XML and Databases

Chapter 15: XML-Support in Modern SQL Databases

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Objectives

After completing this chapter, you should be able to:

- write SQL queries with SQL/XML functions that generate XML,
- compare different options of storing XML data in a relational database (including the XML data type).

Inhalt

Introduction

- Since SQL:2003, the SQL standard contains a part about "XML-Related Specifications".
- Large object-relational DBMS have XML support:
  - Oracle
  - IBM DB2
  - Microsoft SQL Server
- These systems contain support for XQuery.
- PostgreSQL basically supports SQL/XML.

  It must be built with `configure --with-libxml`. It only offers XPath instead of XQuery.

Example Database

STUDENTS

SID	FIRST	LAST	EMAIL
101	Ann	Smith	...
102	David	Jones	NULL
103	Paul	Miller	...
104	Maria	Brown	...

RESULTS

SID	CAT	ENO	POINTS
101	H	1	10
101	H	2	8
101	M	1	12
102	H	1	9
102	H	2	9
102	M	1	10
103	H	1	5
103	M	1	7

EXERCISES

CAT	ENO	TOPIC	MAXPT
H	1	ER	10
H	2	SQL	10
M	1	SQL	14

XML-Generating Functions (1)

- There are functions for generating XML in SQL queries ("SQL/XML publishing functions").
- The expression

  XMLELEMENT(NAME N,
  XMLATTRIBUTES(V_1 AS A_1, ..., V_k AS A_k),
  C_1, ..., C_n)

  generates an element node with name N, attributes A_i='V_i', and content $C_1, \ldots, C_n$ (concatenated).
- The attribute names can be left out if the values are specified as columns with these names.

XML-Generating Functions (2)

- Example:

```
SELECT XMLELEMENT(NAME STUDENT,
                  XMLATTRIBUTES(SID, FIRST,
                                LAST, EMAIL))
FROM   STUDENTS
```

  Note that the element name is an SQL identifier, not a string.

  PostgreSQL mapps identifiers to lowercase, Oracle to uppercase.

  Use delimited identifiers `"..."` to protect case.

- This returns a table with one column of `STUDENT` nodes:

```
<STUDENT SID='101' FIRST='Ann' LAST='Smith'
         EMAIL='...'/>
```

XML-Generating Functions (3)

- The attributes part can be left out if not needed.
- One can specify any number of content arguments. Their values are concatenated:

```
SELECT XMLELEMENT(NAME "STUDENT",
                  FIRST, ' ', LAST)
FROM   STUDENTS
```

The element name is a delimited identifier "...", not a string '...'.

- This returns STUDENT nodes like the following one:

```
<STUDENT>Ann Smith</STUDENT>
```

XML-Generating Functions (4)

- Of course, one can nest such functions:

```
SELECT XMLELEMENT(NAME "STUDENT",
                  XMLELEMENT(NAME "FIRST", FIRST),
                  XMLELEMENT(NAME "LAST",  LAST))
FROM   STUDENTS
```

- This returns STUDENT nodes like the following one:

```
<STUDENT><FIRST>Ann</FIRST>
         <LAST>Smith</LAST></STUDENT>
```

XML-Generating Functions (5)

- XMLAGG is an aggregation function that concatenates the XDM trees for the tuple variable assignments in the group:

```
SELECT XMLELEMENT(NAME "STUDENTS",
                  XMLAGG(XMLELEMENT(NAME "STUD,
                                    XMLATTRIBUTES(
                                        S.FIRST,
                                        S.LAST))))
FROM   STUDENTS S
```

Above, we got one result row with an XML element for each student. This query generates one row with data for all students (without `GROUP BY`, there is only one group). See the next slide for the result.

XML-Generating Functions (6)

- The query on the previous slide with `XMLAGG` generates a single result row with the following XML document:

```
<STUDENTS>
    <STUD first="Ann" last="Smith"/>
    <STUD first="David" last="Jones"/>
    <STUD first="Paul" last="Miller"/>
    <STUD first="Maria" last="Brown"/>
</STUDENTS>
```

PostgreSQL outputs everything in one line.

XML-Generating Functions (7)

- XMLFOREST is an easy way to map columns to elements:

```
SELECT XMLELEMENT(NAME STUD,
                  XMLFOREST(S.FIRST, S.LAST))
FROM   STUDENTS S
```

  XMLATTRIBUTES does the same for attributes. One can rename the elements with "AS" (like the output columns under SELECT). It is called "FOREST" because it returns a sequence of XDM trees.

