

Qizx Manual

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Qizx Manual

by Axyana Software

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Foreword

The manual of Qizx aims at being as complete and accurate as possible. Please feel free to report any mistake or inaccuracy you could find here.

Users of **Qizx/open** will find an appendix that summarizes the manual specifically for Qizx/open. Notice that this appendix contains references to the full version of Qizx, and to the rest of its documentation, which you are kindly encouraged to read.

Part I. Installation

Chapter 1. Requirements

Hardware

Qizx is designed for running on any standard computer supporting a Java™ Runtime Environment.

The memory size required is widely dependent on applications:

- It is quite possible to perform queries even on large databases with the default memory size (64 Mb).
- Performing large transactions (tens of thousands of documents and collections or more) or handling very large documents can require more memory.

It is in general reasonable to allow for 128 Mb or more. In the case of a server supporting many concurrent queries, it can be worth specifying a large memory size (e.g 512 Mb or more) to benefit from large caches (Qizx adapts the size of caches to the available memory).

Java Virtual Machine (JVM)

Starting from version 4.2, Qizx requires a JVM version 1.6 or more.

Operating System

Qizx is supported on the following OS:

- Microsoft Windows XP, Vista and Seven.
- Linux 2.6+.
- Mac OS X 10.5+.
- In general, any OS derived from Unix, where a Sun™ Hotspot JVM version 1.5 is supported, should be able to run Qizx. However no support can be provided for these platforms.

Additional libraries

No additional library is required.

The distribution includes the following utility jars:

- `resolver.jar`, the XML entity resolver for XML parsing.
- `jhall.jar`, the Java Help engine for Qizx Studio.

Chapter 2. Installation

Installation of Qizx simply consists in unpacking the zipped distribution:

1. Install on Linux

1. Check that the requirements of the previous chapter are met by your platform. In particular, you need a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) version 1.5+. For example:

```
$ java -version
java version "1.5.0_11"
Java(TM) 2 Runtime Environment, Standard Edition (build 1.5.0_11-b03)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 1.5.0_11-b03, mixed mode, sharing)
```

2. Unzip the `qizx.zip` package. This will create a `qizx-vvv` directory where `vvv` is the version of Qizx.

For example:

```
$ cd /usr/share
$ unzip -l /tmp/qizx-4.1.zip
$ ls qizx-4.1
bin  config  docs  legal  lib  server  src.zip
```

You can directly run the `qizx` or `qizxstudio` shell scripts from any location by giving the proper path:

```
$ qizx-4.1/bin/qizxstudio &
```

3. You may want to add the directory `QIZX_HOME/bin` to your `PATH` environment variable.

2. Manual install on Windows

1. Check that the requirements of the previous chapter are met by your platform. In particular, you need a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) version 1.5+. For example:

```
C:\Program Files> java -version
java version "1.5.0_11"
Java(TM) 2 Runtime Environment, Standard Edition (build 1.5.0_11-b03)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 1.5.0_11-b03, mixed mode, sharing)
```

2. Unzip the `qizx.zip` package. This will create a `qizx-vvv` directory where `vvv` is the version of Qizx.

For example:

```
C:\Program Files> unzip -l \temp\qizx-4.1.zip
C:\Program Files> dir qizx-4.1
... <DIR> bin
... <DIR> config
... <DIR> docs
... <DIR> legal
... <DIR> lib
... <DIR> server
... <DIR> src.zip
```

You can directly run the `qizx.bat` or `qizxstudio.bat` batch files from any location by giving the proper path:

```
C:\Program Files> qizx-4.1\bin\qizxstudio
```

3. You may want to add the directory `QIZX_ROOT\bin` to your `PATH` environment variable.

3. Installation of Qizx Server

Please see the chapter "Qizx Server".

Chapter 3. Content of the distribution

After installation, the following directories should be found in the installed Qizx directory:

`docs/`

Root of the documentation and samples.

`index.html`

Dispatches to the different parts of the documentation.

`release-notes.html`

change list, similar to the one in Qizx web site.

`manual.pdf`

Qizx manual in PDF form.

`manual/`

Qizx manual in browsable HTML form.

`javadoc/`

Java documentation of the API and utility classes.

`samples/`

Examples (documents, queries, Java code, DTD and catalogs) used by the chapters "Getting started" [8] and "Programming with the Qizx API" [59] of the manual.

`bin/`

Contains executable scripts:

`qizx, qizx.bat`

Scripts for running the command-line tool, respectively on Unix-like platforms (Linux, Mac OS X, others), and MS Windows.

`qizxstudio, qizxstudio.bat`

Scripts for running the graphic interface Qizx Studio, respectively on Unix-like platforms (Linux, Mac OS X, others), and MS Windows.

`qizx-xl*, qizxstudio-xl*`

(Not in Qizx Free Engine): equivalent scripts for running the "XL" version (using jars `lib/qizxxl.jar` and `lib/qizxxlstudio.jar`). This experimental version is capable of managing XML documents of size larger than 2 Gb.

`xrepo, xrepo.bat`

Scripts for running the EXPath Packaging management tool, respectively on Unix-like platforms (Linux, Mac OS X, others), and MS Windows.

`lib/`

Contains the run-time jars used by Qizx:

`qizx.jar`

Core Qizx engine.

`qizxstudio.jar, qizxstudio_help.jar`

Qizx Studio application.

`qizxxl.jar, qizxxlstudio.jar`

(Not in Qizx Free Engine): build of Qizx capable of managing XML documents of size larger than 2 Gb.

`resolver.jar`

Apache XML Catalogs resolver for catalog-based entity resolution.

`jhall.jar`

Standard Java Help engine.

`legal/`

Contains licenses and information for Qizx/db and third-party components used in Qizx.

`server/`

Material for creating a Qizx Server, inside a J2EE application server, or as a standalone server.

`qizx`

Template J2EE Web Application for Qizx Server. Also used by the standalone server (see below).

`root`

Template server configuration.

`standalone`

standalone server with a control application to configure, start and stop Qizx Server. Uses the previous two directories as templates..

`src.zip`

Source code provided with the distribution.

This source code is provided as example and for documentation purpose only. Only applications, utilities and API are included here.

Included packages:

`com.qizx.api`

Source code of the API interfaces and classes.

`com.qizx.api.util`

Utility classes such as `XMLSerializer`.

`com.qizx.api.util.accesscontrol`

Sample implementation of `AccessControl`.

`com.qizx.api.util.text`

Base implementations of Sieves for indexing.

`com.qizx.apps`

Implementation of the command line tool.

`com.qizx.apps.studio`

Implementation of Qizx Studio.

Rebuilding the Qizx Studio application should be possible using this source code and `qizx.jar`. However, no support is provided for modified applications.

Part II. User's Guide

Chapter 4. Getting started

1. Introduction

Qizx is a XML Query database engine designed to be embedded in a Java™ application — typically a Servlet. As such, it is primarily used as a class library (see the chapter Programming with the Qizx API [59] for an introduction).

To help experimenting with XML Query and XML databases and developing, Qizx also comes with two tools which make it easy to build a database, populate it with XML documents, and perform queries on this database, without programming — except of course in XML Query:

Qizx Studio [148]

A graphic tool featuring an explorer view for browsing the contents of a group of XML Libraries, plus a simple XML Query workbench with which you can write and execute XML Query scripts, and view the results.

qizx [141]

A command-line tool which can be used to create and maintain XML Libraries, or simply execute XML Query script files.

In this chapter you'll learn in 6 lessons how these two tools can be used to achieve the most common tasks:

1. Lesson 1: [9] how to create a database (called *XML Library*)
2. Lesson 2 [12]: how to populate a database with *Collections* and *Documents*.
3. Lesson 3: [15] how to extract copies of *Documents* stored in a database.
4. Lesson 4: [16] how to query a database.
5. Lesson 5: [18] how to delete a *Document*, a *Collection* or a whole *Library*.
6. Lesson 6: [19] how to use metadata (properties) on *Documents* or *Collections*.

The target audience of this chapter are programmers or experienced users having a good knowledge of XML and at least a basic knowledge of XQuery.

1.1. About the data samples used in this tutorial

The directory `docs/samples/book_data/` contains several kinds of XML documents. These short, simple XML documents (a few dozens) serve no other purpose than teaching how to use Qizx API. In real life, Qizx can be expected to store and query hundreds of thousands XML documents of multiple sizes, ranging from a few hundreds of bytes to several hundred megabytes.

Books/

Each document found in this directory contains the description of a Science-Fiction book: its title, authors, editions, etc. Example `docs/samples/book_data/Books/The_Robots_of_Dawn.xml`:

```
<book xmlns="http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial">
  <title>The Robots of Dawn</title>
  <author>Isaac Asimov</author>
  <publicationDate>MCMLXXXIII</publicationDate>
  <editions>
    <edition>
      <ISBN>0553299492</ISBN>
      <publisher>Doubleday</publisher>
      <language>English</language>
      <year>1983</year>
    </edition>
  </editions>
</book>
```

Publishers/

Each document found in this directory contains the description of a publisher: its name, address, etc. Example `docs/samples/book_data/Publishers/Doubleday.xml`:

```
<publisher xmlns="http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial">
  <trademark>Doubleday</trademark>
  <company>Random House, Inc.</company>
  <address xml:space="preserve">1540 Broadway
New York, NY 10036
US</address>
</publisher>
```

Authors/

Each document found in this directory contains the description of a Science-Fiction author: her/his name, pseudonyms, birth date, etc. Example docs/samples/book_data/Authors/iasimov.xml:

```
<author xmlns="http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial"
nationality="US" gender="male">
  <fullName>Isaac Asimov</fullName>
  <pseudonyms>
    <pseudonym>Paul French</pseudonym>
    <pseudonym>George E. Dale</pseudonym>
  </pseudonyms>
  <birthDate>January 2, 1920</birthDate>
  <birthPlace>
    <city>Petrovichi</city><country>Russian SFSR</country>
  </birthPlace>
  <blurb location=" ../Author%20Blurbs/Isaac_Asimov.xhtml "/>
</author>
```

Author Blurbs/qizx

Each document found in this directory is an XHTML page which is a copy of a Wikipedia article describing a Science-Fiction author. Example docs/samples/book_data/Author Blurbs/Isaac_Asimov.xhtml:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" dir="ltr"
lang="en">
<head>
...
<title>Isaac Asimov - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia</title>
...
</body>
</html>
```

The XHTML DTD and the corresponding XML Catalog are found in docs/samples/xhtml_dtd/.

2. Creating an XML Library

in Qizx, a database is called an *XML Library*. Physically, a Library is stored in a directory on a disk. There is no limit to the number of Libraries that can be created with Qizx.

A Qizx engine can actually handle several Libraries at the same time. This allows a better sharing of resources in case an application needs to handle several Libraries.

A *Library Group* is simply a bundle of Libraries grouped together inside a parent directory. A Library group can be opened or created in a single operation by a Qizx engine.

A Library is normally part of a Library Group. This not a hard and fast rule, a Library can be opened independently and can even belong to several groups¹.

In practice, you will likely use a single Library at a time. It is rarely useful to create two or more Libraries, unless to really want to have separate sets of data for your applications; indexing issues can be a reason too (see the chapter Configuring the indexing process [49] for more details).

¹This is a more advanced topic, not yet fully documented.

2.1. Creating a Library using Qizx Studio

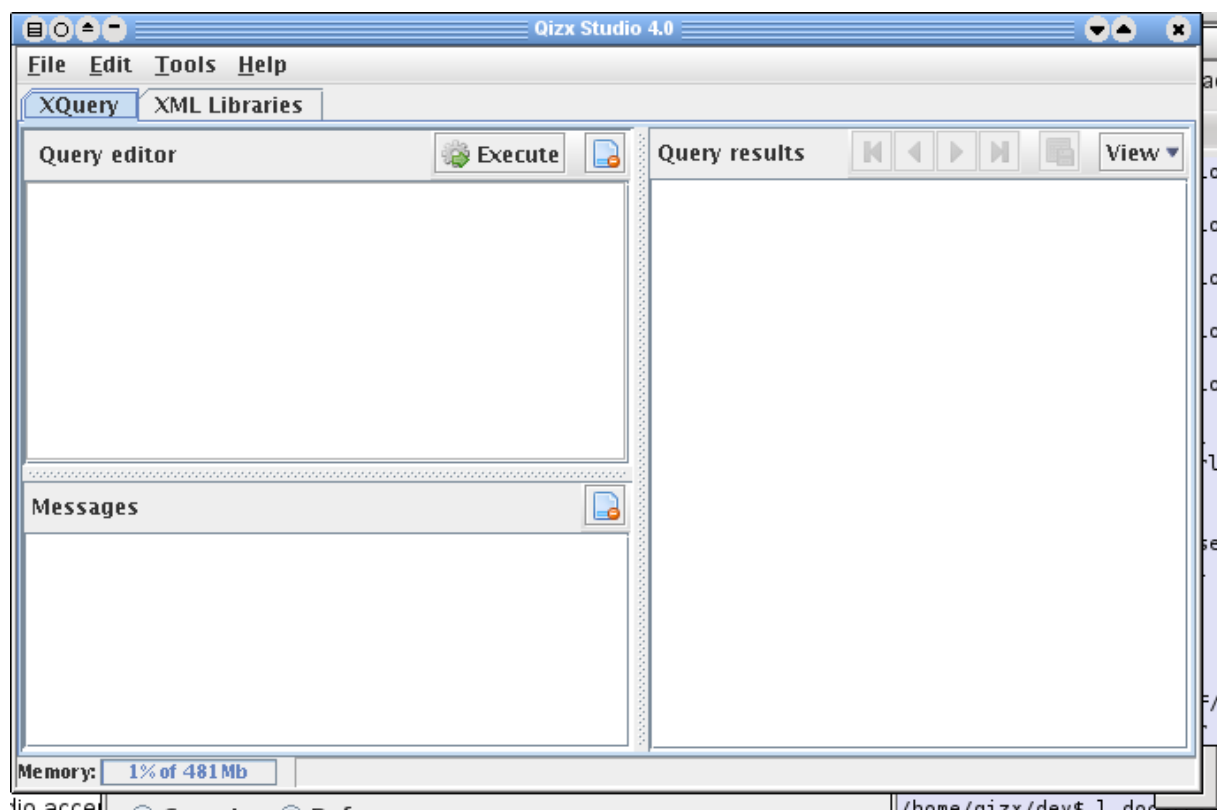
Starting Qizx Studio

- On Windows, the directory bin inside the Qizx distribution contains an executable **qizxstudio.exe** (or **qizxstudio.bat**), that can be started directly by a double-click,
- On Linux or Mac OS X or other Unix, a shell script **bin/qizxstudio** can be started from a console window or from a graphic explorer.

Note that when started from a console, Qizx Studio accepts command-line arguments, for example to directly open a Library group or load a XML Query script in the editor. See the reference documentation [148].

You should then see a window looking like this:

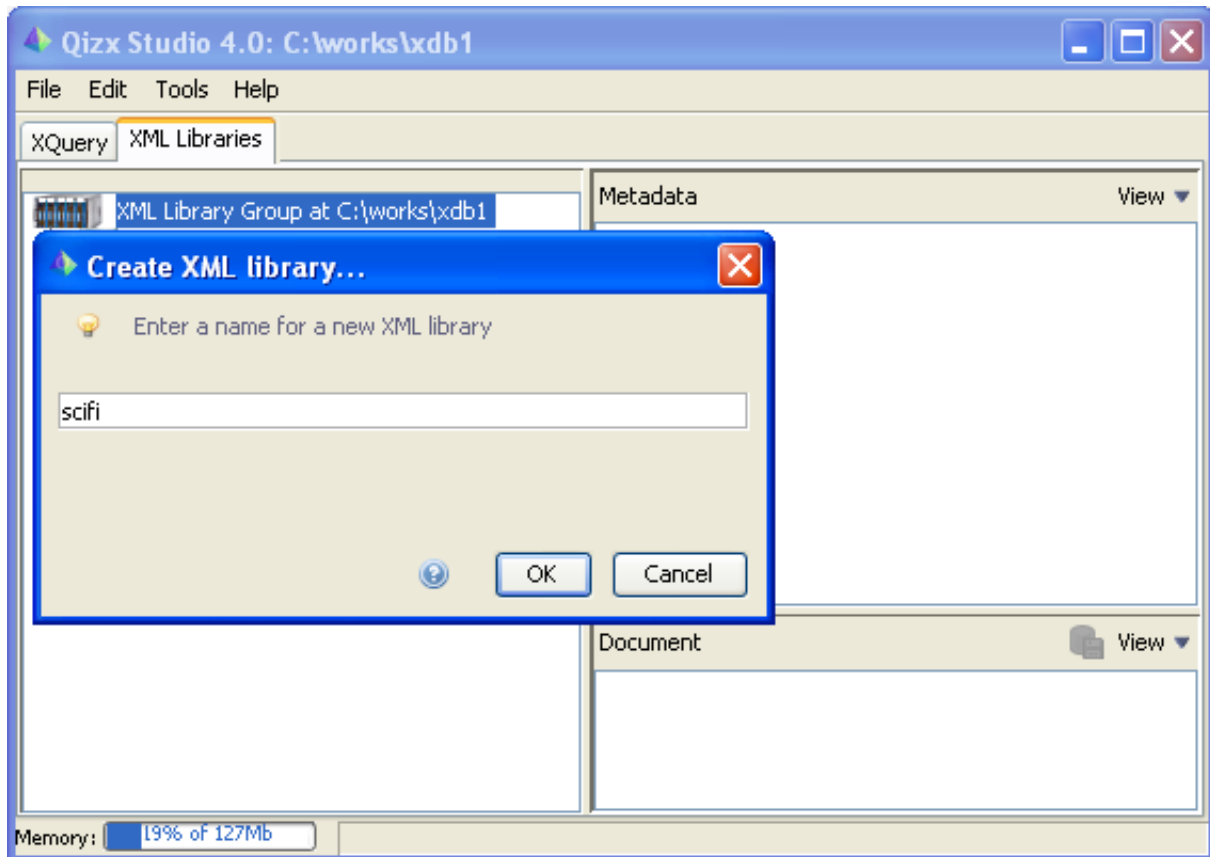
Figure 4.1. Qizx Studio first launch



- There are two tabs in Qizx Studio: "XQuery" for entering and running queries, "XML Libraries" for browsing and modifying XML Libraries.
- The header [No XML Libraries] means that Qizx Studio has not yet opened any Library group. Still, it is possible to execute XQuery scripts but without access to a library.

Creation of the Library

Figure 4.2. Creating an XML Library



1. Right-clicking on the icon of the library group icon and choosing "Create Library Group" brings a directory selection dialog with which you select a directory (new or empty), assumed here to be "C:\works\xdb1" (of course it can be whatever you choose).
2. Then the dialog above asks for the name of the first Library within the group. We assume in the following that the name "scifi" is chosen.
3. When the Library is created, it contains the root collection, whose path is "/". By clicking on the root collection, you should see its default Metadata properties appear on the right side.
4. It is possible to create more Libraries with the right-click menu on the icon of the Library Group.
5. Opening an existing Library Group is achieved by using the menu item "Open XML Library Group" and choosing its directory.

You can also directly choose the directory of a *Library* (instead of a group), but in that case you can manage only this single library.

Note that a Library can be opened by only one instance of a Qizx engine at a time: if you attempt to open it several times you will get an error message complaining that the Library is locked.

Creation of a Collection

1. Right-clicking on the icon of the root collection, and choosing "Create sub-collection", you are prompted for the name of a Collection (the name must not contain slashes). The collection is created as direct child of the root collection. If you chose the name "books", the path of the collection is "/books".

2.2. Creating a Library using the qizx command-line tool

The shell script `qizx` (`qizx.bat` on Windows) is also located in the `bin/` directory in the Qizx distribution. In the following we assume that this `bin/` directory is in the `PATH` environment variable.

In a terminal window, type the following command (on Windows):

