

# Introduction to Database Systems

## CSE 444

### Lecture 12

#### More Xquery and Xquery in SQL Server

April 25, 2008

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## Announcements

- Homework 2 due Saturday night
  - Sample solution available Tuesday morning (after late day deadline expires)
- Midterm Next Wednesday. To study (tentative)
  - SQL
  - E/R diagrams
  - Functional dependencies and BCNF
  - XML Basics (notation, DTDs, maybe basic xpath)
    - But hw3 is xquery>xpath, so most XML details on final
- Open or closed book exam?

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## 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>
```

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## If-Then-Else

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

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## Existential Quantifiers

```
FOR $b IN //book
WHERE SOME $p IN $b//para SATISFIES
    contains($p, "sailing")
    AND contains($p, "windsurfing")
RETURN { $b/title }
```

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## Universal Quantifiers

```
FOR $b IN //book
WHERE EVERY $p IN $b//para SATISFIES
    contains($p, "sailing")
RETURN { $b/title }
```

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## 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

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## FOR vs. LET

```
FOR $x IN /bib/book
```

Returns:

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

...

```
LET $x := /bib/book
```

Returns:

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

...

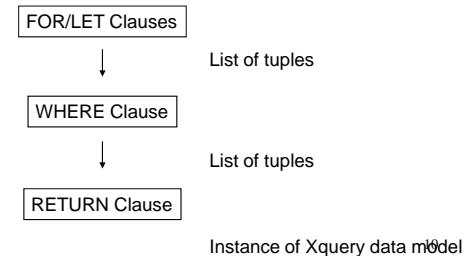
</result>

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## 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>
```

...

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## Collections in XQuery

What about collections in expressions ?

- `$b/price` → list of n prices
- `$b/price * 0.7` → list of n numbers
- `$b/price * $b/quantity` → list of n x m numbers ??
- `$b/price * ($b/quant1 + $b/quant2) ≠ $b/price * $b/quant1 + $b/price * $b/quant2` !!

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## 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 !)

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## 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

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```
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
```

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## 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

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## Examples

- From here:  
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnsql90/html/sql2k5xml.asp>

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## XML Type

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

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## 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>')
```

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## Query( )

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

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## Exists( )

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

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## Value( )

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

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## 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
```

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## Nodes( )

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

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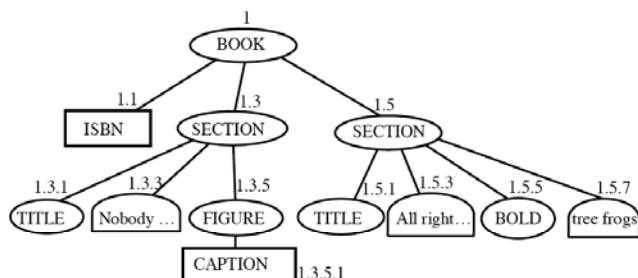
## Internal Storage

- XML is “shredded” as a table
- A few important ideas:
  - Dewey decimal numbering of nodes; store in clustered B-tree index
  - 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

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```
<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>
```

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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)
```

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