

XQuery

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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 ???)

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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>
```

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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 !

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SQL and XQuery Side-by-side

Product(pid, name, maker, price)

Company(cid, name, city, revenues)

Find all products made in Seattle

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

SQL

```
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 }
```

XQuery

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>
....
```

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

```
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
```

```
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>
```

An element

A collection

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