```
qizx -group c:\works\xdb1 1 -library scifi 2 -create 3
```

- 1 The option `-group` (or `-g` for short) specifies the path of the Library group (here `c:\works\xdb1`)
- 2 The option `-library` (or `-l` for short) specifies the name of the working Library (here `scifi`).
- 3 The option `-create` tells the tool to create what is necessary:

- If the group does not exist yet, then it is created
- If the library `scifi` does not exist yet, then it is created
- If both already exist, the `-create` option has no effect.

If you explore the directory `c:\works\xdb1`, you will find a sub-directory corresponding to the Library `scifi`. The internal structure of a Library needs not be known, and should never be altered manually, except for the directories `logs` which contain log files.

3. Populating a Library with Collections and Documents

In this section we use the sample documents provided in `docs/samples/book_data/` inside the distribution.

3.1. Importing XML Documents using Qizx Studio

Assuming we have created a Library named 'scifi' as explained above:

1. Right-click on the icon of the root collection (path '/') and choose Import Documents. A dialog appears.
2. The import operation is performed in two steps:
 - a. Files and directories are selected in an import list, using the Add File/Folder button.

The Filter combo-box allows filtering the file extension of interest (generally `.xml`).

Here we select the whole directory `docs\samples\book_data` or `docs/samples/book_data` inside the Qizx distribution. Because we use the filter `*.xml`, only the files ending with the `.xml` extension will be selected. After selection the number of selected documents and their total size in bytes are displayed in the table.

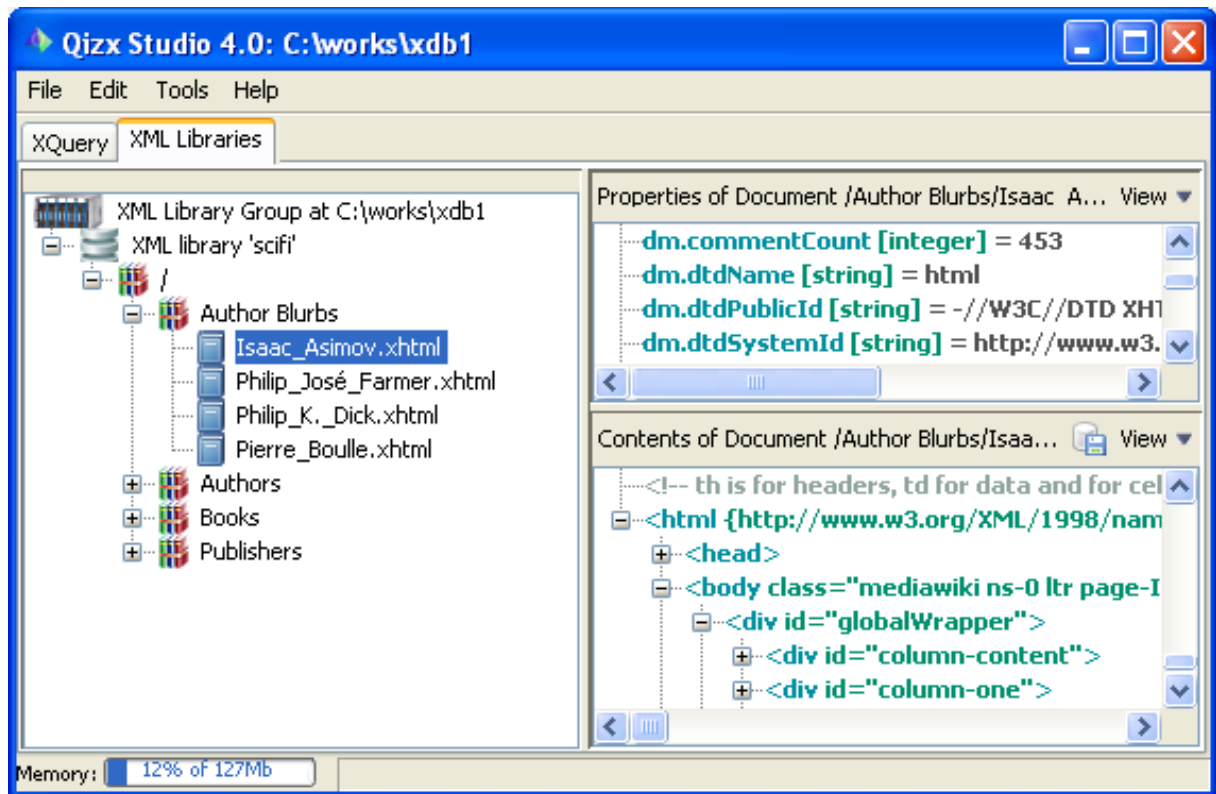
This selection operation can be repeated on directories, or on single XML files. The auxiliary buttons Remove and Clear all allow editing the list.

- b. Pushing the button Start Import actually starts the import transaction.

After completion, the dialog can be closed with the Close button at bottom.

Parsing errors are displayed in the message window of the dialog. The import speed can reach up to 2 Megabytes per second on a 3 GHz processor for large documents, but a large number of small documents can proportionally slow down this process.

3. Once the import finished, you should see something like:

Figure 4.3. Library browser after importing documents

Remark

When selecting a directory in the import dialog, the *contents* of the directory are imported into the current collection. The sub-directory structure of the source is replicated, but the original directory name is not used.

XML catalogs

XML documents conforming to a DTD start with a `<!DOCTYPE>` looking like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

Qizx needs to parse a document in order to be able to import it in a database. The first step of parsing consists in downloading and parsing the DTD itself. If this first step fails, the whole import process fails too.

In the above example, the DTD, `http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd`, is found on a remote server. Downloading the DTD from this server works fine, but could make the import process very slow.

The solution to this problem is to use an *XML catalog*. To make it simple, an XML catalog is a file, using a very simple XML vocabulary, which associates the public ID of a DTD to the path of a local copy of this DTD:

```
<catalog xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog"
  prefer="public">
  ...
  <public publicId="-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"❶
    uri="xhtml1-transitional.dtd">❷
  ...
</catalog>
```

❶ The public ID of the DTD is `"-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"`.

❷ The local copy is found in `"xhtml1-transitional.dtd"` (a relative URI is relative to the URI of the XML catalog file).

Of course, Qizx is XML Catalog-enabled. It is bundled with `resolver.jar`, the XML catalog resolver of the Apache XML Commons project. Therefore suffice to specify one or more XML catalogs and to let the XML catalog resolver know about them. Advanced issues are well explained in the article *"XML Entity and URI Resolvers"* by Norman Walsh.

Using XML Catalogs

The sample data also contains some XHTML files which refer to a DTD. If we import them in the same way (first, set the filter to `"*.xhtml"`), we notice that it takes a significant time (several seconds) while the total size is only a few hundreds kilobytes (alternately there might be a parse error if you have no access to the network). As explained in the "XML catalogs" sidebar [14], this is because the DTD public identifier refers to an HTTP location, so the DTD is downloaded from the network.

To avoid this, a suitable catalog can be found in the sample data: `docs/samples/xhtml1_dtd/catalog.xml`. There are two possibilities for enabling the catalog:

- Define an environment variable `XML_CATALOG_FILES`, whose value is a list of paths (or URLs) of catalogs, separated by semicolons. This method works in any context (Qizx Studio, qizx, or application).
- in Qizx Studio, there is a dialog to define the list of catalogs more conveniently: Tools → XML Catalogs. Attention, the environment variable has priority over this mechanism.

3.2. Importing XML Documents using the qizx tool

If you use this command:

```
qizx -g c:\work\xdb1 -l scifi -include .xml -include .xhtml ❶ \
  -import / docs/samples/book_data ❷
```

all files ending with `.xml` will be imported from directory `docs\samples`, in the same way as in Qizx Studio.

- 1 The option `-include` followed by an extension acts as a file filter. It is somewhat equivalent to the filters in Qizx Studio. It is possible to have several `-include` options in a row. There is also a converse `-exclude` option.
- 2 The option `-import` specifies the target collection. This collection is created automatically if necessary.

The option can be followed by any number of paths of directories or XML documents, or even HTTP locations (URL).

Using XML Catalogs

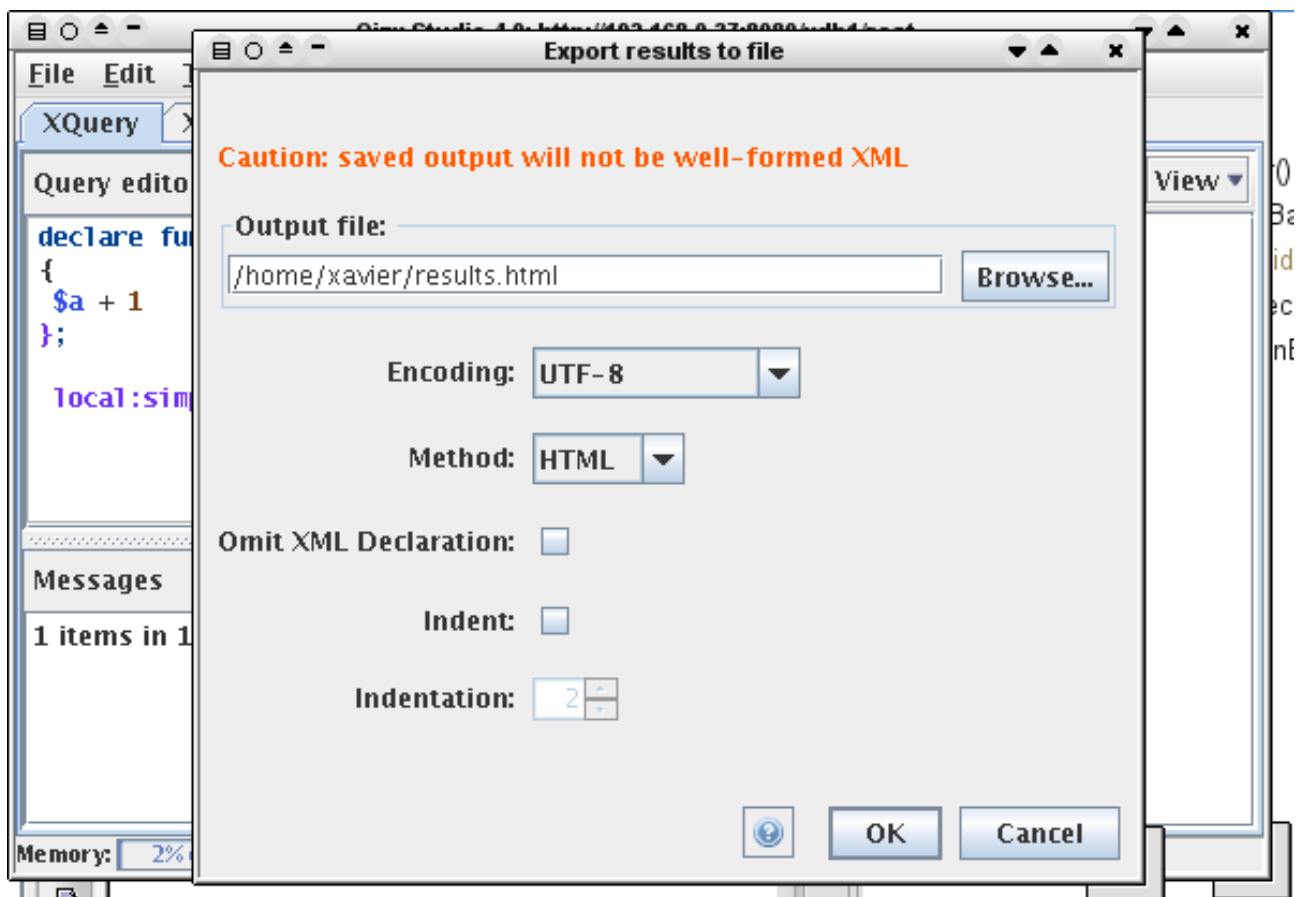
Using the qizx tool, a catalog file can be defined with the environment variable `XML_CATALOG_FILES`, as explained above.

4. Exporting Documents from an XML Library

4.1. Using Qizx Studio

- Exporting a document: using the the XML Library browser, select the document. Then right-clicking the document icon, or using the button in the document view ("Contents of Document", down right), brings an export dialog:

Figure 4.4. Exporting a Document from an XML Library



From the dialog, you can choose several export, or serialization, options:

- Encoding
- Method: XML (standard), HTML or XHTML (meaningful only if the document contents are HTML), and Text (all tags are stripped, may be useful to generate code or data using the XML Query language).

- Omit XML Declaration: strips the `<?xml` header.
- Indentation: makes the output prettier by adding whitespace.
- Note that not all standard serialization options are available, only the most common ones. The command-line tool allows for all options implemented by Qizx.
- Exporting a whole Collection is not available currently in Qizx Studio, but it is in the qizx tool.

4.2. Using the qizx command-line tool

There are two option switches to control export of documents and collections:

- Option `-out file` defines the export destination: it is a plain file if a Document is exported, it should be a directory if a Collection is exported. If it exists, it is overwritten, else it is created.

This option must come *before* the `-export` option.

- Option `-export member` selects a Document or Collection to export.

This option should come after `-out` and serialization options.

- **Serialization options** are introduced by the switch `-x` immediately followed by an option name, then if applicable the value after a '=' sign. Example: `-Xmethod=XHTML -Xencoding=UTF-8`.

Serialization options are described in detail here [93].

Example:

```
qizx -g c:\work\xdbl -l scifi -out myexporteddata -Xmethod=Html \  
-export "/sample/book_data/Authors Blurbs"
```

5. Querying a Library

In this section we are going to run queries on the database we have just created.

This section assume you have at least a basic knowledge of the XML Query language.

Note that the directory `docs/samples/book_queries/` contains the queries needed to illustrate this lesson.

5.1. Writing and running queries with Qizx Studio

Qizx Studio currently provides a basic environment for editing and running XML Query queries. Later releases will likely offer debugging facilities.

- Let us try this query (which is the contents of the file `docs/samples/book_queries/4.xq`):

```
(: Find all books written by French authors. :)  
declare namespace t = "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";  
  
for $a in collection("/Authors")//t:author[@nationality = "France"]  
  for $b in collection("/Books")//t:book[./t:author = $a/t:fullName]  
  return  
    $b/t:title
```

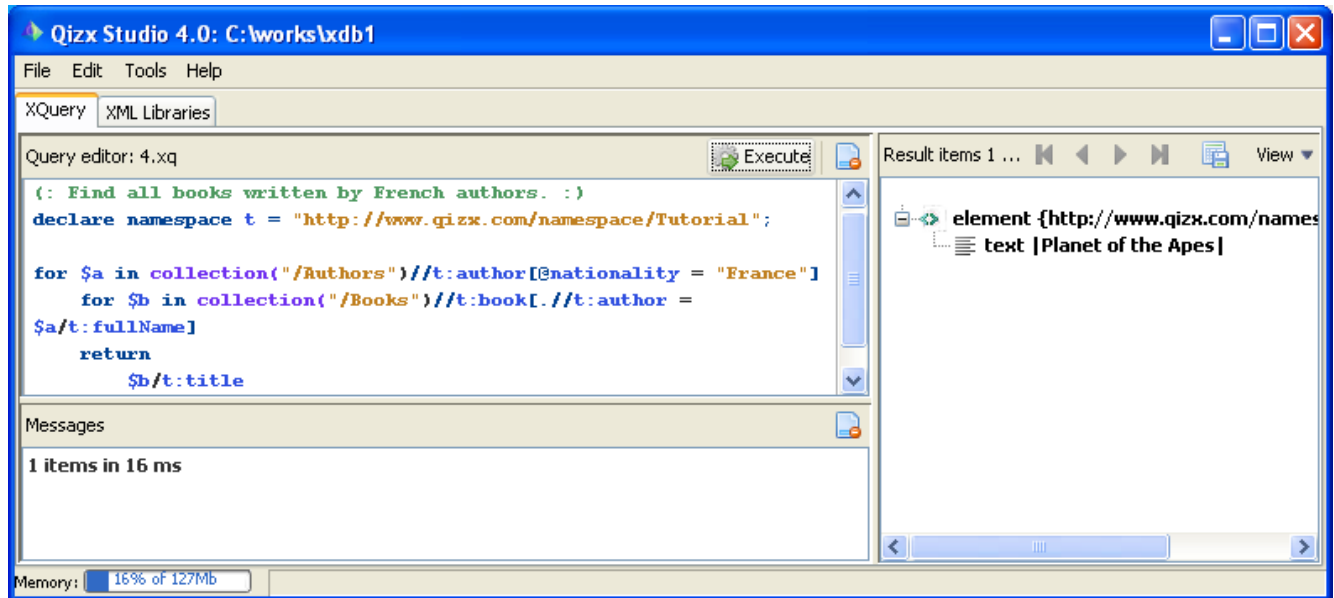
- In Qizx Studio, switch to the XQuery tab, then use the menu `File → Open XQuery` to load the file mentioned above.

Note that you can also save to a file a query that you have entered or edited in Qizx Studio.

There is an history that allows running again former queries, so it is not necessary to save intermediary experiments.

- Then, if you have created the XML Library as indicated in the previous sections, you can use the button Execute to run the query. After execution, we should obtain something similar to this:

Figure 4.5. Result of a query



- Notice that in the picture above the display mode of the right-side view has been changed to "Data Model", using the View combo-box. This makes it easier to see the Data Model structure.

The result sequence contains one item, which is a element `t:title` whose string value is "Planet of the Apes".

We can for example change the value "France" to "US" in the query, and get a sequence of 8 items.

In the same location, there are a few other queries that you can also try.

- The result items in the right-side view can be exported into a file using a button in the header. Notice that the resulting file will not in general be a well-formed XML document.
- Diagnostic view, the view at bottom left contains messages, which can be simple information (execution times) or possible execution errors.

Compilation and execution errors have generally a link to the location in the source code. By clicking the link, the location of the error is displayed in the editor view.

- For more information about the editor and the query history, please see the documentation of Qizx Studio [148].

5.2. Running queries with the qizx command line tool

- To run queries on a particular Library, it is sufficient to specify a XQuery source file on the command-line:

```
qizx -g c:\work\xdb1 -l scifi 4.xq -out results.xml
```

Of course, like before, we specify the Library with `-g` and `-l` (or `-group` and `-library`) switches.

- Results are displayed on the console (or standard output). Retrieving results into a file works like export, by using `-out` and serialization options.

6. Copying, Renaming, Deleting Documents and Collections

In this short section, we will see how to perform the basic tasks of copying, renaming and deleting Documents and Collections.

6.1. Using Qizx Studio

- In Qizx Studio, these tasks are fairly easy to perform: just right-click on the library member to copy, rename or delete, and select the proper menu item.
- For copy and rename, you are prompted for a destination path: this path should be inside an existing collection, and should not point to an existing object.

6.2. Using the qizx command-line tool

- The `-delete` option switch can be used to delete any Library member given its path (Collection or Document):

```
qizx -g c:\work\xdbl -l scifi -delete /Authors
```

- There are no option switches for renaming and copying. You can resort to a script (let us put it in a file named `rename.xq`):

```
declare variable $src-member external;
declare variable $dst-member external;
try {
  xlib:rename-member($src-member, $dst-member),
  xlib:commit()
}
catch($err) {
  element error { $err }
}
```

Caution

It is highly recommended to wrap the operation within a *try-catch*, because the functions `xlib:rename-member()` and `xlib:commit()` have side effects. The *try-catch* extension guarantees that its body (the *try* clause) is evaluated only once and in the order specified.

It is highly recommended to wrap the operation within a *try/catch*, because otherwise the execution would be performed *twice* (for the sake of display) and an error would happen (the second rename cannot work).

To run the script, use the `-D` option switch to bind a value with the variables `$src-member` and `$dst-member`:

```
qizx -g c:\work\xdbl -l scifi rename.xq -Dsrc-member=/Authors/iasimov.xml \
-Ddst-member=/Authors/IsaacAsimov.xml
```

Of course, the copy operation can be performed in the same way using the extension function `xlib:copy-member`.

7. Updating XML Documents

As of version 2.1, Qizx supports the XQuery Update extension. This extension is a powerful mechanism well integrated with the base XQuery language that allows modifications at Node level.

To understand the basics of XQuery Update, we recommend reading our tutorial "XQuery Update for the impatient".

Using XQuery Update in Qizx is straightforward: since XQuery Update is an extension of XQuery, executing an updating script is the same as running any other query. This is very much like in SQL, using a `SELECT ... UPDATE` instruction instead of a simple `SELECT`.

Warning

Qizx is designed for performing fast *queries*, not fast updates. Its design has deliberately sacrificed the capability to perform fast local updates inside large documents, in order to achieve greater querying speed. So we advise against updating documents larger than about one megabyte. Small documents can be updated as quickly as in any other XML database.

Example 4.1. Delete a Node

Still using the same example data as before, let us suppose we want to remove the third pseudonym of the author Jack Vance:

```
declare namespace t = "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";

let $a := collection("/Authors")//t:author[t:fullName = "Jack Vance"]
return delete node $a//t:pseudonym[3]
```

This returns an empty sequence, because updating expressions like `delete node`, `insert node` etc always return an empty sequence.

In Qizx Studio, a commit is performed automatically, so we only have to check the document `/Authors/jvance.xml` to see the result. It should now contain 4 pseudonyms instead of 5, the element `<pseudonym>Peter Held</pseudonym>` should have disappeared.

Example 4.2. insert the Spanish edition of "Planet of the Apes".

