Semi-structured Data

9 - XQuery
Outline

• What is XQuery?

• XQuery at First Glance

• FLWOR Expressions

• Element Constructors

• List, Conditional and Quantified Expressions

• Joins

• Aggregating Values
What is XQuery?

• XQuery is the language for querying XML data

• XQuery for XML is like SQL for relational databases

• XQuery is built on XPath expressions

• As expected, XQuery is a W3C standard
XQuery and XPath

- XPath is essentially a subset of XQuery

- XQuery has a number of features not supported by XPath

- XQuery can structure or sort query results (not just select elements and attributes)
Processing XQueries

- **Analysis phase**: finds syntax errors and other static errors that do not depend on the input document

- **Evaluation phase**: may raise dynamic errors (e.g., missing input document or division by zero)

- A number of implementations available - http://www.w3.org/XML/Query
XQuery at First Glance

```xml
<courses>
  <course semester="Summer">
    <title>SSD</title>
    <day>Thursday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
  <course semester="Winter">
    <title>Databases</title>
    <day>Tuesday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
</courses>
```

doc("courses.xml")/courses/course/title

- <title> Semi-structured Data </title>
- <title> Databases </title>
XQuery at First Glance

doc("courses.xml")/
courses/course[@semester="Winter"]

    <course semester="Winter">
      <title> Databases </title>
      <day> Tuesday </day>
      <time> 09:15 </time>
      <location> HS8 </location>
    </course>
XQuery at First Glance

```
<courses>
  <course semester="Summer">
    <title>SSD</title>
    <day>Thursday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
  <course semester="Winter">
    <title>Databases</title>
    <day>Tuesday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
</courses>
```

```
doc("courses.xml")/
courses/course[.@semester="Winter"]/title
```

```
<title>Databases</title>
```
XQuery at First Glance

```xml
<courses>
  <course semester="Summer">
    <title>SSD</title>
    <day>Thursday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
  <course semester="Winter">
    <title>Databases</title>
    <day>Tuesday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
</courses>
```

for $x in doc("courses.xml")/courses/course
where $x/@semester="Winter"
return $x/title

```
<title>Databases</title>
```

Equivalent to the query

```xml
doc("courses.xml")/courses/course[@semester="Winter"]/title
```
XQuery at First Glance

```xml
<courses>
  <course semester="Summer">
    <title>SSD</title>
    <day>Thursday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
  <course semester="Winter">
    <title>Databases</title>
    <day>Tuesday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
</courses>

for $x in doc("courses.xml")/courses/course
where $x/@semester="Winter"
order by $x/title
return $x/title

<title>Databases</title>
```
XQuery at First Glance

for $x$ in doc("courses.xml")/courses/course
  where $x/@semester="Winter"
  order by $x/title
  return $x/title

<title> Databases </title>
<title> SSD </title>
XQuery at First Glance

```
for $x in doc("courses.xml")/courses/course where $x/@semester="Winter"
order by $x/title descending
return $x/title
```

```xml
<courses>
  <course semester="Winter">
    <title>SSD</title>
    <day>Thursday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
  <course semester="Winter">
    <title>Databases</title>
    <day>Tuesday</day>
    <time>09:15</time>
    <location>HS8</location>
  </course>
</courses>
```
Up to Now

- What is XQuery?
- XQuery at First Glance
- FLWOR Expressions
- Element Constructors
- List, Conditional and Quantified Expressions
- Joins
- Aggregating Values
FLWOR Expressions

• The main engine of XQuery is FLWOR expressions

• Pronounced “Flower Expressions”

• Generalize Select-From-Having-Where in SQL
FLWOR Expressions: A Complete Example

```xml
for $d in doc("departments.xml")//dept_no
let $e in doc("employees.xml")//employee[dept_no = $d]
where count($e) >= 10
order by avg($e/salary) descending
return
  <large_dept>
  { $d,
    <size> {count($e)} </size>
    <avg_salary> {avg($e/salary)} </avg_salary>
  }
  </large_dept>
```

a list of departments with at least ten employees, sorted by average salary
FLWOR Expressions: Semantics

for $d$ in doc("departments.xml")//dept_no
let $e$ in doc("employees.xml")//employee[dept_no = $d]
where count($e) >= 10
order by avg($e/salary) descending
return
  <large_dept>
  {
    $d,
    <size> {count($e)} </size>
    <avg_salary> {avg($e/salary)} </avg_salary>
  }
</large_dept>

• for generates an ordered list of bindings of dept_no values to $d$

• let associates to each binding a further binding of the list of employee elements with that dept_no to $e$

• where filters that list to keep only the desired pairs

• order by sorts that lists by the given criteria

• return constructs for each pair a resulting value
FLWOR Expressions: General Rules

