Query Set Specification Language (QSSL)

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June 2003

Exporting DBMSs on the Web



- Exporting Query Capabilities on the Web
 - Web Services
 (Function Signatures)
- Integrating Web Applications
 - Use Web Services
 - Export Query Capabilities Themselves

Overview

- Query Set Specification Language (QSSL)
 - Describes Parameterized Tree Pattern (TP) Queries
- Data Services
 - Web Services for Query Capabilities
- Authoring Interface

Motivation for QSSL (I)



- Any combination of the following conditions on:
 - the name of the airline company
 - the origin and destination of one or more flights (optional)
 - a day of the week
 - the origin of zero or more legs (optional)
 - the destination of zero or more legs (optional)
 - the aircraft used for zero or more legs (optional)
- The queries may return "airline" or "flight" elements

Motivation for QSSL (II)

- Web Services published as function signatures:
 - Fixed number of input and output parameters
 - Do not capture the functionality of databases
 - Large number of web services needed
 - One function signature for every parameterized query
 - Do not capture the semantic connections the available functions have with each other and with the underlying databases
- JDBC Interfaces
 - All possible queries

Query Language

- Tree Pattern Queries:
 - Acyclic XPath expressions consisting of:
 - node tests
 - child axis `/'
 - descendant axis `//'
 - predicates `[]'
 - Widely used in current applications
 - Building blocks of XQuery
 - Excellent visual paradigm for GUIs



flights/airline[name=`Delta']/flight[from=`JFK'][to=`LAX'][day=`MON'][leg[to=`LAS']]

Query Set Specification



• Similar to extended context-free grammars

Recursive XML Schemas

Recursive XML Schemas

• QSS of fixed size

- **Data Service** = WSDL + QSS
- A QSS deployed as a web service
- Exports the XML Schema of an XML view
- Connects the WSDL calls with the underlying database
- Receives queries that are encoded by QSS
- Explicit relationship between input and output

- QSS is translated to XML Schema (QSSX)
- TP queries that are encoded as XML (TPX)
- Query result is described by an XML Schema

Reasoning

- 1. Membership of a query in a data service
- 2. Subsumption of data services
- 3. Totality of a data service
- 4. Overlap of data services
- QSS can be translated to an equivalent topdown nondeterministic unranked tree automaton
- Problems are decidable

Authoring Interface

🔜 QSSX Editor - (flights.qxl)					
<u>Eile A</u> ction					
□ ■ ■ EST Root □ flights □ □ <t< th=""><th>Selected Name: Occ: Type: Fragmen f1 f2 f3 f4 f5 f6 f7 f7 f7 f7 f7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7</th><th>Element Ir</th><th>If ormation:</th><th>Color</th><th>gment</th></t<>	Selected Name: Occ: Type: Fragmen f1 f2 f3 f4 f5 f6 f7 f7 f7 f7 f7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7 F7	Element Ir	If ormation:	Color	gment
	Bind Valu	e to Element	Delete F	ragment Eler	ment

Future Work

Capability-Based Rewriting

Questions and Answers

Example Derivation ϕ flights \Rightarrow • flights flights • $f_1 \Rightarrow$ \Rightarrow airline airline airline $bf_3 +$ flight flight name=#1 name=#1 $\bullet f_4$? $\bullet f_5$ $f_6 *$ leq from=#2 to =#3 day =#4 • f_7 ? • f_8 ? $b f_0$? flights \Rightarrow airline flight name=#1) leq from=#2 to =#3 day=#4 to = #6

Related Work

Capability-Based Rewriting

- Capabilities described as binding patterns
 - Adornments on view attributes
 - Negative approach
- Expansions of Datalog programs
 - Recursive programs \rightarrow Infinite queries
 - Positive approach