```
declare default element namespace "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";

let $book := collection("/Books")//book[title = "Planet of the Apes"]
let $e := <edition>
  <ISBN>9788466303736</ISBN>
  <publisher>Suma de Letras</publisher>
  <language>Castellano</language>
  <year>2001</year>
</edition>
return insert node $e into $book/editions
```

Notice that here we use "declare default element namespace" so that the inserted nodes `<edition>...` have the proper namespace.

8. Using Metadata Properties

In this lesson, we will see what are Properties and how they can be useful.

`Collections` and `Documents` can hold any number of named *properties*. Some properties are created automatically by the database engine (we call them *system properties*), but it is also possible to add properties at will (*user properties*).

An important aspect is that *Properties can be queried*: it is possible to run a special type of queries that return a sequence of documents or collections whose properties match the query. This is a very powerful mechanism as we will see below.

A property has a name (a simple name without namespace) and a value. The possible types of a property value are:

- Boolean.
- Long integer (corresponds to XQuery type `xs:integer`).
- Double.

- String.
- `java.util.Date`, a date/time with millisecond precision.
- Node, a single node of the XQuery data model, likely an element. This allows a property to contain rich structured information. Furthermore this XML value can be queried much in the same way as normal document content.
- Any serializable Java object: this can be used through the Java API, but also in XQuery through the Java Binding mechanism [137], which allows handling arbitrary Java objects in XQuery.

Two system properties common to Collections and Documents are:

nature

The nature of the Library member: "collection" or "document".

path

The absolute path of the Library member. Example: `"/Author Blurbs/Philip_Jose_Farmer.xhtml"`.

Properties are sometimes called *metadata*: this means properties *can* be used as metadata, that is, data describing data. For example, when specified, the public and system ids of the DTD of the document are stored as system properties. For documents, some statistics are computed automatically and added as properties. The source path or URI of a document and the date of import are also stored as properties.

Note

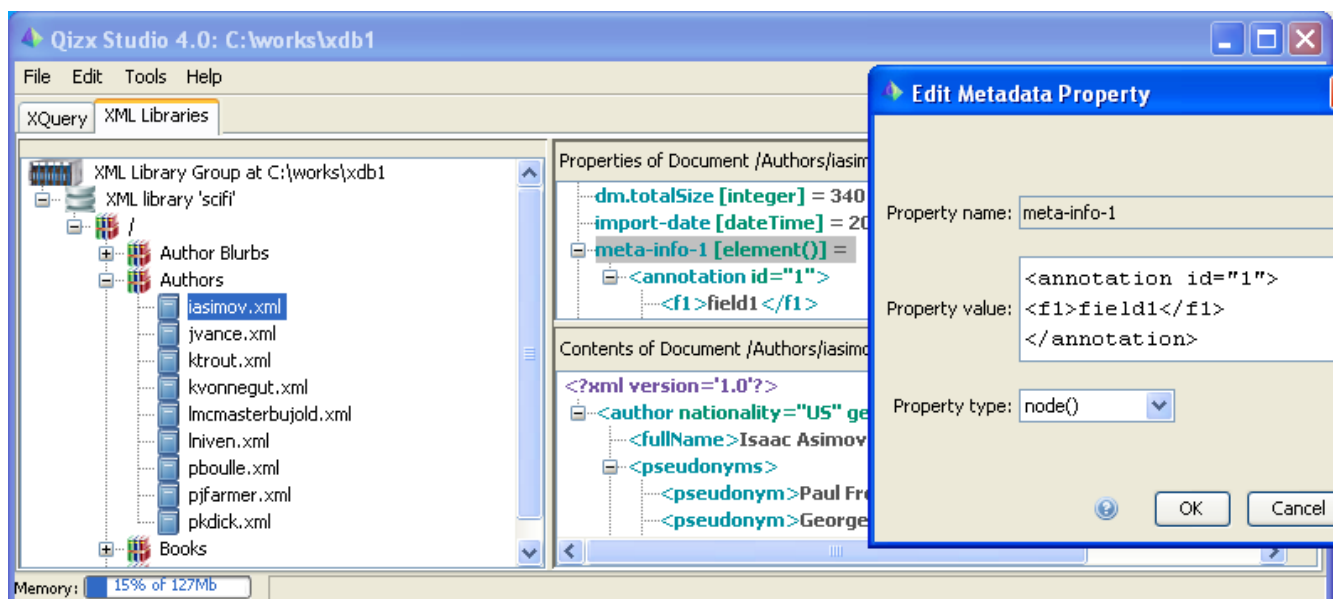
Predefined properties are described in reference documentation [120].

So Properties can be used as user-defined metadata: they provide an easy way to associate information with documents without altering the contents of the documents.

8.1. Properties in Qizx Studio

- Let's select a document in the Library, say `/Authors/iasimov.xml`.
- In the view Metadata Properties, you should see a list of properties of the document.
- By right-clicking on one of the properties, and choosing "Add Property", a dialog should appear:

Figure 4.6. Adding a new property 'meta-info-1'



- Thanks to this dialog, you can enter the name of a new property (here `meta-info-1`), choose its type (here `Node`), and enter a fragment of XML as a value.
- After clicking OK, the property should be visible in the property view.

Using properties in a query

Suppose you want to find all documents which have a `meta-info-1` property: go to the XQuery tab and enter this expression in the query editor, then run it.

```
xlib:query-properties("/Authors", nature="document" and meta-info-1)
```

You should obtain one item which is `document("/Authors/iasimov.xml")`.

Remarks:

- `xlib:query-properties` is an extension function which returns a list of those library members which are contained within the collection passed as first argument, and match the boolean expression passed as second argument.
- The boolean expression as second argument is standard XQuery, where properties are used as if they were XML elements.

Thus `nature="document"` should be read as *a library member whose property 'nature' is equal to 'document'*, while `meta-info-1` should be read as *a member which has a property named meta-info-1*.

It is even possible to do a full-text search on a property: for example use `meta-info-1[ft:contains('field1')]` or equivalently: `ft:contains('field1', meta-info-1)`.

8.2. Properties in the qizx command-line tool

There are no option switches to handle metadata properties in qizx. You have to resort to XQuery scripts using the extension functions described in the next section.

8.3. Extension functions for Property handling

In addition to `xlib:query-properties`, there are several functions in the `xlib:` namespace to handle properties: see their description in Chapter 14, *XML Library extension functions* [114].

In these functions, the *\$member* parameter can be either a path (String) or a wrapped LibraryMember object obtained for example through the functions `xlib:collection()` or `xlib:document()`.

```
xlib:property-names ($member)  
    return a list of the names of properties owned by the object
```

```
xlib:get-property ($member, $name)  
    returns the value of the property.
```

```
xlib:set-property ($member, $name, $value)  
    Sets the value, creates the property if necessary. If the value is empty sequence, removes the property.
```

A call to this function should be committed with the function `xlib:commit`.

8.4. Using property queries to restrict the search domain of a standard query

Suppose you want to perform a XQuery query, but only in those documents which are marked with a boolean property `latest-version` equal to `true` (this would be a primitive way of doing versioning).

Let us assume the query to perform is `//section[ft:contains('prevention AND hazard')]` (find a section containing the word hazard and the word prevention).

Then you can write a query like this:

```
xlib:query-properties("/", latest-version=true())//section[ft:contains('prevention AND hazard')]
```

Remarks:

- The expression above is treated in a slightly special way by Qizx: normally the root of a Path Expression is a sequence of nodes, while here it is a sequence of library members. But Qizx performs an automatic expansion into a set of document nodes.
- This mechanism is a powerful way to define a search domain for a query, according to criteria of arbitrary complexity. We will see in the next section a possible use of this capability.

8.5. Custom indexes

An application of the technique presented in the previous section is the management of custom indexes.

An example: suppose you have documents which contain invoices. You would like to find the invoices where the average item price is greater than a certain value. Let's suppose the average price is computed as follows:

```
declare function local:average-item-price($invoice) {  
  sum(for $item in $invoice/item return $item/price * $item/quantity)  
  div sum($invoice/item/quantity)  
}
```

There are several possibilities:

1. Perform directly the query using this function:

```
collection("/invoices")/invoice[ local:average-item-price(.) >= 1000 ]
```

This can be very slow if there are many items.

2. Store the average price inside the document: this is not satisfactory, we do not want to pollute our data just for the sake of queries.
3. The finest solution is to use a user property named for example `average-item-price` which contains this value. The property is initialized when the document is created or updated. Then the query can be written like as follows, and should be quite fast:

```
xlib:query-properties("/invoices", average-item-price >= 1000)/invoice
```

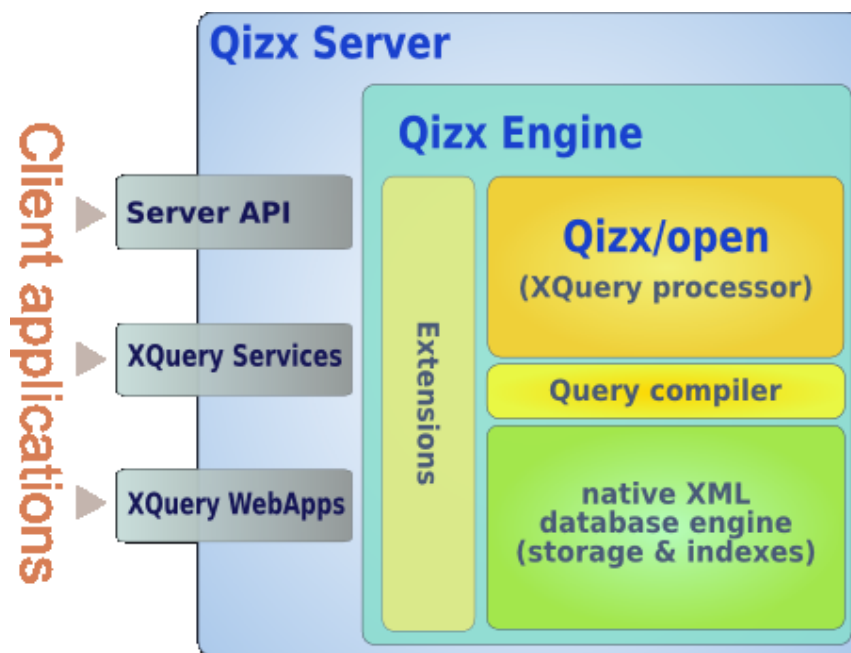
Generally speaking, a custom index is simply a property containing a value that is expensive to compute. This value is initialized once when creating or updating the document. Then it can be used to perform fast queries.

Chapter 5. Installing and Using Qizx Server

1. Architecture

Qizx Server is a modular system that provides several interfaces (called *Services*) which can be used in different types of applications:

Figure 5.1. Qizx Server Architecture



Qizx API Service

Qizx API Service offers nearly the same services as the embeddable Qizx engine, but can be accessed by remote clients, allowing Qizx to be used as a back-end XML server.

The API Service can be used both for applications and administration:

- A client can be a web application running in a different server, using classical environments such as PHP, ASP, JSP etc.

It relates to Qizx Server by sending XQuery scripts and receiving XML fragments that can be included in their own responses. This is similar to the way many simple web applications use a Relational DBMS by sending SQL queries.

- A client can be a heavy client implemented for example in Java or on top of the .NET platform.

As a particular case, the command-line tool `qizx` and the graphic interface `QizxStudio` coming with Qizx are able to use this API service. They can be used for administration tasks.

XQuery Services

This interface provides a functionality similar to Web Services, but much simpler:

- Clients call named services, passing parameters, and retrieving results (generally as XML).

- Services are implemented directly as XQuery scripts, stored on the server.
- Services are self-describing: a list of possible calls and a description of each service call can be requested.

This allows generic binding on the client side, like in classical web services.

- Such services can also seamlessly respond to XForms submissions.

Alternately, this service can be regarded as a way of implementing middle-tier business logic on top of a XML database.

Whatever the use, this approach offers the means of encapsulating the core logic of an application, by publishing an API for the application and hiding the internals of the database. This seems a great advantage in terms of elegance and maintainability over the other solution, using the API service [23] and passing scripts.

Note that this service is somewhat experimental and likely to undergo significant changes. We are working in concert with other vendors and with consultants to progress towards a standard for such services.

XQuery webApps (aka XQuery Server Pages)

This service allows implementing Web Applications using XQuery as a dynamic page template language. It is available starting from version 4.3.

XQuery webApps is a service similar to web application environments such as JSP, ASP, PHP etc.

Delayed indexing service

Not yet available in 4.3, planned in a future version of Qizx.

This service can be used when a feed of information provides a continuous flow of XML documents, and it is not critical that incoming XML data be immediately visible to applications. Example: logging of transactions, mails etc.

The service indexes incoming documents at regular intervals (for example one minute) and ensures data safety through journaling.

The purpose of this service is to help developments by a greater simplicity, safety and efficacy of such an operation.

1.1. Protocol

All these services are based on HTTP, with simple REST-style interfaces using only GET and POST.

There are good reasons for not using a proprietary protocol:

- Applications can be implemented in any language or platform that supports client HTTP requests: Java, .NET, PHP etc.

Using only GET and POST is required because many HTTP client libraries have limited HTTP support.

- In many companies, security constraints (firewalls and proxies) make it difficult to use anything but HTTP and GET/POST.
- HTTP protocols are well known, simple to understand and can be tested through web browsers.

1.2. Server-side Implementation

All these services are implemented as Java Servlets. Thus a server can be hosted by any web application server that supports servlets.

Services can coexist inside a Servlet Container or a Web Application. Any combination of services is possible through simple configuration.

1.3. Client-side Implementation

It is important to note that Qizx Server does not attempt to provide client-side libraries, except a Java client layer for the API Service, used internally for QizxStudio, QizxAdmin, command-line tool. This layer is Java documented and its source code is available: see package `com.qizx.apps.restapi`.

The rationale is the following:

- there is a large variety of potential clients: it is simply not possible to provide a client layer for all existing environments. We also do not want to impose particular third-party software implementing such client layers.
- the protocols used in Qizx Server are simple enough to be easily implemented with the generic client libraries available in many platforms like PHP, .NET.

Client libraries are however planned for a next version for at least the .NET platform and for PHP.

Automatic binding to XQuery Services on these platforms is also a planned feature.

2. Installation

In the current version, Qizx Server is a Web Application hosted by any J2EE Servlet Container.

The installation can be achieved in two different ways:

- Standalone server configured with a wizard-style tool. This should allow to deploy Qizx Server in a few clicks.
- Manual installation using standard Java Servlet techniques.

2.1. Requirements

- Java runtime environment version 5+ (version 6 recommended).

2.2. Deployment of the standalone server with a configuration wizard

From version 4.1, a wizard-style tool allows running Qizx Server inside a bundled server (Jetty 7):

- Installation and configuration are very easy thanks to the tool. This tool can also work in console mode.

With this tool, you can configure the location of the Qizx server configuration (including XML databases), the protocol (http or https), the http port, the authentication mode (basic or digest), the users.

- The tool is also used for starting and stopping the server.
- The server can be reconfigured as easily using the same tool.

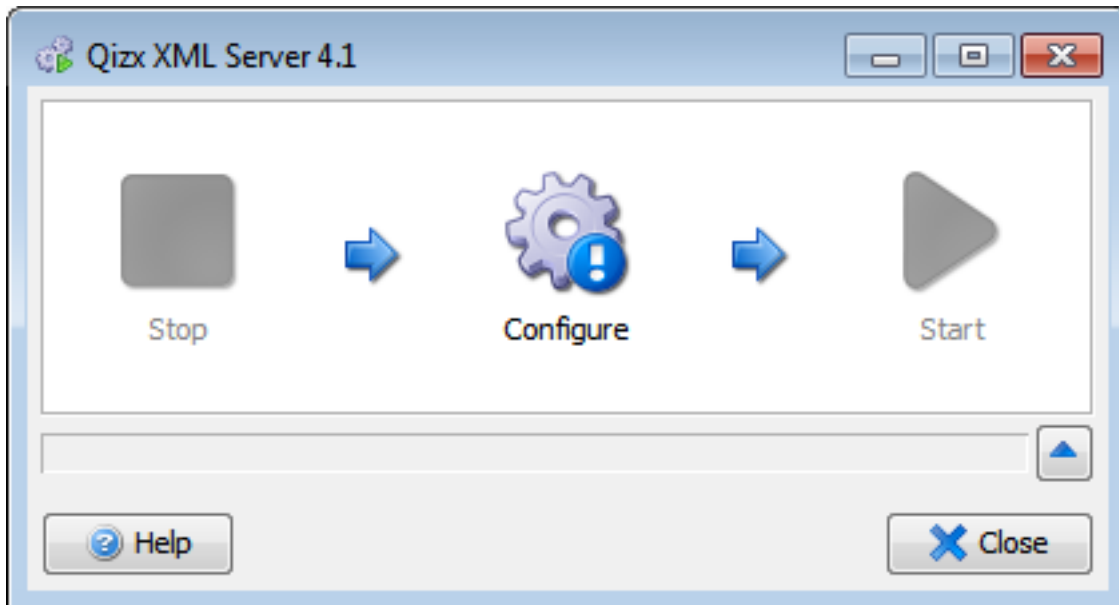
Procedure:

1. Run the wizard tool:

On Windows, double click on `QIZX_DISTRIB/server/standalone/bin/qizxserver.bat`.

```
Unix> QIZX_DISTRIB/server/standalone/bin/qizxserver
```

You should see this window appear:



2. In console mode on Windows or Unix, use the -c option:

```
Windows> QIZX_DISTRIB\server\standalone\bin\qizxserver.bat -c
```

```
Unix> QIZX_DISTRIB/server/standalone/bin/qizxserver -c
```

3. Click on the Configure icon, and fill the fields.

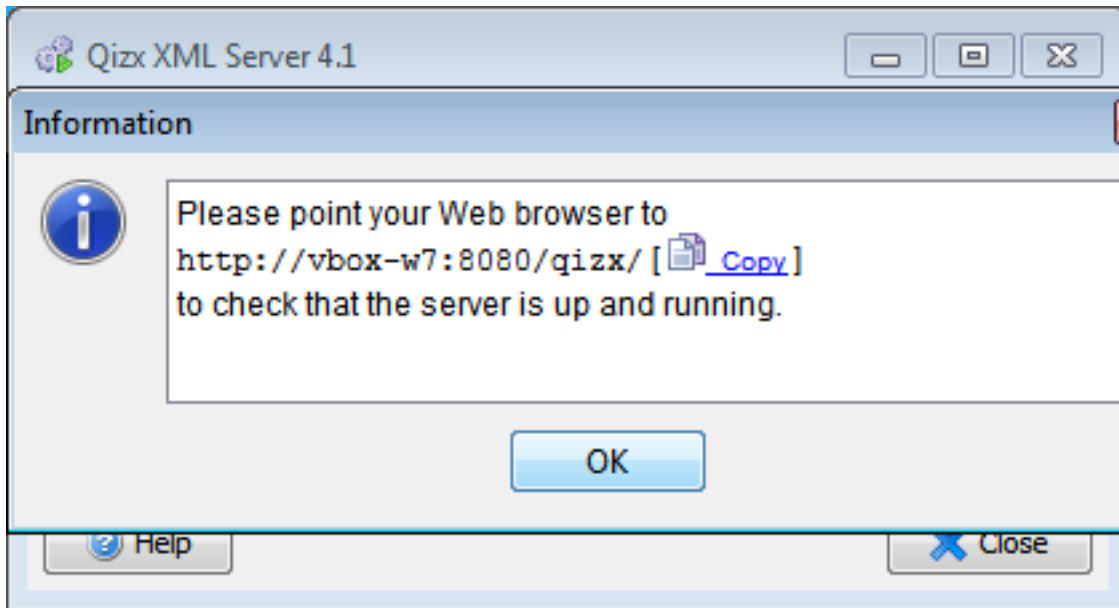
Use the Help button (bottom left) for more instructions about about each configuration step.

4. **The first step is to choose the server storage directory:** decide the place where you want your server data to reside. This directory contains configuration files and data files. It is deliberately not contained inside the Web Application to ensure that data will not be lost accidentally.

Make sure you have enough free disk space (e.g. several gigabytes) to handle the amount of data that will be stored there. A Qizx Library with all indexes is roughly the size of the source XML it contains, but indexing or reindexing uses temporary files that can reach up to 2 times this size.

5. When configuring is finished, start the server with the Start icon:

the tool indicates the URL to use in your browser (click on 'Copy' to copy the link in the clipboard).



6. Once the server is started, it is possible to quit the wizard tool. The server will keep running. To stop it, rerun the tool and click on Stop.

2.3. Manual Installation Procedure

This installation procedure should be suitable for any compliant Servlet Container.

By following the following procedure step by step, a member of your IT staff should be able to easily deploy Qizx Server on a Servlet container. This procedure involves:

1. Creating the storage directory of the server: this is kept separate from the Servlet container to avoid accidentally destroying precious data.

This directory contains the configuration, the XML database(s) (called Library) and optionally XQuery modules and stored XQuery scripts.

2. Completing and deploying the Qizx Server WebApp on your Servlet Container,
3. Specifying how user authentication is to be performed, and making sure at least one user has administrator privilege.

User authentication can depend on your Servlet Container and on the desired type of authentication.

Requirements:

- Java runtime environment version 5+ (version 6 recommended).
- A Servlet Container that supports at least Servlets version 2.4, for example Apache Tomcat 5.5.

Note: to date the server has been tested with Tomcat 5.5 and 6, Jetty 7, and Caucho Resin 3.1.

The installation uses commands in a terminal window:

1. **Choose the server storage directory:** decide the place where you want your server data to reside. This directory, referred to as *Qizx_Server_Root* all over this documentation, contains configuration files and data files. It is deliberately not contained inside the Web Application to ensure that data will not be lost accidentally.

Make sure you have enough free disk space (e.g. several gigabytes) to handle the amount of data that will be stored there. A Qizx Library with all indexes is roughly the size of the source XML it contains, but indexing or reindexing uses temporary files that can reach up to 2 times this size.

2. Copy the template server root from the Qizx distribution:

A model of a server root is found in `QIZX_DISTRIB/server/root`.