- This returns a result row for each student, e.g.

```
<stud>
    <first>Ann</first>
    <last>Smith</last>
</stud>
```

XML-Generating Functions (8)

- XMLCONCAT can be used to concatenate XDM sequences, for instance, one can generate a sequence of two elements in each result row:

```
SELECT XMLCONCAT(XMLELEMENT(NAME FIRST, S.FIRST),
                 XMLELEMENT(NAME LAST, S.LAST))
FROM   STUDENTS S
```

  XMLCONCAT works with any number of arguments. XMLCONCAT is probably seldom needed, since XMLELEMENT has this function for its content.

- This returns a result row for each student, e.g.

```
<first>Ann</first><last>Smith</last>
```

XML-Generating Functions (9)

Functions to generate other node types:

- `XMLCOMMENT('Comment')` generates `<--Comment-->`.
- `XMLPI(NAME "xml-stylesheet", 'type="text/xsl" href="my.xsl"')`

  generates the processing instruction

  ```
  <?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl"
                   href="my.xsl"?>
  ```

- `XMLROOT` can be used to set the XML version and the `standalone` property.

  Deprecated since SQL 2005, but available in Oracle, PostgreSQL.

More Examples (1)

- One can combine XMLAGG with GROUP BY,
  e.g. to generate students with nested homework points:

```
SELECT XMLELEMENT(NAME "STUDENT",
            XMLATTRIBUTES(S.LAST),
            XMLAGG(XMLELEMENT(NAME "RESULT",
                XMLATTRIBUTES(R.ENO,R.POINTS))))
FROM   STUDENTS S, RESULTS R
WHERE  S.SID = R.SID
AND    R.CAT = 'H'
GROUP  BY S.LAST, S.SID
ORDER  BY S.LAST;
```

More Examples (2)

- This returns three rows:
  - <STUDENT last="Jones">
    <RESULT eno="2" points="9"/>
    <RESULT eno="1" points="9"/>
    </STUDENT>
  - <STUDENT last="Smith">
    <RESULT eno="2" points="8"/>
    <RESULT eno="1" points="10"/>
    </STUDENT>
  - <STUDENT last="Miller">
    <RESULT eno="1" points="5"/>
    </STUDENT>

"Maria Brown" did not submit homeworks (or use outer join).

More Examples (3)

- Complex XML structures can be generated by using subqueries as terms.
- These subqueries may return only one row and column (given an assignment for the tuple variables in the outer query).

  It is no error if they return 0 rows, then the subquery result is a null value.

  The null value is usually treated as empty sequence in XML.
- Typically, one uses a subquery with `XMLAGG` (and no `GROUP BY`) to compute a single value that can be a sequence of many elements.

More Examples (4)

```
SELECT
XMLELEMENT(NAME "HOMEWORK_RESULTS",
    (SELECT XMLAGG(XMLELEMENT(NAME "STUDENT",
                XMLATTRIBUTES(S.FIRST, S.LAST),
                (SELECT XMLAGG(XMLELEMENT(NAME "HW",
                            XMLATTRIBUTES(R.ENO,
                                R.POINTS)))
                 FROM   RESULTS R
                 WHERE  R.SID=S.SID AND R.CAT='H')))
     FROM   STUDENTS S))
```

PostgreSQL permits `SELECT` without `FROM`. In Oracle, one writes `FROM DUAL` (`DUAL` is a dummy relation with exactly one row).

Note that "Maria Brown" (without submitted homeworks) appears in the output (see next slide) because `S` in the outer query runs over all students.

More Examples (5)

Query Result:

```
<HOMEWORK_RESULTS>
    <STUDENT first="Ann" last="Smith">
        <HW eno="1" points="10"/>
        <HW eno="2" points="8"/>
    </STUDENT>
    <STUDENT first="David" last="Jones">
        <HW eno="1" points="9"/>
        <HW eno="2" points="9"/>
    </STUDENT>
    <STUDENT first="Paul" last="Miller">
        <HW eno="1" points="5"/>
    </STUDENT>
    <STUDENT first="Maria" last="Brown"/>
</HOMEWORK_RESULTS>
```

Identifier Mapping

- The SQL standard defines a mapping from SQL identifiers to XML identifiers that uses hexadecimal encoding if necessary.

  Note that delimited identifiers `"..."` in SQL permit arbitrary character sequences.

- E.g. `xmlelement(NAME "STUDENT DATA")` gives

  `<STUDENT_x0020_DATA/>`.

  The ASCII-code of the space is 32, i.e. 20 in hexadecimal notation.
  The translation works with Unicode, therefore two bytes are used.

- Oracle does not map explicitly given identifiers.

References

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