

Semistructured Content

1

On our first day ...

- **Structured data** : database system
 - tagged, typed
 - well-defined semantic interpretation
- **Semi-structured data**: tagged
 - XML (HTML?)
 - some help with semantic interpretation
- **Unstructured**: information retrieval
 - Text
 - Graphics: 2D, 3D
 - Music
 - Video
 - any help with semantic interpretation?

2

XML eXtensible Markup Language

- General-purpose description of **content** of a **document**
- Includes **namespaces** → linking across the Web
- Designed by working group of World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
 - Define standard

3

History

- 1988 SGML
Standard Generalized Markup Language
 - Annotate text with structure
- 1992 HTML
Hypertext Mark-up Language
 - Documents that are linked pieces
 - Simple structure of language
- 1996 XML
 - 1998 XML 1.0

4

XML

On surface looks much like HTML:

- Tags: `<title> title of document</title>`
- **Structure**: tags within tags
`<body><table> ...</table> <p>...</p> </body>`
 - Must be nested → **hierarchy**
- Tags have **attributes** `<body bgcolor="#ffffff">`

But **tags are user-defined**

- General *metadata*

5

XML

- Originally tags generalized description of document display– allow flexibility in markup
- Now tags can have *any* meaning
 - parties using *agree in advance* as to meaning
- Can use as data specification

XML has become major vehicle of **exchanging data** among **unrelated, heterogeneous parties**

- Internet major vehicle of distribution

data-centric ↔ text-centric
databases ↔ information retrieval

6

Example XML: data-centric

```
<students>
  <student>
    <year>2007</year>
    <name><fn>Joe </fn><ln>Jones</ln></name>
    <address>...</address>
    <course type="deptal">cos 425</course>
    <course type="deptal">cos 432</course>
    <course type="elective">eng 331</course>
    etc.
  </student>
  <student> .....</student>
  ....
</students>
```

7

Example XML: mixed

Hamlet mark-up by Jon Bosak

will post xml file (read as plain text)

8

```
<SCENE><TITLE> SCENE III. A room in Polonius' house.</TITLE>
<STAGEDIR>Enter LAERTES and OPHELIA </STAGEDIR>

<SPEECH>
<SPEAKER>LAERTES</SPEAKER>
<LINE>My necessaries are embark'd: farewell.</LINE>
<LINE>And, sister, as the winds give benefit</LINE>
<LINE>And convoy is assistant, do not sleep,</LINE>
<LINE>But let me hear from you.</LINE>
</SPEECH>

<SPEECH>
<SPEAKER>OPHELIA</SPEAKER>
<LINE>Do you doubt that?</LINE>
</SPEECH>
```

Excerpt of
marked-up
play

9

Important XML concepts

- Information/data contained in a document
- Tags contain text and other tags
- Tags can be repeated arbitrary number of times
- Tags may or may not appear
(Example next slide)
- Attributes of tags may or may not appear
 - attributes are strings
 - example <PLAY type="tragedy"> ...
- Tags need not appear in rigid order

10

Example: tags may or may not appear

```
<SPEECH>
  <SPEAKER>HAMLET</SPEAKER>
  <LINE>Your loves, as mine to you: farewell.</LINE>
  <STAGEDIR>Exeunt all but HAMLET</STAGEDIR>
  <LINE>My father's spirit in arms! all is not well;</LINE>
  <LINE>I doubt some foul play: would the night were come!</LINE>
  <LINE>Till then sit still, my soul: foul deeds will rise,</LINE>
  <LINE>Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.</LINE>
</SPEECH>
```

11

Benefits of XML representation

- Self documenting by tag names
- Flexible formatting
 - Can introduce new tags or values
- Format can evolve without invalidating old
- Can have multi-valued components
 - e.g. courses of student, authors of book
- Wide variety of tools can process
 - Browsers
 - DB tools

12

Undesirable properties of XML representation

- **Verbose representation:**
 - repetition of tag names
 - Inefficient
- **Redundant representation**
 - Strict hierarchy
 - e.g. shared text in two sections of a document must be repeated

13

Specification

Need **exchange syntax (semantics?)** as well as XML document:

- **XSL** – eXtensible Style Language
 - How display information
- **DTD** = Document Type Declaration
 - User specifies own tags and attributes
 - User-defined grammar for syntax
- **XML Schema**
 - similar to but more general than DTD

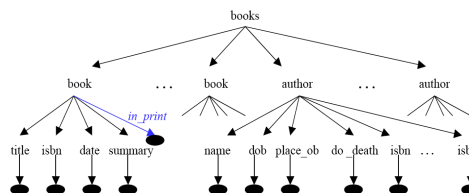
14

Semistructured Data Model

- XML gives structure, but not fully or rigidly specified
- Tag `<... >` defines **XML element**
 - Elements may contain **sub-elements**
 - Elements may contain **values**
 - Elements may have **attributes**
- Use **labeled tree model** (Document Object Model)
 - Element → node: atomic or compound object
 - Leaves: values and attributes

15

XML Schema example: Graph model



XML Schema Example (simplified)

```
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name="books" type="ListBooksType"/>
  <xs:element name="book" type="BookType"/>
  <xs:element name="author" type="AuthorType"/>
  <xs:complexType name="ListBooksType">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="book" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:element ref="author" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
```

17

example continued, 1

```
<xs:complexType name="BookType">
  <xs:attribute name="in_print"/>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="title" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="isbn" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="date" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="summary" type="xs:string"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
```

18

example continued, 2

```

<xs:complexType name="AuthorType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="name" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="dob" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="place_ob" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="do_death" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="isbn" type="xs:string"
      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>

```

19

XML Tools

- Display
 - Very flexible what and how display
- Convert to different representation
 - Example: put in relational database?
 - Example: build inverted index?
- Extract information from XML document
 - Querying

20

Querying XML

- Storing data in XML; want to query
- Several **querying languages**
 - XPath : now building block
 - Quilt : historic
 - XQuery
 - XSLT : designed for style sheets but general
 - NEXI: extended Xpath
 - ...