```
Unix> cp -r QIZX_DISTRIB/server/root Qizx_Server_Root
```

On Windows, you can use the Explorer to perform the copy.

In the server storage directory `Qizx_Server_Root`, you should now have the following contents:

- `qizx-server.conf` : contains the configuration of the server. It is self-documented and allows modifying parameters like maximum memory sizes, XML catalogs, administrator credentials.

It is advisable to review this file. In particular it contains the name of administrator users or role. This is explained in section "user authentication" below.

If you modify this configuration while the Qizx engine is running, you have to restart the engine by using the `"-server reload"` command in **qizx** tool (see its documentation).

- `xlibraries`: a directory that can contain one or several databases (also called *XML Libraries*). For the moment it contains one empty XML Library called `xlib`. You can change this name if you wish.
- `modules`: a directory where XQuery modules can be stored.
- `xqs`: a directory where XQuery scripts can be stored, to implement XQuery Services.
- Note that the above names: `xlibraries`, `modules` and `xqs` are not hard-coded: they are defined in `qizx-server.conf` and can be changed.

3. Choose the name of the Web App in which the server will run.

The name **qizx** is used in this documentation, but this can be changed at will. **Attention:** examples coming with Qizx Server will not work if this name is not **qizx**.

This name is important for determining the address (URL) that applications will use to connect to the server.

For example, if you choose **qizx**, and if your host name is `myhost` and the port `8080`, the URL of the Qizx server will be `http://myhost:8080/qizx/api`.

Technical note: in this address, `qizx` is the name of the Web App, and `api` is a *mapping* of the API service of Qizx Server. This mapping can also be changed by editing the `web.xml` configuration file of the Web App. We will get back at this later.

4. Prepare to create the Web App:

- a. Stop the Servlet Container.

This is not mandatory but recommended, as the new Web App will perhaps require some adjustments before running.

- b. open a terminal and change current directory to the directory in your Servlet Container installation that contains web applications, generally called `webapps`.

For example if you have Tomcat installed in `/opt/tomcat`:

```
> cd /opt/tomcat/webapps
```

Or if you have Caucho Resin installed in `c:\works\resin4.0.6` :

```
C:\> cd works\resin4.0.6\webapps
```

5. **Actual creation:** copy the template 'qizx' found in `QIZX_DISTRIB/server/qizx`.

```
Unix> cp -r QIZX_DISTRIB/server/qizx qizx
```

6. In the WebApp directory (here `qizx`), you should find the following contents:

- `WEB-INF/web.xml`, the webapp configuration file. It contains the definition of servlets that implement the services, and the mapping of these servlets to URLs.

The servlets have one initialization parameter which must point to *Qizx_Server_Root*: you need to edit *web.xml* to replace the value of the parameter (*caution*: several occurrences).

```
<servlet>
  <description>This servlet implements the REST-style API Service.</description>
  <servlet-name>qizx-api</servlet-name>
  <servlet-class>com.qizx.server.api.RESTAPIServlet</servlet-class>
  <init-param>
    <description>Location of the Qizx Server root.</description>
    <param-name>qizx-server-root</param-name>
    <param-value>Qizx_Server_Root</param-value>
  </init-param>
```

Caution: it is recommended to use an absolute path for *Qizx_Server_Root*.

- `index.html` : points to the examples hereafter.
 - `apidemo`: a directory containing HTML files that are both a documentation and a demonstration of the API requests. Once the server will be online, you can use this demonstration to discover and understand the API.
 - `xqsdemo`: a directory containing a simple demonstration of the XQuery Services.
7. **User authentication:** this step depends on your Servlet Container and on the desired type of authentication. We give examples for two containers, Tomcat and Caucho Resin.

I. Concepts:

- a. Qizx Server has a notion of administrator privilege: operations of administration type can only be achieved by privileged user. This can be granted on user names or through a *role* defined in the servlet container.
- b. A privileged user name can be specified explicitly in the configuration file `qizx-server.conf`, in the property `admin_users`. By default, the name 'qizx-admin' is defined there.
- c. A privileged role can be defined through property `admin_role`.

Any user having this role has administrator privilege in Qizx Server. By default the value is 'manager'.

- d. If both `admin_role` and `admin_users` are empty or undefined, then there is no restriction on privileged operations: for security this is not recommended.

II. Examples using BASIC authentication:

In this example, both `qizx-admin` and `john` will be able to perform privileged operations on Qizx Server:

- a. With Tomcat:

Edit the file `conf/tomcat-users.xml` in your Tomcat installation and add:

```
<tomcat-users>
  <role rolename="manager"/>
  <user username="qizx-admin" password="changeit!" roles="manager"/>
```

```
<user username="john" password="changeit!" roles="manager" />
...
```

b. With Caucho Resin:

Add a file resin-web.xml into directory WEB-INF of the web app, and edit it to define user qizx-admin and add role manager to user john:

```
<resin:XmlAuthenticator password-digest="none">
  <resin:user name="qizx-admin" password="changeit!" roles="manager" />
  <resin:user name="john" password="changeit!" roles="manager" />
  ...
</resin:XmlAuthenticator>
```

Note: these examples assume that you keep the user and role defined by default in `Qizx_Server_Root/qizx-server.conf`. You can also change these properties and keep your own users already defined in your servlet container.

III. Other types of authentication depend much on the actual servlet container.

Please note that the default WEB-INF/web.xml in Qizx web app uses BASIC authentication in the `<login-config>` item.

8. The servlet container can now be restarted.

Before restarting:

- Check that the account running the servlet container has rights for reading and writing on the *Qizx_Server_Root*.
- Check that firewalls, if any, are allowing HTTP connections on the desired port.

2.3.1. Troubleshooting

If you cannot connect to the Qizx server either with your browser or with QizxStudio, look at the logs of your servlet container: there is likely a message indicating a cause of error.

"access denied"

You could see a message looking like:

```
java.security.AccessControlException: access denied (java.io.FilePermission /path/to/qizxserver read)
```

First check that the process running the Servlet container actually has file access rights (read and write) to the Qizx server root.

Otherwise this can be due to the security policy of the Servlet container: the issue has been especially encountered on Ubuntu with the prepackaged Tomcat server, but it might also happen with any Servlet containers with a tight security policy.

A possible solution is to disable the security manager. Another solution is to define additional rules:

```
grant codeBase "file:${catalina.base}/webapps/qizx/-" {
  permission java.io.FilePermission "/path/to/qizxserver", "read,write";
  permission java.io.FilePermission "/path/to/qizxserver/*", "read,write";
}
```

See the documentation of your Servlet container for more details.

2.4. Testing the server

1. Test that Qizx Server is working by using a web browser and entering the address

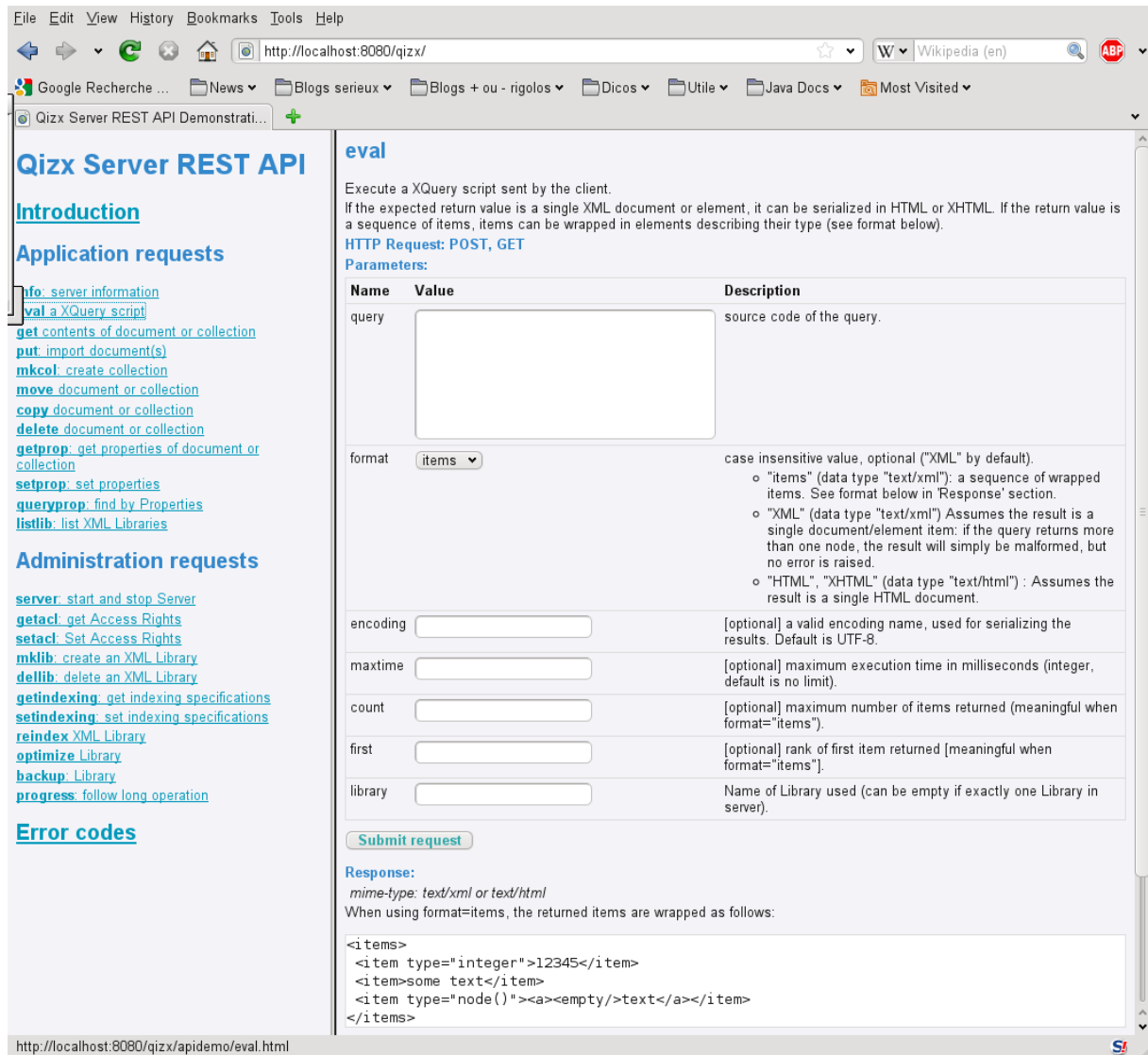
`http://myhost:8080/qizx`

(assuming that the server host is myhost and the server is listening on port 8080, and that you chose qizx as web app name).

You should see a page pointing the documentation/demonstrations of the server's APIs.

Before that, you will be asked a login and password by your browser: enter the name and password of an administrator user.

Figure 5.2. API demonstration and test pages



2. You can also use Qizx Studio or the command-line tool qizx.

In that case, you have to use a slightly different address:

`http://myhost:8080/qizx/api`

For example:

```
qizxstudio -g http://myhost:8080/qizx/api
```

Or using the menu Tools | Connect to Server in Qizx Studio, enter this same address.

Note that the http: prefix is required for distinguishing a remote server from a local Library group.

You will likely be asked a login and password (unless you have deactivated user authentication in the web app configuration). You can also specify credentials on the command line (not very secure):

```
qizxstudio -g http://myhost:8080/qizx/api -login me:mypassword
```

or in a file (see documentation of tools):

```
qizxstudio -g http://myhost:8080/qizx/api -auth credentials
```

2.5. What to do next

After starting Qizx Server, you might want to:

1. Create an XML Library (database):

- With QizxStudio, right-click on the server icon in the Library view and choose Create a Library.
- With the demo in your web browser, click on 'mklib: create an XML Library' on the left, and enter the name of your Library, then submit request.
- With command-line tool qizx, type a command similar to the following one:

```
qizx -g http://myhost:8080/qizx/api -auth credentials -library mylib -create
```

2. Populate the XML Library with documents:

This is similar to using a local XML Library group, and explained in chapter Chapter 4, *Getting started* [8].

3. Define Access Control rules: this is useful if your applications have several classes of users, and you want to restrict the access of some users to certain parts of your database. By default all users can read, query and update all documents and collections.

See dedicated chapter Section 3, “Access Control” [32].

3. Access Control

Access Control is the mechanism that controls whether a User (already authenticated) may read, query or modify a Document or a Collection inside an XML Library.

- By default all users can read, query and update all documents and collections.
- Restricting access is useful if an application of Qizx Server involves diverse kinds of users, some less trusted than others, and you want to prevent some users of doing some operations.

If all users are trusted, or if there is only one generic user, this feature is perhaps not useful.

In Qizx, Access Control is clearly separated from user authentication and user management (which are not part of Qizx core, and delegated to the servlet container in Qizx Server).

- User names and Role names are defined externally: in Qizx Server, they are defined by the Servlet container configuration.

Access Control in Qizx Server is by default based on ACL (Access Control Lists). This allows a powerful control with negligible performance impact.

It is possible to change the AccessControl implementation by plugging a different class, but that is advanced customization, unlikely to be necessary.

3.1. How ACL work in Qizx Server

- Basically, Access Control Lists are lists of elementary **grant** and **deny** entries.
- Each Access Control Entry (ACE) defines
 - access rights (*permissions*),
 - for a *set of users*,
 - on an *object* (in Qizx: a Collection or a Document).

For example (in informal syntax): "*grant user john permission read,write on collection /users/john*"

or "*deny all users permission write on collection /system*".

- ACL are *inherited*. This means that access rights defined on a Collection are applicable on all documents and sub-collections contained within the collection (unless they have their own rules).

This is a powerful mechanism, since a few rules (ACE) are sufficient for controlling access to an entire hierarchy of documents, without need to define rules on each and every document or collection.

Typically, with a few ACL it is possible to specify for example that:

- The whole database is read-only for users
- Except specific collections /A and /B and their children which can be read and queried only by privileged users U1 and U2.
- Collection /C can be modified only by certain users which have the *role* 'manager'.
- The order of ACE is important: an ACE can be superseded by a following ACE.

Example (still in informal syntax): here the second ACE supersedes the first one, so admin has the permission to write.

```
deny all users permission write on collection /system
grant user admin permission write on collection /system
```

- User names and Role names are defined externally by the Servlet container configuration.
- In Qizx, ACL are defined using an XML syntax. Example:

```
<accesscontrol>
  <member path='/'>
    <deny user='*' permissions='Write'/>
    <grant user='*' permissions='Read'/>
    <grant role='manager' permissions='SetContent'/>
  </member>
  <member path='/users/john'>
    <deny user='*' permissions='Read Write'/> <!-- forbidden to anybody -->
    <grant user='john' permissions='All'/>
    <grant user='jane jim' permissions='Read'/> <!-- allow friends to read -->
  </member>
</accesscontrol>
```

- Root element is `accesscontrol`.
- It contains a list of `member` elements
- Each `member` element contains a list of ACE for a particular collection (or document but this is not encouraged). The attribute `path` must be present.

- An ACE can be grant or deny.
- It has a mandatory attribute `permissions`. The value of this attribute is a list of permission names separated by spaces or commas. See table of permissions hereafter.
- A grant/deny must have either a `user` attribute or a `role` attribute.
 - Value of attribute `user` can be a list of user names: e.g `user='jane jim'` .
 - Value of attribute `user` can also be `'*'`: all users.
 - Value of `role` can be a list of role names.

Table 5.1. Permissions

| Symbol | Permission |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>GetContent</code> | Read the content of a document, list children of a collection |
| <code>SetContent</code> | Replace content of a document, insert/delete/replace children of a collection. |
| <code>GetProperty</code> | Read and query properties of document or collection. |
| <code>SetProperty</code> | Add/modify/delete properties of document or collection. |
| <code>Content</code> | short name for <code>GetContent</code> + <code>SetContent</code> |
| <code>Properties</code> | short name for <code>GetProperty</code> + <code>SetProperty</code> |
| <code>Read</code> | short name for <code>GetContent</code> + <code>GetProperty</code> |
| <code>Write</code> | short name for <code>SetContent</code> + <code>SetProperty</code> |
| <code>All</code> | short name for all permissions |

3.2. Setting ACL in Qizx Server

Setting ACL in a Qizx Server is an administrator operation. It cannot be performed by ordinary users.

In QizxStudio

right-click on a collection and select "Modify Access Rights". A dialog appears and allows modifying the XML representation of access rights for the collection.

In Qizx Server API demo

Use link `setacl`: Set Access Rights and enter the XML representation of access-rights.

In command-line `qizx`

Prepare a file containing the ACL in XML. Use option switch `-set-acl file` to upload the ACL to the server.

A more user-friendly interface should be provided in later versions.

4. Developer Documentation

4.1. API service

The REST API is documented through the demo pages.

Using a web browser, enter the URL: **`http://myhost:8080/qizx/apidemo/`**

(assuming that the servlet container is on that host and port, and that you have named the webapp 'qizx', like in the examples above).

Each request is documented by a page describing it and allowing to execute it:

- Purpose of the request
- Format of results
- Possible errors. The format of errors is described in a dedicated page.
- Arguments: each argument corresponds with a form field.

A Submit button can be used to run the request with the provided arguments and see the results.

4.2. XQuery services

XQuery Services is a simple mechanism allowing to call XQuery scripts stored in the server.

Such scripts need only to follow a few conventions and be placed in the appropriate location inside the server storage.

The mapping to an URL is straightforward. Request parameters are automatically bound to XQuery variables with conversion to the declared type.

4.2.1. Protocol

Like other services in Qizx Server, this service uses HTTP.

Supported request formats:

- GET with parameters in the URL
- POST with form-urlencoded content type.
- POST with multipart/form-data content type.

Parameters are retrieved transparently and bound to XQuery variables (see Parameters [36] section).

Restrictions:

- anonymous file fields are not supported.
- several parameters with same name yield undefined results.
- Binary file fields (e.g images) are not supported currently.

4.2.2. Creating services

1. An elementary service is defined by simply depositing a XQuery script within the `xqs` directory of a *Qizx_Server_Root*.

For example, a script named `search.xqs` is placed in sub-directory `client` of `Qizx_Server_Root/xqs`. It can be invoked with the following URL (still using the same example host, port, and webapp as before):