• for and let may be used many times in any order

• Only one where is allowed

• More than one sorting criteria can be specified

  order by <expression> ascending, <expression> descending, …
Difference Between for and let

for $x$ in (1,2,3)
let $y := ("a", "b")$
return ($x, $y)$

let $x := (1,2,3)$
for $y$ in ("a", "b")
return ($x, $y)$

for $x$ in (1,2,3)
for $y$ in ("a", "b")
return ($x, $y)$

let $x := (1,2,3)$
let $y := ("a", "b")$
return ($x, $y)$
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Element Constructors

• An XQuery expression may construct a new XML element

• XML constructors can be used to create elements and attributes that appear in the query result
  o Wrapping results in a new element
  o Adding attributes to results

• Another key difference compared to XPath
Element Constructors

Wrapping results in a new element

for $d$ in doc("departments.xml")//dept_no
let $e$ in doc("employees.xml")//employee[dept_no = $d]
where count($e) >= 10
order by avg($e/salary) descending
return

  <large_dept>
    {
      $d,
      <size> {count($e)} </size>
      <avg_salary> {avg($e/salary)} </avg_salary>
    }
  </large_dept>
for $d$ in doc("departments.xml")//dept_no
let $e$ in doc("employees.xml")/employee[dept_no = $d]
where count($e) >= 10
order by avg($e/salary) descending
return

<large_dept name = "{$d}"
  <size> {count($e)} </size>
  <avg_salary> {avg($e/salary)} </avg_salary>
</large_dept>
List Expressions

- XQuery expressions manipulate lists of values
  - Constant lists: (1,2,3)
  - Integer ranges: i to j
  - XPath expressions

- Many operators are supported
  - Concatenation (,)
  - Set operators (union, intersect, except)

- Many functions are supported
  - count, avg, max, min, sum, distinct-values, …
List Expressions: Example

for $d in doc("departments.xml")//dept_no
let $e in doc("employees.xml")//employee[dept_no = $d]
where count($e) >= 10
order by avg($e/salary) descending
return

  <large_dept>
  {
    $d,
    <size> {count($e)} </size>
    <avg_salary> {avg($e/salary)} </avg_salary>
  }
  </large_dept>
Conditional Expressions

XQuery supports general if-then-else expressions

for $b in doc("books.xml")/bookstore/book
return
  if ($b/@category = "children")
  then <child> {$b} </child>
  else <adult> {$b} </adult>

**ATTENTION:** else is required, but it can be just else ( )
Quantified Expressions

XQuery allows quantified expressions (exist, forall)

for $d$ in doc("departments.xml")//dept_no
let $e := doc("employees.xml")//employee[dept_no = $d]
where some $s$ in $e/salary satisfies $s > 1000
return $d

for $d$ in doc("departments.xml")//dept_no
let $e := doc("employees.xml")//employee[dept_no = $d]
where every $s$ in $e/salary satisfies $s > 1000
return $d
Joins

Using FLWOR expressions we can join data from multiple sources

for $d$ in doc("departments.xml")//dept_no
let $e$ in doc("employees.xml")//employee[dept_no = $d]
where count($e) >= 10
order by avg($e/salary) descending
return

  <large_dept>
  {
    $d,
    <size> {count($e)} </size>
    <avg_salary> {avg($e/salary)} </avg_salary>
  }
</large_dept>
Joins

for $i$ in doc("order.xml")//item
let $n :=$doc("catalog.xml")//product[number = $i/@num]/name
return

  <item num = "{$i/@num}" name = "{$n}" quantity = "{$i/@quantity}"/>

<catalog>
  <product dept="D1">
    <number> 130 </number>
    <name> N1 </name>
  </product>
  <product dept="D2">
    <number> 230 </number>
    <name> N2 </name>
  </product>
</catalog>

<order>
  <item dept="D1" num="130" quantity="5"/>
  <item dept="D2" num="230" quantity="10"/>
</order>

<item num="130" name="N1" quantity="5"/>
<item num="230" name="N2" quantity="10"/>
Aggregating Values

for $d$ in distinct-values(doc("order.xml")//item/@dept)
let $i := doc("order.xml")//item[@dept = $d]
order by $d$ descending
return <department name = "{$d}" totalQuantity = "{sum($i/@quantity)}"/>

<order>
   <item dept="D1" num="130" quantity="5"/>
   <item dept="D2" num="230" quantity="7"/>
   <item dept="D1" num="100" quantity="6"/>
   <item dept="D2" num="330" quantity="10"/>
</order>

<department name="D2" totalQuantity="17"/>
<department name="D1" totalQuantity="11"/>
Sum Up

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