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Semi-structured Data Model

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Schema Variability

• Structured data conforms to rigid schemas.
  – Relational data
• Unstructured data – the other extreme.
  – Eg. Free text
• Certain types of data are inbetween
  – Semi-structured
  – Schema variability across instances as well as time.
  – Eg. E-catalogs
• XML supports a very flexible “schema”

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Model
- Brand = ViewSonic
- Model = PJ551D
- Cabinet Color = Black
- Type = DLP

Display
- Panel = 0.55" DMD
- Lens = Manual zoom/focus
- Lamp = 180W, 3,500 hours normal, up to 4,000 eco mode
- Aspect Ratio = 4:3 (native), 16:9

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Model
- Brand = TOSHIBA
- Series = REGZA
- Model = 52HL167
- Cabinet Color = Black

Display
- Screen Size = 52"
- Recommended Resolution = 1920 x 1080
- Aspect Ratio = 16:9
- ...

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LCDTV

Projector
eXtended Markup Language (XML)

• Design goals:
   – straightforwardly usable over the Internet.
   – support a wide variety of applications.
   – compatible with SGML.
   – easy to write programs which process XML docs.
   – optional features in XML kept to the absolute minimum.
   – human-legible and reasonably clear.
   – easy to create.
   – Terseness in XML markup is of minimal importance.
Examples

• Internet:
  – RSS, Atom
  – XHTML
  – Webservice formats: SOAP, WSDL

• File formats:
  – Microsoft Office, Open Office, Apple’s iWork

• Industrial
  – Insurance: ACORD
  – Clinical trials: cdisc
  – Financial: FIX, FpML
  – Mortgages: MISMO

• Many applications use XML as a data format for persistence or for data exchange
A framework for semantic link discovery over relational data.
Processing XML

• Parsing
  – Event-based
    • Simple API for XML (SAX): programmers write callback functions for parsing events eg. when an opening “<author>” is encountered.
    • The XML tree is never materialized
  – Document Object Model (DOM)
    • The XML tree is materialized in memory

• XML Query Languages
  – XPath: path navigation language
  – XQuery
  – XSLT: transformation language (often used in CSS)
XPath

- Looks like **paths** used in Filesystem directories.
  - Relative vs absolute
- Examples:
  - `/dblp/inproceedings/author`
  - `//author`
  - `//inproceedings[year=2009 and booktitle=CIKM]/title`
- Results are **sequences** of nodes.
- Think of a **node** as the XML fragment for the subtree rooted at that node.
XPath Axes

• An XPath is a sequence of location steps separated by “/” of the form
  – Axisname::nodetest[predicate]

• An axis defines a node-set relative to the current node:
  – self, parent, child, attribute
  – following, following-sibling
  – descendant, descendant-or-self
  – ancestor, ancestor-or-self
  – namespace
  – preceding, preceding-sibling

• Examples
  – /child::dblp/child::inproceedings/attribute::author
    • /dblp/inproceedings/@key
  – /descendant-or-self::author
    • //author
XPath Predicates

- An XPath is a sequence of location steps separated by “/” of the form
  - Axisname::nodetest[predicate]

- Predicates can be comparisons of atomic values or path expressions
  - //inproceedings[year="2009" and booktitle="CIKM"]/title

- A predicate is true if there exists some nodes that satisfy the conditions
  - //inproceedings[author="Renee"ARRANT]
XQuery

- For-Let-Where-Return expressions
- Examples:

```xquery
FOR $auth in doc(dblp.xml)//author
LET $title=$auth/./title
WHERE $author/./year=2009
RETURN
<author>
  <name>$auth/text()</name>
  <title>$title/text()</title>
<author>

FOR $auth in doc(dblp.xml)//author[../year=2009]
RETURN
<author>
  <name>$auth/text()</name>
  <title>$auth/./title/text()</title>
<author>
```

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XML & RDBMS

• How do we store XML in DBMS?
• Inherent mismatch between relational model and XML data model
• Approach #1: BLOBs
  – Parse on demand
• Approach #2: shredding
  – Decompose XML data to multiple tables
  – Translate XML queries to SQL on those tables
• Approach #3: Native XML store
  – Hybrid storage & query engine
  – Columns of type XML
DB2’s Hybrid Relational-XML Engine

CREATE TABLE Product( id INTEGER, Specs XML );

INSERT INTO Product VALUES(1, XMLParse( DOCUMENT '<?xml version='1.0'>
  <ProductInfo>
    <Model>
      <Brand>Panasonic</Brand>
      <ModelID>TH-58PH10UK</ModelID>
    </Model>
    <Display>
      <ScreenSize>58in</ScreenSize>
      <AspectRatio>16:9</AspectRatio>
      <Resolution>1366 x 768</Resolution>
    </Display>
  </ProductInfo>
);

SELECT id FROM Product AS P WHERE XMLExists('$t/ProductInfo/Model/Brand/Panasonic' PASSING BY REF P.Specs AS "t")
SQL/XML

- **XMLParse** – parses an XML document
- **XMLexists** – checks if an XPath expression matches anything
- **XMLTable** – converts XML into one table
- **XMLQuery** – executes XML query

```sql
SELECT X.*
FROM emp, XMLTABLE ('$d/dept/employee'
passing doc as "d"
COLUMNS
  empID INTEGER PATH '@id',
  firstname VARCHAR(20) PATH 'name/first',
  lastname VARCHAR(25) PATH 'name/last')
AS X
```

```sql
SELECT XMLQUERY(
  '$doc//item[productName="iPod"]'
PASSING PO.Porder as "doc")
AS "Result"
FROM PurchaseOrders PO;
```
XML Storage (DB2 pureXML)

- **String IDs** for Namespace, Tag names
- **Path IDs** for paths
- XML tree partitioned into regions & packed into pages.
- **Regions index** track the pages associated with the XML structure
XML Indexing

• Users create specific value indexes associated with specific XPaths.

CREATE INDEX idx1 ON dept(deptdoc)
GENERATE KEY USING XMLPATTERN
‘/dept/employee/name’ AS SQL VARCHAR(35)

• Index matching requires both the path and the type to match.
  – Queries involving /dept/employee/name and explicitly uses varchar or string for the type associated with the element can exploit the valued index
For XML value indexes we want to map the value associated with an XML pattern to nodes in the XML data tree.

Key part of index entry is the “value”

Instead of a rid, an index entry stores the (region ID, node ID)