```
http://myhost:8080/qizx/xqs/client/search.xqs
```

2. This `xqs` directory can be structured in packages. By convention, a package should represent a set of related services.

For example the package `client` would contain several services on clients like `search`, `retrieve`, `create`, `update`, `delete`.

4.2.3. Description of available services

A description of available services in a particular package can be obtained by a GET at the URL of that package.

This will return a XML description of services available in this package.

Example:

```
http://myhost:8080/qizx/xqs/client/
```

returning:

```
<services package="/client">
  <service name="create" result-type="xs:string">
    <parameter name="client-name" type="xs:string"/>
    <output-option name="method">text</output-option>
    <documentation>Create a new client and return the id.</documentation>
  </service>
  ...
</services>
```

- The XML description is straightforward: basically it is a list of `service` elements wrapped in a top element `services`.

Example:

```
<services package="/client">

  <service name="create" result-type="xs:string">
    <parameter name="client-name" type="xs:string"/>
    <output-option name="method">text</output-option>
    <documentation>Create a new client and return an id.</documentation>
  </service>
  ...
</services>
```

- Each service has a name and type attribute (type is inferred from the expression).
- Then come parameters with their name (without prefix) and type.
- Then output options with name and value (as content).
- Then the documentation comment if any.

4.2.4. Parameters

Parameters for each elementary request are specified through global XQuery variables:

```
declare variable $param:client-name as xs:string external;
declare variable $param:year as xs:integer external;
...
```

1. The name of a parameter must use the predefined namespace prefix `param`.
2. A parameter may have a default value:

```
declare variable $param:year as xs:integer := 2010;
```

A parameter with a default value needs not be specified in the request.

An execution error happens on use of a parameter without default value and not specified in the request.

3. A parameter may have a type declaration. If not defined, the actual type is `xs:string`.

If the type is specified, the value of the parameter can be converted from the string representation to the specified type.

Special case: if type `node()` or `element()` is specified, the value is considered XML and parsed into a node. In practice, only XML types `node()`, `element()` and `document-node()` can be passed this way (because of parsing): attribute, comment, processing-instruction, text nodes are not supported.

4. If a parameter has no type:

if it is not a multipart File (i.e using GET or POST form-urlencoded), then the value is converted to String (xs:string).

Otherwise (multipart File) no conversion happens, the parameter is not bound. This is reserved for future use.

4.2.5. Result type and output options

To define the way results are formatted in the response, XQS uses XQuery options in the declaration part of each query.

Example:

```
declare option output:encoding "UTF-8";
```

Available options:

These are the common serialization options (see section [Serialization \[?\]](#)), preceded by the **output:** prefix. This prefix is predefined (this is actually a XQuery 1.1 feature).

Most important options are:

1. **method:** standard values "XML", "XHTML", "HTML" and "TEXT".
2. **encoding:** values like "UTF-8", "ISO-8859-15".
3. **content-type:** allows fine control on the mime type of the request response (header Content-Type).

Normally this value is deduced from the output method: for example text/xml if method="XML", etc. but in some circumstances you may want to use application-specific values like `image/svg+xml`.

4.2.6. Documentation of services

Each request can be documented by a special comment beginning with a tilde character:

Example:

```
(:~
: Create a new client and return an id.
:)
declare variable $param:client-name as xs:string external;
...
```

Note: no particular structure is defined yet for these comments.

4.3. XQuery webApps

XQuery webApps is a simple mechanism using XQuery as a dynamic web page generation language.

This kind of technology is relatively new and not yet mainstream, but it makes total sense if the underlying data storage is an XML database: XML data retrieved from (or stored to) the database is directly handled by XQuery, which offers natural and powerful means to transform and format it.

In other words XQuery running on a native XML database (such as Qizx) can for example replace the well-known couple PHP-MySQL.

Page templates are simply an XQuery *constructor* representing a HTML/XHTML page, where dynamically computed parts of the page are XQuery expressions, that can for example directly tap into an XML database.

Note: XQSP (XQuery Server Pages) is the former name of the XQuery webApp mechanism, chosen by analogy with JSP or ASP.

Example 1

A very simple page, displaying the user name and the current time. The two computed expressions are in bold.

```
<html><head><title>WebApp example 1</title></head>
<body>
<h1>Hello { request:user-name() }!</h1>
<p>Time is { current-date() }</p>
</body>
```

Example 2

A more elaborated example, with a parameter representing a full-text query. This page simply displays the number of documents in a particular collection matching the query:

```
declare variable $param:query as xs:string external;

<html><head><title>WebApp example 2</title></head>
<body>
<h3>Query "{ $param:query }":</h3>
<p>Number of results: {
  count(collection('/products')//product[ . contains text { $param:query } all words ])
}</p>
</body>
```

4.3.1. Creating an XQuery webApp

Page templates are XQuery scripts with the `.xqsp` extension. This extension is not hardcoded, it corresponds to a mapping to the XQSPServlet. It can be changed if desired (in file `web.xml`).

Except for this point, a XQuery webApp is very similar to any other web application.

4.3.2. Parameters

Parameters for each elementary request are specified through global XQuery variables:

```
declare variable $param:client-name as xs:string external;
declare variable $param:year as xs:integer external;
...
```

1. The name of a parameter must use the predefined namespace prefix `param`.
2. A parameter may have a default value:

```
declare variable $param:year as xs:integer := 2010;
```

A parameter with a default value needs not be specified in the request.

An execution error happens on use of a parameter without default value and not specified in the request.

3. A parameter may have a type declaration. If not defined, the actual type is `xs:string`.

If the type is specified, the value of the parameter can be converted from the string representation to the specified type.

Special case: if type `node()` or `element()` is specified, the value is considered XML and parsed into a node. In practice, only XML types `node()`, `element()` and `document-node()` can be passed this way (because of parsing): attribute, comment, processing-instruction, text nodes are not supported.

4. If a parameter has no type:

if it is not a multipart File (i.e using GET or POST form-urlencoded), then the value is converted to String (`xs:string`).

Otherwise (multipart File) no conversion happens, the parameter is not bound. This is reserved for future use.

4.3.3. Result content-type and output options

To define the way results are formatted in the response, XQ webApps use XQuery options in the declaration part of each query.

Example:

```
declare option output:encoding "UTF-8";
```

Available options:

These are the common serialization options (see section [Serialization \[?\]](#)), preceded by the **output:** prefix. This prefix is predefined (this is actually a XQuery 1.1 feature).

Most important options are:

1. **method:** standard values "HTML", "XHTML", "XML" and "TEXT".
2. **encoding:** values like "UTF-8", "ISO-8859-15".
3. **content-type:** allows fine control on the mime type of the request response (header Content-Type).

Normally this value is deduced from the output method: for example text/html if method="HTML", etc. but in some circumstances you may want to use application-specific values like `image/svg+xml`.

4.3.4. Function API

XQuery webApps come with an extensive set of extension functions, which are documented in the Reference chapter "WebApp extension functions" [?].

- Request functions, with prefix *request*: provide access to the properties of an HTTP request: parameters, headers, query, remote user and host, cookies.
- Response functions, with prefix *response*: provide means of controlling the HTTP response.
- Session functions, with prefix *session*: handle a session and its associated data.

4.3.5. Modules and resources

XQuery modules can be stored in several places:

- Inside the webapp directory (local modules).
- in the directory 'modules' of the Qizx Server (global modules).
- in the EXPath repository.

Chapter 6. Support of standard XQuery Update

Qizx fully supports XQuery Update Facility 1.0 as specified in the W3C's Working Draft dated 28 August 2007.

This extension allows updating XML documents using four primitive operations **insert**, **delete**, **replace** and **rename**. It also defines a **copy/modify/return** instruction which allows transforming an XML tree by first copying it, then updating the copy using the four primitive operations.

For a more detailed introduction, please read the XQuery Update tutorial available on the Qizx web site.

Specificities of XQuery Update in Qizx

The XQuery Update specifications leave some room for implementation-specific features. Here are the specifics in Qizx:

- When an XQuery expression is updating (as defined in the specifications), corresponding updates are automatically performed at the end of the execution of the expression.
- Transactions: by default `commit()` is performed for each XQuery expression execution that updates one document (or several documents) in an XML Library. This auto-commit can be disabled and re-enabled through an API method `Library.setAutoCommitting()`. When auto-commit is disabled, the `commit()` method has to be called explicitly.
- Working on parsed documents¹ in memory is possible, but updates are not saved, because source documents can be specified as any URL (for example HTTP), and it is hardly feasible or even desirable to actually perform such changes.

To update a document stored in a file, we recommend using the `copy/modify/return` instruction, then the serialization function `x:serialize` on the result. Thus the user has full control on how the document is written back to the source.

- The standard function `fn:put()` is equivalent to `xlib:write-document` (though with a different argument order).

It can only write to a document of an XML Library. The node must be a document-node or an element.

- Deleting a parentless node raises an error `err:XUDY0020`.
- External functions cannot perform updates (i.e return update lists).

¹"parsed documents" are documents which are not stored in an XML Library, but loaded into memory by XML parsing a file or from an URL.

Chapter 7. Support of standard XQuery Full-Text

Starting from version 3.0, Qizx supports most of the new XQuery Full-Text candidate standard.

Caution

The full-text facility existing in former versions is completely deprecated, and is no more available. A Migration guide [44] can be found at the end of this chapter.

The first section is an introduction to the Standard Full-Text (XQFT). Since there is currently little literature about this new standard, except the specifications, we hope you will find this tutorial useful.

Support of the XQuery Full-Text facilities in Qizx is detailed in the second section.

1. Tutorial Introduction to the standard XQuery Full-Text

This tutorial (http://www.xmlmind.com/_tutorials/XQueryFullText), after a short presentation of main concepts, simply introduces main features through concrete examples.

2. Support of the XQuery Full-Text facilities in Qizx

Qizx 3.0 supports a large part of mandatory and optional XQuery Full-Text features.

The two following chapters detail supported and unsupported features. To understand this section, it is recommended to have some acquaintance with XQFT, through W3C specifications or by reading our tutorial.

Qizx now supports many full-text features, but some capabilities - namely stemming and thesaurus - are highly language-specific and can only be supported by specialized extensions.

To offer the best language support, Qizx full-text can be extended through the Java API. It is possible to plug objects supporting:

- Text Tokenization (see below).
- Stemming (but no implementation is available by default).
- Thesaurus lookup (no implementation is available by default).
- Scoring: score computation can be redefined by plugging another Scorer.

2.1. Supported Features

- Scoring: see dedicated section below.
- Operator **not in**: supported.
- Operator **ftnot**: fully supported.
- Order (keyword **ordered**): fully supported.
- Cardinality (**occurs ... times**): fully supported.
- Proximity (keywords **window** and **distance**): support of the "words" unit.
- Ignore (keyword **without content**) is supported, except some corner cases.

- Language:

The language if specified is used for finding a Text Tokenizer (see below), for stemming and in Thesaurus lookup.

In the API, the related methods of the class FullTextFactory have a *language* argument.

- Case sensitivity (option '**case sensitive**').

Note: queries using this feature can be significantly slower, especially if a large number of documents are searched.

- Diacritic characters sensitivity (option '**diacritics sensitive**').

Note: queries using this feature can be significantly slower, especially if a large number of documents are searched.

- Wildcards (option '**with wildcards**').

Note: looking up indexes for matches of a wildcard is normally quite fast (depending on the size of indexes of course). A wildcard character in first position (e.g. `.*tion`) can induce a measurable overhead (typically a few tens of milliseconds).

- Stemming: (option '**with stemming**').

Supported, but no stemmer is available by default. Stemmers can be plugged through the API (see below)

Mixing Stemming and Case Sensitivity is not guaranteed to return proper results, as stemmers can fold the case.

- Thesaurus (option '**with thesaurus**').

Supported, but no Thesaurus available by default. Thesaurus drivers can be plugged through the API (see below).

Caution

Some combinations of operators and options have unspecified or unclear meanings, therefore no guaranty can be given about the results returned.

Examples:

- `("yellow" ftor "red") distance at least 3 words`

Does not make sense since the distance cannot be computed if only one of the two words is present.

- `"York" ftand ftnot "New" window 2 words`

Could be interpreted as an occurrence of "York" without "New" around. This is however questionable in terms of semantics and has to be clarified in the specifications.

2.2. Unsupported Features

- Window and Distance *"big units"* ("sentence" and "paragraph"). Might be supported in the future.
- *Scope* ("same sentence", "different paragraph" etc). Might be supported in the future.
- *Stop-words*:

We regard stop-words as a feature from the past, only useful when it was important to reduce the size of indexes.

2.3. Scoring

Scoring in Qizx is document-based. This means that all matched nodes belonging to a given document get the same score.

Note

Computing scores on a node basis is a new concept, not yet well understood. In addition, that would probably be costly in terms of computation time. It is possible that future versions of Qizx optionally offer node-based scoring.

Score computation for a document relies on two values associated with each term (word) of a query:

- Relative term frequency in a document: the frequency of the word in the document divided by the average frequency in all documents. So if a term is more frequent in the considered document than the average, the score will be higher for that document.
- Inverse Document Frequency: the total number of documents divided by the number of documents that contain the term. When a term is present in a smaller number of documents, it is considered more relevant and gets a higher score.

The exact formulas used for computing the score are defined by a pluggable object, implementing the interface `com.qizx.api.fulltext.Scorer`.

Built-in scoring:

- The default scorer is implemented by class `com.qizx.api.util.fulltext.DefaultScorer`.
- The default scorer no longer supports *document ranking* through a metadata property "ft-weight" set on a Document.

This feature has been disabled in 3.1 because it makes scoring too slow. Future versions will provide a faster mechanism, plus features for fast heuristic scoring on very large document sets.

2.4. Tokenization

Tokenization is the process of chunking text into "words", here called "tokens". It is in general very language-specific.

- Tokenizers can be plugged through the API. See package `com.qizx.api.fulltext`.
- The Qizx distribution contains a generic Tokenizer that works with most Western languages, without taking into account linguistic particularities.
- Overlapping tokens are not supported.

Overlapping tokens would happen for example with a composed word like "new-born", if one insists indexing both the whole word *new-born* and each of the two words *new* and *born*.

The recommended practice is to always separate composed words into simple words, for example to treat the dash as a whitespace. This will work correctly both in indexing and queries. In some languages, like German for example, this might be a difficult task and requires using a dictionary.

- A token is not allowed to span element boundaries.

A situation where a word is split by an element boundary seems very unusual, the only example we can think of is an element used to mark a "drop cap" or initial letter in a paragraph, like in:

```
<p><big>O</big>nce upon a time...</p>
```

but that is definitely not a good idea.

2.5. Other pluggable functionalities

Qizx full-text can be extended through the Java API. This allows plugging language-specific functionalities such as Stemming and Thesaurus (for tokenization, please previous section).

- The Java package `com.qizx.api.fulltext` contains several interfaces defining extension points. The package `com.qizx.api.util.fulltext` contains basic implementations.

For more information please read the javadocumentation of these interfaces and classes.

- Plugging is performed through interface `com.qizx.api.fulltext.FullTextFactory`, which creates other objects like tokenizers, Scorers, Stemmers, Thesaurus drivers.

A new implementation of `FullTextFactory` can be set on each `Library` or `XQuerySession` interface. Notice that an implementation set for querying has to be consistent with the `FullTextFactory` used for indexing documents, in order to get meaningful results, in particular the same `Tokenizer` should be used (i.e created by the factory).

- Stemming: supported through an implementation of interface `com.qizx.api.fulltext.Stemmer`.

No stemmer is officially supported in the distribution. A sample implementation of a Stemmer based on the snowball package is available in the API samples.

Mixing Stemming and Case Sensitivity is not guaranteed to return proper results, as stemmers can fold the case.

- Thesaurus: supported through an implementation of interface `com.qizx.api.fulltext.Thesaurus`.

No Thesaurus is officially supported in the distribution. A very simple implementation of a Thesaurus is available in the API samples.

3. Migration Guide from former Full-Text implementation

When introducing the standard XQuery Full-Text in Qizx 3.0, we have discarded the former full-text facilities based on the extension function `ft:contains` (also accessible by the name `x:fulltext`). A radical decision, motivated by the wish to keep Qizx clean and avoid unnecessary legacy.

To help migrating queries written with the former function `ft:contains`, a correspondence table is provided here. To help understand this section, it is recommended that you have knowledge of the standard full-text syntax and capabilities. A tutorial [41] is provided above.

Table 7.1. Correspondence from former full-text

| Description | Former full-text | Standard full-text |
|---|--|--|
| Simple term | <code>//LINE[ft:contains("Juliet")]</code> | <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "Juliet"]</code> |
| Specify a sub-context | <code>//SPEECH[ft:contains("Juliet", SPEAKER)]</code> | <code>//SPEECH[SPEAKER ftcontains "Juliet"]</code> |
| All words | <code>//LINE[ft:contains("Juliet AND romeo")]</code> <code>//LINE[ft:contains("Juliet romeo")]</code> | <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "Juliet romeo" all words]</code> <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "Juliet" ftand "romeo"]</code> |
| All words (from a computed string sequence) | <code>declare variable \$w := ("Juliet", "romeo");</code> <code>//SPEECH[ft:all-words(\$w)]</code> | <code>declare variable \$w := ("Juliet", "romeo");</code> <code>//SPEECH[. ftcontains { \$w } all words]</code> |
| Any word in a list | <code>//LINE[ft:contains("Juliet OR romeo")]</code> | <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "Juliet romeo" any word]</code> <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "Juliet" ftor "romeo"]</code> |
| Any word (from a computed string sequence) | <code>declare variable \$w := ("Juliet", "romeo");</code> <code>//LINE[ft:any-word(\$w)]</code> | <code>declare variable \$w := ("Juliet", "romeo");</code> <code>//LINE[. ftcontains { \$w } any word]</code> |
| Exclude a word | <code>//LINE[ft:contains("Juliet AND NOT romeo")]</code> or <code>//LINE[ft:contains("Juliet -Romeo")]</code> | <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "Juliet" ftand ftnot "romeo"]</code> |
| Phrase | <code>//LINE[ft:contains("'to be or not to be'")]</code> | <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "to be or not to be"]</code> |
| Phrase (from a computed string sequence) | <code>declare variable \$ph := ("to be", "or not", "to be");</code> <code>//SPEECH[ft:phrase(\$ph)]</code> | <code>declare variable \$ph := ("to be", "or not", "to be");</code> <code>//SPEECH[. ftcontains { \$ph } phrase]</code> |
| Phrase with window | <code>//LINE[ft:contains("'to be the question'~10")]</code> | <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "to be the question" window 10 words]</code> |
| And of Phrases | <code>//SPEECH[ft:contains("'to be' AND 'to die, to sleep'")]</code> | <code>//SPEECH[. ftcontains "to be" ftand "to die, to sleep"]</code> |
| Or of Phrases | <code>//SPEECH[ft:contains("'to be' OR 'to die, to sleep'")]</code> | <code>//SPEECH[. ftcontains "to be" ftor "to die, to sleep"]</code> |
| Phrase1 but not phrase2 | <code>//SPEECH[ft:contains(" 'to be' NOT 'to die' ")]</code> | <code>//SPEECH[. ftcontains "to be" ftand ftnot "to die"]</code> |
| Term with wildcard | <code>//LINE[ft:contains("H%let")]</code> <code>//LINE[ft:contains("H_mlet")]</code> | <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "H.*let" with wildcards]</code> <code>//LINE[. ftcontains "H.mlet" with wildcards]</code> |

Chapter 8. Support of EXPath Packages

Qizx 4.2 introduces support for the EXPath initiative:

- EXPath defines a generic mechanism for extending a XQuery processor with *Packages* (in fact EXPath defines Packages for XSLT2 and XProc processors too).

Packages are self-contained, easily deployable extensions to XML processors.

- EXPath proposes a few standard Packages: zip-file handling functions, HTTP-client API etc.

EXPath's aims at defining and offering a standard set of API's for XQuery application development, and to extend it gradually.

Generally speaking, an EXPath Package can simply define XQuery functions or XSLT templates, but it can also be Processor-specific and extend the processor within built-in functions and various add-ons.

In Qizx, a Package can define:

- a set of XQuery functions (i.e an XQuery Module).

For example Priscilla Walmsley's **FunctX** library has been packaged in such a way.

- XSLT templates
- Built-in XQuery functions:

Such modules contain code that plug new built-in extension functions.

For example the EXPath **zip** module is provided with a Qizx-specific implementation.

- Add-ons:

For example, Qizx 4.2 provides a module **html5-importer** which allows importing HTML5 documents. either in XQuery or through the Java API.

Other content importers will be available in future versions: csv, Mime mail etc

Note that a Package can contain simultaneously all these kinds of resources. So this mechanism allows distributing a whole application in a single Package.

Tip

Qizx Packages can be downloaded from: <http://www.axyana.com/expackages.html> .

1. Installing EXPath Packages

EXPath Packaging comes with a command-line tool xrepo which performs management tasks for a Repository.

This tool is available in the Qizx distribution at QIZX-DISTRIB/bin/xrepo, a Unix version and a Windows version xrepo.bat .

Get the package(s):

packages come as .xar files.

- Official source for Qizx Packages: <http://www.axyana.com/expackages.html> .
- CXAN, a common repository for EXPath packages: <http://cxan.org/>

NB: CXAN is not always up-to-date.

Create a Package Repository

A Package Repository is a directory where Packages are installed:

```
> xrepo create myrepository
```

This command creates a Repository that will be used by applications.

Install a Package

```
> xrepo --repo myrepository install package.xar
```

List installed Packages

To check that a package is installed, use the following command:

```
> xrepo --repo myrepository list
http://example.org/hello-world
  1.0.0, in hello-world-1.0.0
http://expath.org/ns/zip
  1.0.0, in zip-qizx-1.0.0
http://www.functx.com/functx
  1.0.0, in functx-1.0.0
```

For each package, this command lists its namespace URI, its version and its name.

Remove an installed Package

```
> xrepo --repo myrepository remove package_namespace
```

This command will ask for confirmation before deleting the package.

For example to remove the FunctX package:

```
> xrepo --repo myrepository remove http://www.functx.com/functx
```

1.1. Installation in Qizx Server

In Qizx Server, there is an EXPath Repository defined by default:

If *Qizx_Server_Root* is the server storage directory, then the EXPath Repository is located at *Qizx_Server_Root/xpkg_repository*.