21

XQUERY

- Specified by W3C working group
 - Circa 2000
 - 2010 version 1.0
- Derived from older languages
- Modeled after SQL
 - data-centric
 - returns XML fragments
- Also useful for IR
 - Want, at minimum, path spec.
 - sometimes want attribute spec.

22

Path expression

- **Traverse paths** of tree
 - Use element names to name path
- Take **all matching branches**
- **Returns sequence** of nodes of tree
 - Node = XML elements

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|---|
| Doc. Identifier | // | element name | / |
| e.g. URL root of tree | indicates element nested anywhere- jump down tree at this point in path | | indicates immed. child of path so far |

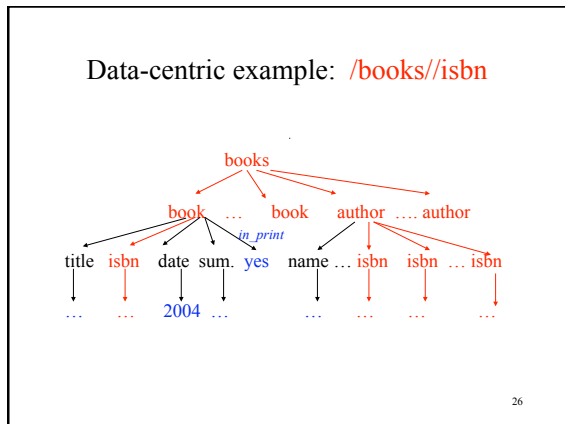
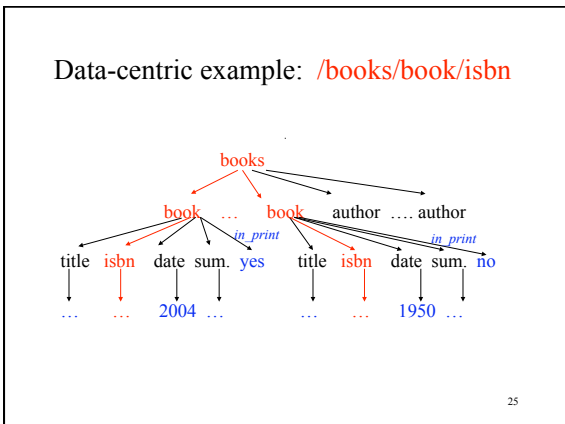
e.g. `hamlet.xml/play//scene/title` title tag not only for scenes

23

Path expressions – *some* details

- Returns sequence of matching elements
 - Includes tags of those elements
 - Sequence ordered by appearance in document
- Attributes can be accessed: `@attribute_name`
- `.../*` denotes *all children* of elements `.../`
- Predicates at any point in path
 - Prunes out paths
 - e.g. `/students/student/course[@type='deptal']`
- Doc(*document name*) returns root of a named document
 - File name
 - URL (URI)

24



Xquery Example

```
FOR $x IN doc_id//name/ln
RETURN < LastName >{$x/text()}</LastName >
```

Gives: ?

```
For : <students>
  <student>
    <year>2007</year>
    <name><fn>Joe </fn><ln>Jones</ln></name>
    ...
  </student>
  <student>
    <year>2008</year>
    <name><fn>Jane </fn><ln>Smith</ln></name>
    ...
  </student>
</students>
```

Xquery features

- Example:


```
FOR $x IN doc_id//name/ln
RETURN < LastName >{$x/text()}</LastName >
```

Gives: <LastName>Jones</LastName>
< LastName >Smith</LastName >
- Returns XML fragments
- Many functions

What about information retrieval?

- How do we want to search an XML document with unstructured content?

Issues in XML text-centric retrieval

1. What is structure of document?
 - fine-grain structure
 - Shakespeare plays tagged to line
 - may want full path specification
 - simple search may suffice within text elements

```
hamlet.xml/play//scene [title has "woods"]//speech [speaker = "Hamlet"]
```
 - course-grain structure
 - entire body of document one text block
 - simple path specification
 - full IR search capability

```
books/book [body retrieve "science art"]
```

Issues in XML text-centric retrieval

2. How fine-grained does user want result?
 - document, section, paragraph, ...
 - user interface to support path-based or schema-based queries?
3. How index document?
 - what parts of document indexed?
 - what is unit of document indexed?
 - know entire path of text element?
 - problems if too course-grained?
 - problems if too fine-grained?

31

Issues in XML text-centric retrieval

4. Heterogeneous or homogeneous collection
 - **homogeneous**: usually one (possibly distributed) source
 - e.g. Library of Congress
 - **homogeneous**: can have customized search interfaces
 - **heterogeneous**: many uncoordinated or loosely coordinated sources
 - e.g. Web
 - **heterogeneous**: schema may not be uniform
 - different labels
 - variations on structure

32

Other issues

- structural constraints as mandatory or hints?
- how structure affect ranking?
- removing redundancy due to results in nested elements

33