Semi-structured data

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Semi-structured data

- Data is not just text, but is not as wellstructured as data in databases
- Occurs often in web databanks
- Occurs often in integration of databanks

Semi-structured data - properties

- irregular structure
- implicit structure
- partial structure
- a posteriori 'data guide' versus a priori schema
- large data guides

Semi-structured data - properties

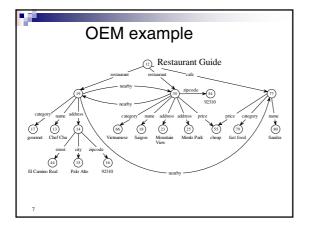
- It should be possible to ignore the data guide upon querying
- Data guide changes fast
- object can change type/class
- difference between data guide and data is blurred

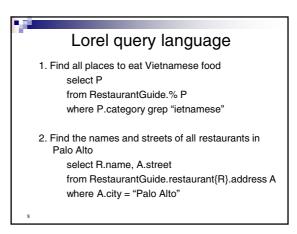
Semi-structured data - model

- network of nodes
- object model (oid)
- query: path search in the network

OEM (Object Exchange Model)

- Graph
- Nodes: objects
 - oid
 - atomic or complex
 - atoms: integer, string, gif, html, ...
 - value of a complex object is a set of
 - object references (label, oid)
- Edges have labels
- OEM is used by a number of systems (ex.
- 6 Lorel)





Lorel query language 3. Find all restaurants to eat with zipcode 92310 select RestaurantGuide.restaurant where RestaurantGuide.restaurant(.address)?.zipcode = 92310 Wildcards and variables ? - 0 or 1 path - object variables select P from Guide.% P + - 1 or more paths * - 0 or more paths select A from #.address{A} # - any path - path variables % - 0 or more chars select Guide.#@P.name

Data Guides

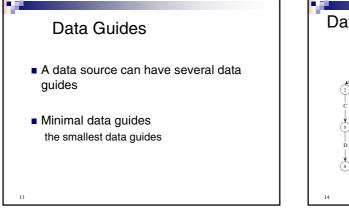
- A structural summary over a data source that is used as a dynamic schema
- Is used in query formulation and optimization
- Is often created a posteriori
- Properties:
 - concise
 - accurate
 - convenient

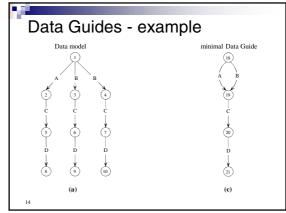
Data Guides - definitions

- Label path: sequence of labels L1.L2.Ln
- Data path: alternating sequence of labels and oid:s L1.o1.L2.o2.Ln.on
 - L1.01.L2.02.L1.01
- Data path d is an instance of label path / if the sequences of labels are identical in / and d.

Data Guides - definitions

A data guide for object s is an object d such that every label path of s has exact one data path instance in d, and each label path in d is a label path of s.





Minimal Data Guides

Concise

May be hard to maintain Example: child node for 10 with label E

Strong Data Guides

Intuitively:

"label paths that reach the same set of objects in the data model = label paths that reach the same objects in the data guide"

Strong Data Guides - definitions

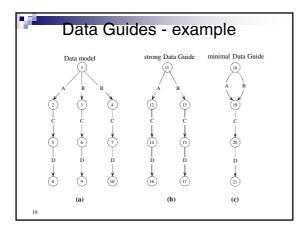
- An object *o* can be reached from *s* via *l* if there is a data path of *s* that is an instance of *l* and that has *o* as last oid (L1.o1.L2.o2. ... Ln.o)
- The target set for label path *l* in object *s* is the set of objects that can be reached from *s* via *l*. Notation: *T*(*s*,*l*)
- L(s,l): set of label paths of *s* that have the same target set in *s* as *l*.

Strong Data Guides - definitions

Definition:

d is a strong data guide for *s* if for all label paths *l* of *s* it holds that L(s,l) = L(d,l)

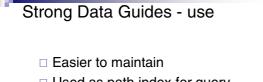
There is a 1-1-mapping between target sets in the data model and nodes in a strong data guide.



Strong Data Guides - algorithm

Implementation:

- Traverse data model depth-first.
- Each time you find a new target set for label path *l*, create a new object in the data guide.
- If the target set is already represented in the data guide, do not create a new object, but link to the existing object.



 Used as path index for query optimization