```
> xrepo --repo Qizx_Server_Root/xpkg_repository install package
```

This location can be changed in the configuration of the server (qizx-server.conf).

Notice that adding a package is currently manual and requires a restart of the Qizx server to be taken into account.

Security issues:

Some packages need to load Jar files dynamically (from the package contents). This might be prohibited by the Servlet Container's security policy. This is a system- and configuration-dependent issue that cannot be addressed here.

2. Using Packages in Qizx

As of version 4.2, Packages are supported in Qizx Studio and the command-line tool qizx.

To run Qizx Studio or qizx using a Repository, use the -xrepo option:

```
qizxstudio -xrepo my-repository arguments...
```

```
qizx -xrepo my-repository arguments...
```

An alternative is to set the environment variable **EXPATH_REPO** to the (absolute) path of the Repository.

Using XQuery Modules from Packages:

Reminder: in XQuery, a module is imported through a *namespace URI* that is resolved by the XQuery processor in an "implementation-dependent" way. In addition, it is possible to specify *location hints*, that may help the processor to effectively locate the XQuery module.

For example, if the Packaging system were not used, one could have to specify a location explicitly, which is cumbersome and not portable:

```
import module namespace zip = "http://expath.org/ns/zip" at "wherever/zip.xq";  
zip:entries('sample.zip')
```

The purpose of EXPath Packaging is precisely to define a method for importing modules that is *independent of any implementation*.

Therefore the module import only uses the Namespace URI specific to the module. The Packaging system is in charge of resolving this URI by looking for a mapping inside the package.

Thus we would write:

```
import module namespace zip = "http://expath.org/ns/zip";  
zip:entries('sample.zip')
```

Chapter 9. Configuring the indexing process

1. Introduction

Qizx uses indexes to greatly increase the speed of queries over XML Libraries.

By default, Qizx indexes most of the information available in XML documents: elements, attributes, other nodes, and full-text. This is done automatically, therefore *in most cases there is no need for the database administrator to explicitly specify indexes*.

Note

In most other XML database engines, if you want to obtain an optimal or simply decent querying speed, you have to spend time defining specific indexes manually. Moreover when such a system is in production phase, if you need to optimize new queries, then you need to add new indexes, which means reindexing the whole database. Needless to say, this is problem-prone, time-consuming and costly.

You need to read this chapter only if you want to enhance or customize the indexing used by default in Qizx.

Qizx supports customization through an *Indexing Specification* associated with an XML Library. An Indexing Specification allows to:

1. Modify or extend the conversions performed on the values of attributes and simple elements.

Qizx automatically recognizes and converts numeric and date values in attributes and simple elements, so that queries using those data types can be boosted by indexes, for example:

```
//item[ weight = 10 ]  
//event[ @date >= xs:date("2007-12-31") ]
```

Note

- This mechanism actually extends the XQuery language, since it allows number and date comparison even if the values in documents do not conform to the syntax of XML Schema types. For example, with a suitable indexing, the queries above could respectively match:

```
<item><weight>10.0Kg</weight>...</item>
```

and:

```
<event date="12/31/2007">...</event>
```

- The default conversions are compatible with the standard XQuery semantics.
- This extension can currently be used only on documents stored in an XML Library. It is therefore not available in Qizx/open.

The default conversions can be tuned or extended or suppressed, specific conversions can be added for specific contexts, custom converters can be plugged in Qizx.

2. Suppress full-text indexing where it is not needed.

Note

From v3.0, other full-text customization is achieved through the API.

3. Tune miscellaneous parameters, e.g the maximum length of indexed element values.

The next section explains indexing in Qizx with more details, the following section explains how to configure this indexing.

2. Indexing in Qizx

This section explains how indexing works in Qizx: what indexes are built, what are the default rules and conversions, what is an Indexing Specification.

2.1. Indexes

Qizx creates and exploits the following indexes:

Element index

Given an element name, this index returns all XML elements in all documents of a Library that bear this name. It also contains information about structural relationships (child/descendant).

Attribute indexes

Given an attribute name and a value, this index returns all elements that have an attribute with this name and value.

There are three types of attribute indexes, according to the type of the attribute value: text, numeric and date/time.

When indexing, Qizx attempts to convert attribute textual values into numeric or date values by using successively converters called "*Sieves*". These objects are pluggable and can be redefined, as explained in the following sections.

- By default, all attributes values are indexed as raw strings.
- If the value can be converted to a double number, then it is added to the *numeric attribute index*.
- If it can be converted to a date or date-time value, then it is added to the *date/time attribute index*.

For example in an element instance like `<elem num="12.0" date="12/31/2004"/>`, the attribute `num` is added to the numeric index and the attribute `date` is added to the date/time index. The element `elem` can thus be found by a query like `elem[@num=12]` or `elem[@date=xs:date("2004-12-31")]` (notice the non-string values in the queries).

Simple content indexes

Given an element name and a value, this index returns all elements that have a *simple content* corresponding to this value.

Note: "simple content" is a sequence of characters which appears as the only contents of an element (by contrast with "mixed-content"). For example `<e>1234</e>` is an element with a simple content.

By default, such a content is indexed *if it is recognized as a "token"*, i.e some text without whitespace. For example the content of `<e>1234</e>` is indexed as simple content but the content of `<p>this is a paragraph</p>` is not (nevertheless the words inside element `p` are put into the full-text index).

When recognized as a token, a simple content is indexed much in the same way as an attribute: numeric or date/time values are detected and added respectively to the *simple-content numeric index* and the *simple-content date/time index*. The default date pattern is the same as for attributes.

Full-text index

Given a word, this index returns all the text nodes that contain an occurrence of this word.

Words are extracted from element contents using a "Word Sieve", which in addition normalizes the words (for example remove accents and converts the word to lowercase).

The Word Sieve is also used when parsing full-text queries. Consequently there can be only one word sieve per Library.

2.2. Indexing Specifications

An *Indexing Specification* is associated with a XML Library. It applies to *all* documents of the XML Library.

Note

as a consequence, if two documents have incompatible indexing requirements, they have to be stored in two different Libraries. However this is unlikely because Indexing Specifications allow fairly fine tuning.

Generally speaking, an *Indexing Specification* can contain:

- Values of general parameters.
- Specifications for full-text indexing.
- Rules for recognizing numeric and date values in element content and attributes.

2.2.1. General structure of an Indexing Specification

- An indexing specification is an XML document.
- The root element has the name `indexing`.
- The `indexing` element bears attributes defining global properties.
- It contains a list of *rules* applicable to elements or to attributes.

Example:

```
<indexing
  word-min='1'
  word-max='30'
  string-max='50'
  xmlns:my="http://www.acme.com/ns/my" >

  <!-- Rules for all elements. -->
  <element as="numeric+string" />
  <element as="date" sieve="FormatDateSieve" format="yyyy-MM-dd" />
  <element as="string" />

  <!-- A specific rule for element NumData: disable full-text
        indexing inside this element. -->
  <element name="NumData" full-text="false" />

  <!-- Rules for all attributes. -->
  <attribute />
  <attribute as="numeric+string" />
  <attribute as="date+string" />
  <attribute as="string" />

  <!-- A specific rule for attribute my:Date of element my:Invoice:
        its format is a localized date. -->
  <attribute name="my:Date" context="my:Invoice"
    as="date" sieve="FormatDateSieve" format="MM/dd/yyyy" />

</indexing>
```

2.2.2. Global properties

These properties apply globally to a specification. They appear as attributes of the top element `indexing`:

string-max

An integer value specifying the maximum length of a String key (default is 50). An element content or attribute value longer than this value is not indexed.

The purpose is to avoid cluttering the indexes with useless long values (like a complete paragraph).

word-max

An integer value specifying the maximum length of a word in the full-text index (default is 30).

The purpose is to prevent long strings without whitespace to be treated like words if they are never to be searched in full-text mode.

word-min

An integer value specifying the minimum length of a word in the full-text index (default is 2).

This is a simple way of supporting "stop words".

word-sieve

Deprecated. From version 3.0, *Text Tokenizers* replace word sieves and are plugged through the Java API only. See section "Custom Sieves [?]".

2.2.3. Conversion rules

How rules work:

- Each rule defines a conversion method from a text value (contained in a simple element, or in an attribute) to data types like number (double floating-point) and date.
- For each text value to convert, rules are applied in sequence (from the most specific to the least specific).
- When a rule succeeds (i.e its conversion method works on the text value considered), the converted value is stored in the indexes specified in the rule, and the conversion process for this text value finishes.

A rule has different properties:

- Whether it applies to element content or to attribute values: the tag `<element/>` or `<attribute/>` is used respectively.
- A `name` and/or a `context` (optional) to restrict the applicability of the rule to specific element/attribute names in a particular context of ancestor elements. Default rules — no name and no context — apply to all elements or attributes.
- What are the target indexes: date, numeric, string or a combination.
- The conversion method: this is called a *Sieve*, it is implemented by a Java class, and can be passed parameters.

2.2.4. Rules for the conversion of simple element contents

Element rules generally serve to define how *simple element content* is indexed. They can also enable or disable full-text indexing through their attribute "full-text".

Element rules are specified in the indexing specification by an empty element named `element`. Its properties are defined by attributes:

name

When specified, the name indicates that the rule applies only to elements which have this name. The name can of course have a namespace prefix.

If the name is absent, the rule is a default rule applicable to all elements of documents to be indexed.

context

It is a specification of ancestors of the element to which the rule applies.

- The element names are separated by a space or a slash. Names can have a namespace prefix.
- A name can also be the wildcard '*' matching any element.
- The rightmost name matches the parent, the leftmost matches the "oldest" ancestor, like in a XSLT pattern.

Example: this rule applies to an element named `birth-date`, child of `customer` itself grand-child of `invoice`:

```
<element name="birth-date" context="invoice/*/customer"
  as="date" sieve="FormatDateSieve" format="MM/dd/yyyy" />
```

as

Specifies the target indexes. Possible values are:

- `date`: if the conversion to a date is possible (using a `DateSieve`, as explained hereafter), then the content is indexed as a date (Date Simple Content index), else this rule fails.
- `date+string`: same as `date`, but the contents is indexed both as a date and as a string value (Simple Content index).
- `number`: if the numeric conversion is possible (using a `NumberSieve`, as explained hereafter), then the content is indexed as a numeric value (Numeric Simple Content index), else this rule fails.
- `number+string`: same as `number`, but also index as string value.
- `string`: index as string value. This will never fail, so it must be the last applicable rule in a particular context.

sieve

Specifies an analyzer which performs conversion from string to number or date.

A rule where `as` is `date` or `date+string` must specify a `DateSieve`; a rule where `as` is `number` or `number+string` must specify a `NumberSieve`.

A predefined Sieve can be selected here, or it is possible to specify a custom Java class (See section "Custom Sieves [?]").)

Parameters for sieves (predefined or custom) are specified as additional attributes of the rule.

Predefined Sieve classes.

- `sieve="FormatNumberSieve"` is the default when attribute `as` specifies a numeric conversion.

Parameters:

- Optional parameter `format` (as specified by `java.text.DecimalFormat`).

By default the format corresponds to double literals in the XQuery language, or to the `xs:double` type in XML Schema..

- Optional parameter `locale` specifies the locale for the format. Values accepted are similar to the values accepted by `java.util.Locale`, for example `en-US` or `de`.

```
<element name="amount" context="invoice" as="numeric" format="000.0#" />
```

- `sieve="ISODateSieve"` is the default when attribute `as` specifies a date. This sieve accepts a type `date` or `dateTime` in ISO601 format, for example `2006-05-05` or `2006-05-05T12:30:00Z`.

There is no additional parameter.

- `sieve="FormatDateSieve"` specifies a date conversion with a format similar to patterns accepted by `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`.

Parameters:

- Optional parameter `format` (as specified by `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`). By default the local "short format" is used (for example `MM/DD/YYYY` in US locale), and the time-zone is the default time-zone of the Java Runtime.
- Optional parameter `timezone` specifies the default time-zone for the sieve. Values accepted are similar to the values accepted by `java.util.TimeZone`.

Attention:

- Optional parameter `locale` specifies the locale for the format. Values accepted are similar to the values accepted by `java.util.Locale`, for example `en-US` or `de`.
- Optional parameter `lenient` accepts a boolean value (`true` or `false`). By default the sieve is not lenient: it accepts only values strictly matching the format.

Example:

```
<element name="edit-date" as="date"
  sieve="FormatDateSieve" format="yyyy-MM-dd" timezone="GMT-5" />
```

full-text

Value is `yes` or `no`.

Full-text indexing is enabled by default for elements.

Setting `no` disables full-text indexing *inside* the applicable element, that is, also for descendant elements (unless explicitly re-enabled).

Full-text can be re-enabled on descendant elements with a rule with `full-text="yes"`.

2.2.5. Rules for the conversion of attribute values

Attribute rules are very similar to element rules.

The main difference is about full-text indexing:

- The full-text `yes/no` attribute is applicable only to the considered attribute.
- Full-text indexing is not enabled for attributes by default.
- *Actually, full-text search in attribute values is not yet supported in the current version of Qizx.*

2.3. Default Indexing Specification

The default indexing specification is set when creating a new XML Library. It can be written as follows:

```
<indexing>
  <element as="numeric+string"/>
  <element as="date+string" />
  <element as="string" />

  <attribute as="numeric+string" />
  <attribute as="date+string" />
  <attribute as="string" />
</indexing>
```

Interpretation:

1. if a simple element content can be converted by the default numeric sieve [first element rule], then it is indexed both as a number and as a string,
2. else if its value can be converted by the default date sieve [second element rule], then it is indexed both as a date and as a string,
3. else it is indexed as a string if its length is less than the string-max parameter.

The same for attributes.

Full-text indexing is enabled by default, and uses the default `TextTokenizer`.

Warning

the default rules are not implicitly used when you write a new Indexing Specification (see below). That means that you have to explicitly copy these rules into your Indexing Specification if you want to use them.

3. Configuring Indexing

3.1. Writing a new Indexing Specification

In the current version of Qizx, simple Indexing Specifications can be edited using Qizx Studio. See below for more details.

In the general case, indexing specifications have to be written as an XML file and then stored into an XML Library (and then indexes should be rebuilt if necessary).

The recommended practice is to start from the default specification as provided above and add rules and/or modify default rules.

The following important points should be remembered:

- *The default rules are not implicit.* That is, you have to copy these rules into your Indexing Specification if you want to use them. The reason is that you may want to not use some of these rules.
- When performing queries on an XML Library, Qizx relies on the actual indexes of the Library. This means that if some information is not indexed, then the corresponding queries would *return no result*.

Note: it would be unmanageable to use indexes in some parts of a Library, and a "fallback" strategy in some other parts.

For example if your Indexing Specification blocks indexing of numeric values, then a query like `//good[@weight > 100]` will not work (because it relies on the numeric value of attribute 'weight').

Similarly, if your Indexing Specification blocks full-text indexing in some parts of documents, then a full-text query will find no result in those parts.

3.2. Changing the Indexing Specification of a Library

The specification is stored in the Library. It is initialized when creating the library, then used automatically when documents are added.

Using the graphic interface Qizx Studio
Select the concerned Library.

Right-click and select "Indexing" in the menu, then "Indexing Specification" in the sub-menu.

This brings a dialog that allows you selecting the file containing the Indexing Specification. You can also use the button "Restore Default" to select the default rules.

When you push the button "Change", the specification is parsed and stored if valid.

Then you are suggested to rebuild the indexes entirely. This is highly recommended since the indexing rules have changed. If the Library is empty this is of course not necessary.

Using the command-line tool qizx

Command line options for creating a new Library in a Library group with a custom Indexing Specification:

```
qizx -group groupLocation -library libName -indexing specification -create
```

Here '*groupLocation*' is the directory that contains the group of Libraries, '*libName*' is the name of the Library to create and '*specification*' is the path of a XML file that contains the specification.

Command line options for changing the Indexing Specification of an existing Library:

```
qizx -group groupLocation -library libName -indexing specification -reindex
```

It is necessary to use the option `-reindex` to rebuild the indexes, unless the Library contains no document.

Through the API

See Section 7, "Customizing the indexing of XML content" [79].

3.3. Writing custom Sieves

When is it necessary to write a custom Sieve?

A custom Sieve is necessary if you want to index in numeric or date/time form some content, and the default Sieves provided with Qizx are not suitable:

- Numeric value: the value cannot be parsed by the Java class `java.text.DecimalFormat`.
- Date/time value: the value cannot be parsed by `java.text.SimpleDateFormat` and is not an ISO date.
- Full-text: you want more capabilities than provided by the default `TextTokenizer` (for example to handle a specific language). Full-text customization has changed in 3.0 and is achieved through the Java API: see the package `com.qizx.api.fulltext` and its plug-in interface `FullTextFactory`.

Implementation information:

As seen above, a custom sieve is specified by a `sieve` attribute in an element or attribute rule. The value of the `sieve` attribute is a fully qualified name of a Java class.

Custom Sieve Java classes must of course be accessible through the `CLASSPATH` of your application (or more exactly by its class loader).

For more details, refer to the Java documentation of interfaces below and to the source code of default implementations (provided in the distribution).

Number Sieve

Must implement the interface `com.qizx.api.Indexing.NumberSieve`.

The default implementation is `com.qizx.util.text.FormatNumberSieve`.

Date Sieve

Must implement the interface `com.qizx.api.Indexing.DateSieve`.

The default implementation is `com.qizx.util.text.ISODateSieve`.

Another predefined implementation is `com.qizx.util.text.FormatDateSieve` which is based on **Java SimpleDateFormat**.

Example:

```
<indexing word-sieve="com.mybusiness.xmlapp.WordSieve">
  <element as="number" sieve="com.mybusiness.xmlapp.NumberSieve"/>
  <element as="date" sieve="com.mybusiness.xmlapp.DateSieve" param1="..." param2="..." />
  <element as="token" />

