

Introduction to Database Systems

CSE 444

Lecture 26: XQuery

About the Final

- Open book and open notes
 - But you won't have time to read during final!
 - No laptops, no mobile devices
- Topics: Lectures 1 through 26
 - But somewhat more on topics from the 2nd half of the course (database implementation forward)
 - No ER diagrams and no FDs. (no lecture 5)
 - Minimal, if any, transactions, serializability
 - No Pig Latin (no lectures 22 and 23)

Review Advice

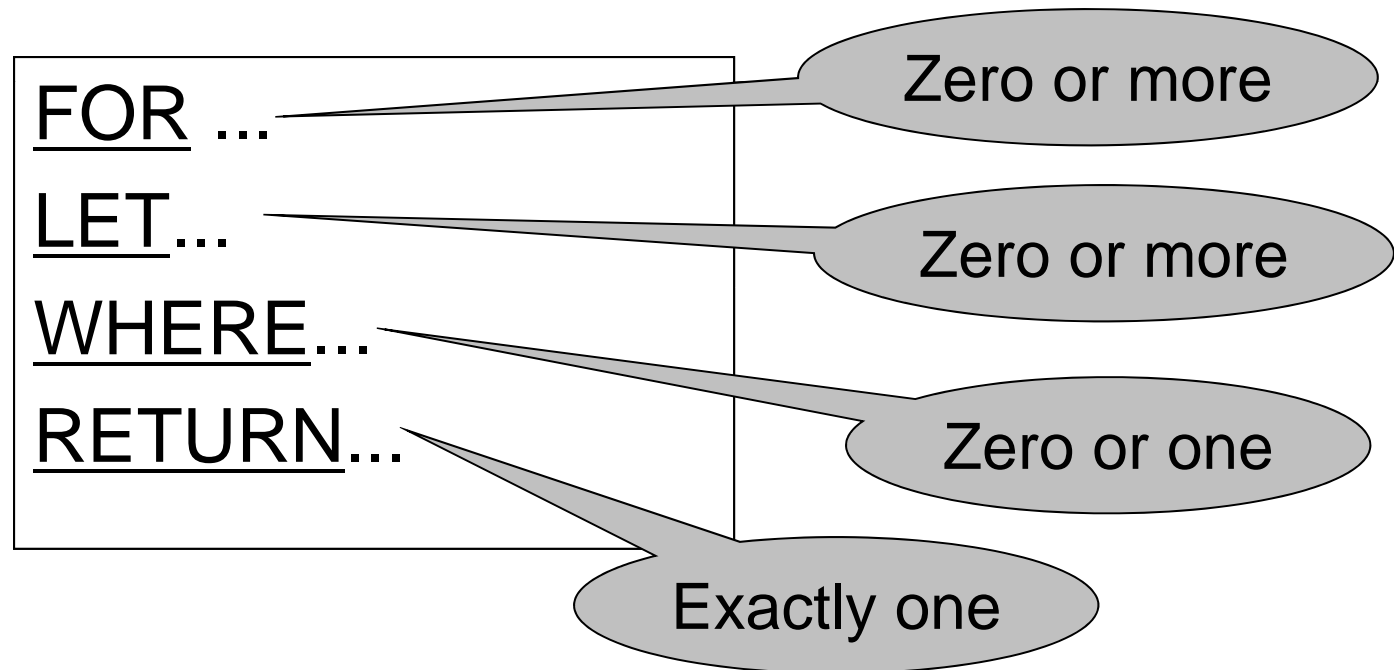
- Review the lectures mentioned in previous slide
- Review hw2 and hw3
- Review project 1, project 3, and project 4
 - But no Pig Latin on final!
- Practice sample finals posted on website

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-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)

```
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
```

COERCION

The query:

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

Is rewritten by the system into:

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


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>
```

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>  
</book>
```

Output:

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

```
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:

```
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
```

SQL

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

XQuery

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

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


XQuery's Answer

```
<aQuery>
  <answer>
    <name> abc </name>
    <price> 7 </price>
  </answer>
  <answer>
    <name> def </name>
    <price> 23 </price>
  </answer>
  . . . .
</aQuery>
```

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

```
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
```

An element

```
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>
```

A collection