  <attribute as="number" sieve="com.mybusiness.xmlapp.NumberSieve"/>
  <attribute as="date" sieve="com.mybusiness.xmlapp.DateSieve"/>
  <attribute as="token" />
</indexing>
```

Part III. Developer's Guide

Chapter 10. Programming with the Qizx API

1. What you'll learn

This edition of Qizx does not include a stand-alone server program. It is designed to be embedded in a Java™ application, typically a Servlet. You'll learn in this chapter everything needed to implement a basic application using Qizx. For an introduction to using Qizx, please see the chapter Getting started [8].

The target audience of this chapter are experienced Java programmers, having a good knowledge of XML and at least a basic knowledge of XQuery.

This chapter is organized in 7 lessons:

1. First lesson: [60] how to create a database (`Library`) and populate it with data (`Collections` and `Documents`).

This lesson is by far the largest one because it contains a refresher about the concepts (`LibraryManager`, `Library`, `Collection`, etc) involved in programming Qizx and also, sidebars about the XML catalog resolver, multi-threading and authorization, which can be skipped on a first reading.

2. Second lesson: [69] how to make local copies of `Documents` stored in a database.
3. Third lesson: [72] how to query a database.
4. Fourth lesson: [75] how to delete a `Document`, a `Collection` or a whole `Library`.
5. Fifth lesson: [76] how to modify a `Document` stored in a database.
6. Sixth lesson: [79] how to customize the indexing of the XML content and how to re-index a database
7. Seventh lesson: [82] how to add metadata (properties) to a `Document`.

1.1. About the data samples used in this tutorial

The directory `docs/samples/book_data/` contains several kinds of XML documents. These short, simple XML documents (a few dozens) serve no other purpose than teaching how to program with the Qizx API. In real life, Qizx can be expected to store and query hundreds of thousands XML documents of multiple sizes, ranging from a few hundreds of bytes to several hundred megabytes.

Books/

Each document found in this directory contains the description of a Science-Fiction book: its title, authors, editions, etc. Example `docs/samples/book_data/Books/The_Robots_of_Dawn.xml`:

```
<book xmlns="http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial">
  <title>The Robots of Dawn</title>
  <author>Isaac Asimov</author>
  <publicationDate>MCMLXXXIII</publicationDate>
  <editions>
    <edition>
      <ISBN>0553299492</ISBN>
      <publisher>Doubleday</publisher>
      <language>English</language>
      <year>1983</year>
    </edition>
  </editions>
</book>
```

Publishers/

Each document found in this directory contains the description of a publisher: its name, address, etc. Example `docs/samples/book_data/Publishers/Doubleday.xml`:

```
<publisher xmlns="http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial">
  <trademark>Doubleday</trademark>
  <company>Random House, Inc.</company>
  <address xml:space="preserve">1540 Broadway
```

```
New York, NY 10036
US</address>
</publisher>
```

Authors/

Each document found in this directory contains the description of a Science-Fiction author: her/his name, pseudonyms, birth date, etc. Example docs/samples/book_data/Authors/iasimov.xml:

```
<author xmlns="http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial"
  nationality="US" gender="male">
  <fullName>Isaac Asimov</fullName>
  <pseudonyms>
    <pseudonym>Paul French</pseudonym>
    <pseudonym>George E. Dale</pseudonym>
  </pseudonyms>
  <birthDate>January 2, 1920</birthDate>
  <birthPlace>
    <city>Petrovichi</city><country>Russian SFSR</country>
  </birthPlace>
  <blurb location=" ../Author%20Blurbs/Isaac_Asimov.xhtml" />
</author>
```

Author Blurbs/

Each document found in this directory is an XHTML page which is a copy of a Wikipedia article describing a Science-Fiction author. Example docs/samples/book_data/Author Blurbs/Isaac_Asimov.xhtml:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" dir="ltr"
lang="en">
<head>
...
<title>Isaac Asimov - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia</title>
...
</body>
</html>
```

The XHTML DTD and the corresponding XML Catalog are found in docs/samples/xhtml_dtd/.

1.2. Compiling and running the code samples

All the code samples used to illustrate this chapter are found in the docs/samples/programming/ directory. Files containing XQuery scripts are found in the docs/samples/book_queries/ directory.

You'll need a recent version of ant, a Java-based build tool¹ to compile and run the codes samples.

2. Creating a Library and populating it with Collections and Documents

The Put class implements a command-line tool allowing to create a Library and populate it with Collections and Documents. More precisely, it allows to copy one or more source files or directories to a single destination Collection or Document. If multiple sources are specified, the destination must be an existing Collection. Moreover the Put class allows to filter what's being copied by the means of a simple java.io.FileFilter.

The outline of this program is (excerpts of Put.java):

```
LibraryManager libManager = getLibraryManager(storageDir);1
Library lib = getLibrary(libManager, libName);2

LibraryMember dst = lib.getMember(dstPath);
boolean dstIsCollection = (dst != null && dst.isCollection());
```

¹“In theory, it is kind of like Make, without Make's wrinkles” say its authors.

```

    if (args.length > 1+4 && !dstIsCollection) {
        shutdown(lib, libManager);
        usage("'" + dstPath + "', does not exist or is a document");
    }

    try {
        for (int i = 1+2; i < last; ++i) {
            File srcFile = new File(args[i]);

            String dstPath2 = dstPath;
            if (dstIsCollection) {
                dstPath2 = joinPath(dstPath, srcFile.getName());
            }
            put(lib, srcFile, filter, dstPath2);3
        }

        verbose("Committing changes...");
        lib.commit();4
    } finally {
        shutdown(lib, libManager);5
    }
}

```

- 1** Get a `LibraryManager`. ``Create it" if it does not exist.
- 2** Get a `Library` from the `LibraryManager`. Create it if it does not exist.
- 3** For each source directory, create the corresponding `Collection` in the `Library`. Assume that each source file is a well-formed XML document and import it in the `Library`.
- 4** Commit changes made to the `Library`.
- 5** Close the `Library`. ``Close" the `LibraryManager`.

Objects involved:

`LibraryManager`

A `LibraryManager` is similar to a database manager. It allows to open or create `Libraries`.

`Library`

A `Library` is similar to a database. If we use the filesystem analogy, a `Library` is similar to a disk drive.

A `Library` has a name². A `Library` always contains a root `Collection`, named `"/"`, which cannot be deleted.

`Collection`

If we use the filesystem analogy, a `Collection` is similar to a directory. It can contain `Documents` and/or `Collections`.

Note that nothing forces you to create a hierarchy of `Collections`. If you prefer, you can import all your `Documents` in the root `Collection`.

`Document`

If we use the filesystem analogy, a `Document` is similar to a file. Unlike plain files, the content of a `Document` is always well-formed XML.

`LibraryMember`

A common term (super-interface) for both `Collection` and `Document`.

Like its filesystem counterpart, a `LibraryMember` has a *path*. Path components are separated by a slash character `"/"`. The last component is the name of the `LibraryMember`. The other path components are the names of the ancestor `Collections` of the `LibraryMember`, up to the root `Collection` `"/"`.

Example: `"/foo/bar/gee"`. The name of this `LibraryMember` is `"gee"`. Its ancestor `Collections` are, from direct parent to the root: `"bar"`, `"foo"`, `"/"`.

There is no concept of current working `Collection`, therefore relative paths are not useful.

²The name of the `Library` used in this tutorial is `"Tutorial"`.

Note that the name of `LibraryMember` may contain any character supported by Java™ (including whitespace), except the slash character `/`.

Unlike its filesystem counterpart, a `LibraryMember` may have any number of user-defined *properties* (*meta-data*) in addition to its content (that is, XML content for a `Document`, members for a `Collection`). More on properties in lesson 7 [82].

2.1. Creating a LibraryManager

```
private static LibraryManager getLibraryManager(File storageDir)
    throws IOException, QizxException
{
    if (storageDir.exists()) {❶
        return Configuration.openLibraryGroup(storageDir);❷
    } else {
        if (!storageDir.mkdirs()) {❸
            throw new IOException("cannot create directory '" +
                                storageDir + "'");
        }

        verbose("Creating library group in '" + storageDir + "'...");
        return Configuration.createLibraryGroup(storageDir);❹
    }
}
```

❶ A `LibraryManager` stores all its data (XML content, indexes, etc) in a single directory of the filesystem. Creating `LibraryManager` automatically creates this directory if it does not already exist. In the above code, we have preferred to create the storage directory “by hand”, before invoking `createLibraryGroup`. See also How to delete a `LibraryManager` [75].

❷ A `LibraryManager` is obtained by using the `openLibraryGroup` or `createLibraryGroup` methods of the `Configuration` class.

Class `Configuration` supports many options that can be set before creating or opening a `Library Group` or `LibraryManager`.

Note: `LibraryManagerFactory` is now deprecated.

2.2. Creating a Library

```
private static Library getLibrary(LibraryManager libManager,
                                String libName)
    throws QizxException {
    Library lib = libManager.openLibrary(libName);❶
    if (lib == null) {
        verbose("Creating library '" + libName + "'...");
        libManager.createLibrary(libName);❷
        lib = libManager.openLibrary(libName);
    }
    return lib;
}
```

❶ `openLibrary` returns the `Library` having the specified name. It returns `null` if such `Library` does not exist.

❷ `createLibrary` creates the `Library` having the specified name.

Access Control

In this tutorial, we never care to control which user is modifying or querying the "Tutorial" Library:

```
Library lib = libManager.openLibrary(libName);
```

For some applications, this is fine, but some applications really need to be able to control who is accessing Collections and Documents. This is called *access control*.

Qizx Server has a default access control mechanism based on ACL (Access Control Lists).

The core Qizx has no built-in authorization mechanism but lets you define one if you need to:

1. Implement interface `com.qizx.api.User`.

This object models the user of a `Library`. (Remember that a `Library` is at the same time a database and the *transactional session* used to modify and/or query this database.)

Qizx itself is not much concerned by the implementation of the `User` object. For Qizx, a `User` is an opaque object associated to a session and passed to an `AccessControl` object to check whether an operation is allowed.

2. Implement interface `com.qizx.api.AccessControl`.

This object is used to check whether a given `User` is allowed to perform a operation (read properties, write properties, read content or write content) on a given `Collection` or `Document`.

Your implementation must be fast because the following methods are invoked very often:

```
boolean mayReadContent(User user, LibraryMember member);
boolean mayReadProperty(User user, LibraryMember member, String propertyName);
```

Tip

The API packages contain a base implementation `com.qizx.server.util.accesscontrol.AccessControlBase` which can be extended, and an actual implementation `com.qizx.server.util.accesscontrol.ACLAccessControl`.

Permissions (e.g. group "Authors" is allowed to add Documents to Collection "/Submissions") can typically be stored as properties of a `LibraryMember` (that is, a `Collection` or `Document`). See `LibraryMember.setProperty`.

3. As of version 4.0, `User` and `AccessControl` are defined when opening a `Library` session:

```
Library lib = libManager.openLibrary(libName, user, accessControl);
```

Whether the `accessControl` instance is specific to the session, or shared by sessions, is up to your implementation. If shared, the implementation must be thread-safe.

4. A valid `User` must be passed when you open a `Library`.

Obtaining a `User` from valid credentials is a process called *Authentication*. Authentication is orthogonal to authorization. Qizx being an embedded database engine, it is not concerned about authentication.

2.3. Creating Collections and importing Documents

```
private static void put(Library lib, File srcFile, FileFilter filter,
    String dstPath)
    throws IOException, QizxException {
    if (srcFile.isDirectory()) {
        Collection collection = lib.getCollection(dstPath);1
```

```

        if (collection == null) {
            verbose("Creating collection '" + dstPath + "'.");
            collection = lib.createCollection(dstPath);2
        }

        File[] files = srcFile.listFiles(filter);
        if (files == null) {
            throw new IOException("cannot list directory '" +
                                srcFile + "'");
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < files.length; ++i) {
            File file = files[i];
            put(lib, file, filter, joinPath(dstPath, file.getName()));
        }
    } else {
        verbose("Importing '" + srcFile + "' as document '" +
                dstPath + "'.");
        lib.importDocument(dstPath, srcFile);3
    }
}

```

- ¹ Library has several methods returning a `LibraryMember`: `getCollection`, `getDocument`, `getMember`. All these methods must be passed absolute paths.
- ² A `Collection` is created by invoking `createCollection`.
- ³ A `Document` is created by invoking one of the several `importDocument` methods. These methods differ by the types of their source arguments: `java.io.File`, `java.net.URL`, `org.xml.sax.InputSource`, etc. In all cases, the source must contain well-formed XML.

Note that if a `Document` already exists, `importDocument` allows to change its content.

Now what if your XML source is not a file? May be your XML source is a W3C DOM Document or a JDOM Document. Or may be you want to dynamically create a `Document`. In such case, you'll need to use the `beginImportDocument` and `endImportDocument` low-level methods.

Example: dynamically create a Document containing `<hello xmlns="http://www.acme.com/ns/test">Hello world!</hello>`:

```

XMLPushStream out = lib.beginImportDocument(docPath);
out.putDocumentStart();
QName helloName = lib.getQName("hello", "http://www.acme.com/ns/test");
out.putElementStart(helloName);
out.putText("Hello world!");
out.putEndElement(helloName);
out.putDocumentEnd();
Document doc = lib.endImportDocument();

```

The `XMLPushStream` interface returned by `beginImportDocument` allows to "push XML content" into a `Document`. This is a pretty low-level interface, similar to SAX. Fortunately, Qizx comes with two handy adapters:

`com.qizx.api.util.DOMToPushStream`

Copies a W3C DOM document or element to an `XMLPushStream`. This utility class is used in lesson 5 [76].

`com.qizx.api.util.SAXToPushStream`

Implements `org.xml.sax.ContentHandler`, `org.xml.sax.ext.LexicalHandler`, etc, to convert SAX events to invocations of the corresponding methods in an `XMLPushStream`.

Using the XML catalog resolver

XML documents conforming to a DTD start with a `<!DOCTYPE>` looking like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

Qizx needs to parse a document in order to be able to import it in a database. The first step of parsing consists in downloading and parsing the DTD itself. If this first step fails, the whole import process fails too.

In the above example, the DTD, `http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd`, is found on a remote server. Downloading the DTD from this server could fail if there is no network access, moreover it could make the import process very slow.

The solution to this problem is to use an *XML catalog*. To make it simple, an XML catalog is a file, using a very simple XML vocabulary, which associates the public ID of a DTD to a local copy of this DTD:

```
<catalog xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:entity:xmlns:xml:catalog"
    prefer="public">
    ...
    <public publicId="-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"❶
        uri="xhtml1-transitional.dtd"/>❷
    ...
</catalog>
```

❶ The public ID of the DTD is `"-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"`.

❷ The local copy is found in `"xhtml1-transitional.dtd"` (a relative URI is relative to the URI of the XML catalog file).

Qizx is bundled with `resolver.jar`, the XML catalog resolver which is part of the Apache XML Commons project. Methods such as `Library.importDocument` are, of course, XML-catalog enabled. Therefore suffice to specify one or more XML catalogs and to let the XML catalog resolver know about them. Doing so is straightforward and is well explained in the *"XML Entity and URI Resolvers"* article by Norman Walsh.

In this tutorial, we have chosen the most lightweight method for configuring the XML catalog resolver: using system properties. Excerpts of `docs/samples/programming/put/build.xml`:

```
<target name="run" depends="compile">
    <java classpathref="cp" fork="yes" classname="Put">
        <sysproperty key="xml.catalog.files"
            value="{basedir}/../../xhtml_dtd/catalog.xml" />
        <sysproperty key="xml.catalog.prefer" value="public" />
        <sysproperty key="xml.catalog.verbosity" value="0" />
        ...
    </java>
</target>
```

An alternative method would be to add a `CatalogManager.properties` properties file to the `CLASSPATH`.

2.4. The dual nature of the Library object: both a database and a transactional session

A `Library` is both a database (or a disk drive, if we use the filesystem analogy) and a *transactional session allowing to modify and/or query this database*. As such, a sequence of changes made to a `Library` must end with `commit` or `rollback`.

```
...
    verbose("Committing changes...");
    lib.commit();❶
} finally {
    shutdown(lib, libManager);
}
...
```



```
private static void shutdown(Library lib, LibraryManager libManager)
    throws QizxException {
    if (lib.isModified()) {2
        lib.rollback();
    }
    lib.close();3
    libManager.closeAllLibraries(10000 /*ms*/);4
}
```

- 1** The `commit` method is invoked to commit the changes made to the `Library`.
- 2** The `shutdown` helper is invoked even when the program crashes before committing the changes made to the `Library`. The `isModified` method may be used to test this case, because a successful commit clears the modified flag. When this error case happens, you need to invoke the `rollback` method to restore the state of the `Library` before the changes.
- 3** Note that the `close` method raises a `QizxException` if the database has been modified and `commit` or `rollback` have not been invoked.
- 4** A `LibraryManager` has no `close` method. However, you really need to invoke its `closeAllLibraries` method to stop worker threads. If you don't do that, your application may not be able to exit.

Concurrency and multi-threading

Qizx has been designed from the ground up to be embedded in multi-threaded applications, where a number of threads may concurrently perform queries and updates on the same XML Library.

In this respect there are some fundamental points to be remembered:

1. Classes (`Configuration`, `LibraryManager`) used to get a `Library` are thread-safe.
2. A `Library` and all objects obtained directly or indirectly from a `Library` (`Collection`, `Document`, etc) are not designed to be shared across different threads. That is, each thread must act upon its own, private, `Library`³.
3. A `Library` (as session) provides *isolation*⁴. This means that a session has a *stable view* of a database and does *not* see updates made by other sessions, unless certain operations like commit, rollback and refresh are performed explicitly. This is a useful feature when performing complex queries and transformations, because it provides a consistent environment, but it implies some constraints as we will see hereafter.

Let us consider what happens when several client sessions (interface `Library`), each associated with its thread, are doing concurrent queries and updates:

- Due to isolation, it is perfectly possible for a session to see, read, and query documents which have in fact already been deleted or replaced by another session.
- For this reason, before starting an update operation a session must ensure it has got the latest state of the database.
- And of course we have a classical problem of concurrent updates: a synchronization mechanism is needed to ensure that a transaction does not spoil the work of another transaction, so that the final result is what was intended.

In order to illustrate this problem in a more concrete way, let us consider an example of what we could call a *long-lived session*. Note that the programming style of this example is not very good, it only serves for explanation purpose:

```
Library lib = libManager.openLibrary("MyLib"); // AS=121,SS=121 ❶

Thread.sleep(10);

//AS=121,SS=121
Expression expr = lib.compileExpression(query1);❷
ItemSequence results = expr.evaluate();

Thread.sleep(10000);

//AS=123,SS=121
expr = lib.compileExpression(query1);❸
ItemSequence results = expr.evaluate();

//AS=123,SS=121
lib.importDocument(file1, "/maps/Germany.xml");
lib.commit(); //AS=124,SS=124 ❹

Thread.sleep(10000);

//AS=130,SS=124
Document doc = lib.getDocument("/maps/Germany.xml");
doc.setProperty("lastModified", new Date());❺
lib.commit(); //AS=131,SS=131
```

³Remember that a `Library` is at the same time a database and the *transactional session* used to modify and/or query this database.

⁴Qizx has the ACID capabilities of a transactional database: Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability.

```
lib.close();
```

as denotes the actual data state of `Library "MyLib"`. **ss** denotes the data state as seen by the above session.

- 1 Just after opening `Library "MyLib"`, its internal data state is #121.
- 2 Query `query1` is performed on data state #121.

Because no concurrent thread has modified `Library "MyLib"` between the time the `Library` was opened and the query is performed, the results of this query reflect the reality of the database.

- 3 Query `query1` is still performed on data state #121, due to the Isolation feature of Qizx. Therefore this query will give exactly the same results as the previous one.

However it happens that a number of concurrent threads have modified the `Library` since last query (the actual data state is #123, and not #121 as seen by the session), thus the results of this query do not reflect the reality of the database.

- 4 Methods `commit` and `rollback` automatically ``refresh the data state of a session". Therefore from now, the data state as seen by the session is #124.
- 5 A number of concurrent threads have modified the database, and now its actual data state is #130. Among the changes, `Document "/maps/Germany.xml"` has been deleted. Due to Isolation feature of Qizx, our session is still able to add a property to this `Document`!

The term *long-lived session* means that the session is used for several operations, whether read-only queries or updates. When you program long-lived sessions, you should systematically:

- before a query or a data extraction, use `Library.refresh` to ensure that your session sees the latest state of the database.
- before updates, lock the `Document` or `Collection` which is to be modified by using `Library.lockDocument` or `Library.lockCollection`. Then, finish the sequence of updates by invoking `Library.commit` or `Library.rollback`.

About the lock methods:

- A lock method, as the name says, ensures exclusive access to one or several library members. If one library member is already locked by another session, it is possible to wait for a certain amount of time until it is unlocked.
- The lock methods, like `commit` and `rollback`, automatically ``refresh the view of `Library`".
- There is no unlock method. Methods `commit` and `rollback` automatically remove the current lock if any.
- It is not possible to make several calls to a lock method without invoking `commit` or `rollback` before each new lock (in other terms, only one lock is allowed per commit).

If you need to modify several `LibraryMembers` within the same transaction, you can either lock their common ancestor⁵ using method `Library.lockCollection` or, better, use method `Library.lock`, which locks several objects atomically.

The above example may now be rewritten as:

⁵At worst, lock the root `Collection`.

```

Library lib = libManager.openLibrary("MyLib");

Thread.sleep(10);

lib.refresh();
Expression expr = lib.compileExpression(query1);
ItemSequence results = expr.evaluate();

Thread.sleep(10000);

lib.refresh();
expr = lib.compileExpression(query1);
ItemSequence results = expr.evaluate();

// this lock will wait as long as necessary:
Collection maps = lib.lockCollection("/maps", -1);
if (maps != null) { // null means deleted
    lib.importDocument(file1, "/maps/Germany.xml");
    lib.commit();
}

Thread.sleep(10000);

Document doc = lib.lockDocument("/maps/Germany.xml", -1);
if (doc != null) {
    doc.setProperty("lastModified", new Date());
    lib.commit();
}

lib.close();

```

This being said, the recommended programming style is to use *short-lived sessions*, and not long-lived sessions. That is, we recommend that a thread opens a `Library`⁶ and then closes it, each time it needs to access or modify this `Library`. In a nutshell:

- If you need to perform a query, simply open the `Library`, perform your query, then close the `Library`. No need to use `refresh`.
- If you need to modify a `Library`, simply open the `Library`, lock the ancestor `Collection` of all the `LibraryMembers` to be modified, perform your changes, commit them, then close the `Library`.

2.5. Compiling and running the code of this lesson

- Compile class `Put` by executing **ant** (see `build.xml`) in the `docs/samples/programming/put/` directory.
- Create the "Tutorial" library and populate it with all the documents found in `docs/samples/book_data/` by running **ant run** in the `docs/samples/programming/put/` directory.

3. Retrieving Documents stored in a database

The `Get` class implements a command-line tool allowing to make local copies of `Collections` and `Documents` stored in a `Library`. This tool can match the names of the `Collections` and `Documents` to be copied against a wildcard. For example, it can be used to make local copies all `Documents` whose names end with `".xhtml"` found in the `"/Author Blurbs"` `Collection` (corresponding command-line argument is `"/Author Blurbs/*.xhtml"`).

Warning

For queries to work properly, document imports and updates should first be completed with a `commit`. Some operations would work even before the `commit` (like getting the contents of a just imported document), but many operations rely on indexing, and indexing is completed at the time of the `commit`.

⁶Libraries are relatively lightweight objects. Opening a `Library` is cheap in terms of memory and CPU usage.

Excerpts of `Get.java`:

```
...
LibraryMember libMember = lib.getMember(path);❶
if (libMember == null) {
    error("don't find '" + path + "'");
    return;
}

get(libMember, dstFile);
...

private static void get(LibraryMember libMember, File dstFile)
    throws IOException, QizxException {
    File dstFile2;
    if (dstFile.isDirectory()) {
        String baseName = libMember.getName();
        if ("/".equals(baseName))
            baseName = "root";

        dstFile2 = new File(dstFile, baseName);
    } else {
        dstFile2 = dstFile;
    }

    if (libMember.isCollection()) {❷
        getCollection((Collection) libMember, dstFile2);
    } else {
        getDocument((Document) libMember, dstFile2);
    }
}
```

- ❶ `Library.getMember` returns the `LibraryMember` (if any) corresponding to specified absolute path.
- ❷ `LibraryMember.isCollection` may be used to test if this member is a `Collection` or a `Document`. You'll also find a `LibraryMember.isDocument` method.

A local copy of a `Document` is created as follows:

```
private static void getDocument(Document doc, File dstFile)
    throws IOException, QizxException {
    verbose("Copying document '" + doc.getPath() +
        "' to file '" + dstFile + "'.");

    FileOutputStream out = new FileOutputStream(dstFile);
    try {
        doc.export(new XMLSerializer(out, "UTF-8"));❶
    } finally {
        out.close();
    }
}
```

- ❶ The `Document.export` method used in the above code sample has a `XMLPushStream` parameter. That is, to export itself, a `Document` “pushes its XML content” (element tags, attributes, text, etc) to an object implementing the `XMLPushStream` interface.

Qizx comes with a number of useful implementations of the `XMLPushStream` interface:

`com.qizx.api.util.XMLSerializer`

Most useful implementation. It allows to save XML content to a `java.io.OutputStream` and thus, to a `File` or a `String`.

`com.qizx.api.util.PushStreamToDOM`

With this implementation of `XMLPushStream`, converting a Qizx `Document` to `org.w3c.dom.Document` is as simple as:

```
PushStreamToDOM toDOM = new PushStreamToDOM();
doc.export(toDOM);
org.w3c.dom.Document w3cDOMDoc = toDOM.getResultDocument();
```

com.qizx.api.util.PushStreamToSAX

With this implementation of XMLPushStream, feeding a Qizx Document into a SAX org.xml.sax.ContentHandler is as simple as:

```
PushStreamToSAX toSAX = new PushStreamToSAX(handler);
doc.export(toSAX);
```

The above export method is useful when you want to save, or simply traverse, a Document stored in a Library. There is another Document.export method, this time having no parameters, which is useful when you want to *parse* a Document stored in a Library. This alternate export method returns an XMLPullStream, that is, a *pull parser*⁷, similar to a StAX parser.

A local copy of a Collection is created as follows:

```
private static void getCollection(Collection col, File dstFile)
    throws IOException, QizxException {
    verbose("Copying collection '" + col.getPath() +
        "' to directory '" + dstFile + "'...");

    if (!dstFile.isDirectory()) {
        verbose("Creating directory '" + dstFile + "'...");

        if (!dstFile.mkdirs()) {
            throw new IOException("Cannot create directory '" +
                dstFile + "'");
        }
    }

    LibraryMemberIterator iter = col.getChildren();1
    while (iter.moveToNextMember()) {
        LibraryMember libMember = iter.getCurrentMember();

        File dstFile2 = new File(dstFile, libMember.getName());

        if (libMember.isCollection()) {
            getCollection((Collection) libMember, dstFile2);
        } else {
            getDocument((Document) libMember, dstFile2);
        }
    }
}
```

¹ Collection.getChildren returns an iterator which iterates over the Collections and Documents directly contained in a Collection.

You'll also find a variant of the getChildren method which has a LibraryMemberFilter parameter. com.qizx.api.util.GlobFilter is a ready-to-use implementation of LibraryMemberFilter which matches the name (not the full path, just the name) of a LibraryMember against a glob-style (Unix shell) pattern.

About Qizx iterators

The Qizx API contains a number of iterators which work differently from java.util.Iterator (e.g. hasNext, next).

In the Qizx API, an iterator always has a moveToNextXXX method which moves the position of the cursor by one item and a getCurrentXXX which returns the item found at current cursor position.

⁷"An Introduction to StAX" by Elliotte Rusty Harold. Recommended StAX implementation: Woodstox.

Invoking `getCurrentXXX` several times, without invoking `moveToNextXXX`, is indeed possible and will always return the same item. However initially the cursor is one position before the first item (if any), therefore you need to invoke `moveToNextXXX` at least once before invoking `getCurrentXXX`.

3.1. Compiling and running the code of this lesson

- Compile class `Get` by executing **ant** (see `build.xml`) in the `docs/samples/programming/get/` directory.
- Run **ant run** in the `docs/samples/programming/get/` directory to make local copies of
 - Document `"/Authors/pjfarmer.xml"`,
 - Documents `"/Author Blurbs/Philip*"`,
 - Documents `"/Books/The*.xml"`,
 - Collection `"/Publishers"`.

in `docs/samples/programming/get/tests/out/`.

4. Querying a database

Querying a database (that is, a `Library`) is fairly easy:

```
Expression expr = lib.compileExpression(script);1
ItemSequence results = expr.evaluate();2
while (results.moveToNextItem()) {3
    Item result = results.getCurrentItem();

    /*Do something with result.*/
}
```

- ¹ First compile an XQuery expression using `Library.compileExpression`. If no compilation errors (`CompilationException`) are found, this returns an `Expression` object.
- ² Then evaluate the expression using `Expression.evaluate`. If no evaluation errors (`EvaluationException`) are found, this returns the results of the evaluation in the form of an `ItemSequence`.
- ³ An `ItemSequence` allows to iterate over a sequence of `Items` (see [About Qizx iterators \[71\]](#)). A `Item` is either an atomic value or an XML `Node`.

Example (1.xq):

```
(: Compute and return 2 + 3 :)
2 + 3
```

evaluates to an `ItemSequence` containing a single atomic value (5).

Example (3.xq):

```
(: List all books by their titles. :)
declare namespace t = "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";

collection("/Books")//t:book/t:title
```

evaluates to an `ItemSequence` containing several `t:title` element `Nodes`.

Warning

For queries to work properly, document imports and updates should first be completed with a commit. Some operations would work even before the commit (like getting the contents of a just imported document), but many operations rely on indexing, and indexing is completed at the time of the commit.

The `Query` class, which implements a command-line tool allowing to query a `Library`, is more complicated than the above code sample because it supports somewhat advanced options.

Excerpts of `Query.java`:

```
private static Expression compileExpression(Library lib,
                                           String script,
                                           LibraryMember queryRoot,
                                           QName[] varNames,
                                           String[] varValues)
    throws IOException, QizxException {
    Expression expr;
    try {
        expr = lib.compileExpression(script);
    } catch (CompilationException e) {
        Message[] messages = e.getMessages();
        for (int i = 0; i < messages.length; ++i) {
            error(messages[i].toString());
        }
        throw e;
    }

    if (queryRoot != null)
        expr.bindImplicitCollection(queryRoot);1

    if (varNames != null) {
        for (int i = 0; i < varNames.length; ++i) {
            expr.bindVariable(varNames[i], varValues[i], /*type*/ null);2
        }
    }

    return expr;
}
```

- ¹ `Expression.bindImplicitCollection` allows to write queries containing paths which are not prefixed with `collection("XXX")` or `doc("YYY")`.

Example (100.xq), using `bindImplicitCollection` to bind the expression to `collection("/Books")`, allows to write:

```
(: List all books by their titles. :)
declare namespace t = "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";

//t:book/t:title
```

instead of (3.xq):

```
(: List all books by their titles. :)
declare namespace t = "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";

collection("/Books")//t:book/t:title
```

- ² An XQuery expression can be further parametrized by the use of variables. Example (101.xq):

```
(: List all books containing the value of variable $searched
   in their titles. :)
declare namespace t = "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";

declare variable $searched external;

collection("/Books")//t:book/t:title[contains(., $searched)]
```

`Expression.bindVariable` allows to give a variable its value, prior to evaluating the expression.

Some queries may return thousands of results. Therefore, displaying just a range of results (e.g. from result #100 to result #199 inclusive) is a very common need.


```
private static void evaluateExpression(Expression expr,
                                     int from, int limit)
    throws QizxException {
    ItemSequence results = expr.evaluate();
    if (from > 0) {
        results.skip(from);1
    }

    XMLSerializer serializer = new XMLSerializer();
    serializer.setIndent(2);

    int count = 0;
    while (results.moveToNextItem()) {
        Item result = results.getCurrentItem();

        System.out.print "[" + (from+1+count) + " ] ";
        showResult(serializer, result);
        System.out.println();

        ++count;
        if (count >= limit)2
            break;
    }
    System.out.flush();
}
```

- ¹ `ItemSequence.skip` allows to quickly skip the specified number of `Items`.
- ² This being done, you still need to limit the number of `Items` you are going to display.

In this lesson, we'll just show how to print the string representation of an `Item`. In lesson 5 [76], we'll go further and explore the data model of Qizx.

```
private static void showResult(XMLSerializer serializer,
                              Item result)
    throws QizxException {
    if (!result.isNode())1 {
        System.out.println(result.getString());2
        return;
    }
    Node node = result.getNode();3

    serializer.reset();
    String xmlForm = serializer.serializeToString(node);4
    System.out.println(xmlForm);
}
```

- ^{1 3} `Item.isNode` returns true for a `Node` and false for an atomic value. Similarly, `Item.getNode` returns a `Node` when the `Item` actually is a `Node` and null when the `Item` is an atomic value.
- ² `Item.getString` returns the *string value* of an `Item` (whether `Node` or atomic value). What precisely is the string value of an `Item` is specified in the XQuery standard.
- ⁴ The `XMLSerializer.serializeToString` convenience method is used to obtain the string representation of a `Node`.

4.1. Compiling and running the code of this lesson

- Compile class `Query` by executing **ant** (see `build.xml`) in the `docs/samples/programming/query/` directory.
- Run **ant run** in the `docs/samples/programming/query/` directory to perform this query:

```
(: Find all books written by French authors. :)
declare namespace t = "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";

for $a in collection("/Authors")//t:author[@nationality = "France"]
  for $b in collection("/Books")//t:book[//t:author = $a/t:fullName]
  return
    $b/t:title
```

Note that directory `docs/samples/book_queries/` contains all the queries needed to illustrate this lesson and also the following ones. You can execute all these queries by running **ant run_all** in `docs/samples/programming/query/`.

5. Deleting Documents and Collections

Class `Delete` implements a command-line tool allowing to delete one or more Documents or Collections. If no Document or Collection paths are specified as command-line arguments, the tool deletes the whole Library.

Excerpts of `Delete.java`:

```
if (args.length == 2) {
    verbose("Deleting library '" + libName + "'...");
    if (!libManager.deleteLibrary(libName)) {❶
        warning("Library '" + libName + "' not found");
    }
    libManager.closeAllLibraries(10000 /*ms*/);
} else {
    Library lib = libManager.openLibrary(libName);

    try {
        for (int i = 2; i < args.length; ++i) {
            String path = args[i];

            verbose("Deleting member '" + path + "' of library '" +
                libName + "'...");
            if (!lib.deleteMember(path)) {❷
                warning("Member '" + path + "' of library '" +
                    libName + "' not found");
            }
        }

        verbose("Committing changes...");
        lib.commit();
    } finally {
        shutdown(lib, libManager);
    }
}
```

- ❶ `libManager.deleteLibrary` is used to delete a Library. Note that the `commit` method is not invoked in this case.
- ❷ `Library.deleteMember` is used to delete a `LibraryMember` (Document or Collection). Collections are recursively deleted.

How to delete a `LibraryManager`

Because there is no `LibraryManager.delete` method, the only way to physically destroy a `LibraryManager` is, first to “close” it using `LibraryManager.closeAllLibraries`, and then, to delete its storage directory (obtained using `LibraryManager.getStorageDirectory`).

5.1. Compiling and running the code of this lesson

- Compile class `Delete` by executing **ant** (see `build.xml`) in the `docs/samples/programming/delete/` directory.
- Run **ant run** in the `docs/samples/programming/delete/` directory to delete Document `"/Authors/ktrout.xml"`⁸.

⁸Kilgore Trout is not an actual author. This is the pseudonym used by Philip José Farmer to write the “Venus on the Half-Shell” Science-Fiction novel.

6. Modifying a Document stored in a database

Since Qizx 2.1, there are two methods for updating a document:

1. Use XQuery Update, an extension to XQuery that allows insertions, deletions and updates on selected nodes. This is in general by far the easiest method.

A tutorial is available [here](#) for a quick yet comprehensive introduction to XQuery Update.

2. Extract the document to update as a W3C DOM `Document`, then update the DOM form, then write back the DOM onto the document. This was the only method available in Qizx 2.0. It can still be useful in specific cases.

Whatever method is used, please remember that any update operation on a document basically implies replacing the document in its entirety. This corresponds with a deliberate design choice allowing faster queries.

In the next sections, the two methods are explained. The example described consists of adding a pseudonym to an existing author specified by his/her full name.

6.1. Updating a Document using XQuery Update

XQuery Update is an extension of XQuery which provides additional instructions for updating documents. The updating primitives are **insert**, **delete**, **replace** and **rename**.

Using XQuery Update simply consists of executing a script containing XQuery Update primitives. Such a script is called an *updating query*.

An "updating query" is executed in a special way by the XQuery engine:

- first a "pending update list" is created by executing the query (which returns no value)
- then the update list is applied at once.

This means that changes are not visible *during the execution* of the script, but only after completion. This can be surprising, as noted in the example hereafter. The XQuery Update tutorial addresses such issues with more detail.

Here is the XQuery Update script used:

```
declare default element namespace 'http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial';
declare variable $ERR := QName('http://www.w3.org/2005/xqt-errors', 'ERR00001');
declare variable $authorName external;
declare variable $pseudo external;

let $auth := /author[fullName = $authorName]
return
  if (empty($auth))
    then error($ERR, 'no such author')
  else if ($auth/pseudonyms[pseudonym = $pseudo]) ❶
    then error($ERR, 'pseudonym already defined')
  else if ($auth/pseudonyms)
    then insert node <pseudonym>{ $pseudo }</pseudonym> ❷
      into $auth/pseudonyms
    else insert node <pseudonyms><pseudonym>{ $pseudo }</pseudonym></pseudonyms> ❸
      into $auth
```

- ❶ Preliminary tests: check that the author exists and that the pseudonym is not yet defined.
- ❷ If the enclosing element `pseudonyms` exists, then we can directly insert the new `pseudonym` element into it.
- ❸ If the element `pseudonyms` does not exist yet, then create one with the new `pseudonym` element inside it.

Please notice that due to the way XQuery Update works, it not possible to create the element `pseudonyms` first, *then* to insert the new `pseudonym` element inside it. This is because the element `pseudonyms` is not visible until completion, therefore it cannot be used by an expression `insert node ... into`.

The corresponding Java program is `XUpdate.java`.

6.1.1. Compiling and running the code of this lesson

- Compile class `XUpdate` by executing **ant** (see `build.xml`) in the `docs/samples/programming/edit/` directory.
- Run **ant xurun** in the `docs/samples/programming/edit/` directory to add pseudonym "Kilgore Trout" to author "Philip José Farmer"⁸.

6.2. Updating a Document using the Java API and DOM

The strategy we'll use is the following:

1. Find the `Document` to be modified by performing a query.
2. Convert the document found to a W3C DOM `Document`. This step is needed because the DOM⁹ of Qizx is immutable. For example, you'll find a `Node.getAttribute` method, but no `Node.setAttribute` method.
3. Modify the W3C DOM `Document`.
4. Replace the content of the `Document` stored in the `Library` by the content of the W3C DOM `Document`.

Unlike the `Put`, `Get`, `Delete` classes which implement generic command-line tools, the `Edit` class is specific to the dataset used to illustrate this tutorial. The `Edit` class allows to add a pseudonym to an author. The author is found by her/his full name, and not by the path of the `Document` containing her/his record.

Excerpts of `Edit.java`:

```
Node author = findAuthor(lib, collectionPath, authorName);1
if (author == null)
    return;

if (hasPseudonym(author, pseudonym)) {2
    warning("'" + authorName + "' already has pseudonym '" +
        pseudonym + "'");
    return;
}

org.w3c.dom.Document doc =
    (org.w3c.dom.Document) author.getDocumentNode().3getObject();4
if (!doAddPseudo(doc, pseudonym))5
    return;

XMLPushStream out =
    lib.beginImportDocument(author.getLibraryDocument().6getPath());7

DOMToPushStream helper = new DOMToPushStream(lib, out);8
helper.putDocument(doc);
lib.endImportDocument();
```

- ¹ The `findAuthor` method allows to find an `t:author` element by the content of its `t:fullName` child element. Lesson 3 [72] explained how to query a database, so there is nothing new here:

```
private static Node findAuthor(Library lib, String collectionPath,
                               String authorName)
    throws QizxException {
    Collection collection = lib.getCollection(collectionPath);
    if (collection == null) {
        error("'" + collectionPath + "' is not a collection");
        return null;
    }

    String script =
```

⁹Document Object Model. Actually the term used in the XML Query literature is *XQuery/XPath2 Data Model* or DM for short.

```

        "declare namespace t = '" + TUTORIAL_NS_URI + "';\n" +
        "declare variable $name external;\n" +
        "/t:author[t:fullName = $name]";

    Expression expr = lib.compileExpression(script);
    expr.bindImplicitCollection(collection);
    expr.bindVariable(lib.getQName("name"), authorName, /*type*/ null);

    ItemSequence items = expr.evaluate();
    if (!items.moveToNextItem()) {
        error("Don't find author '" + authorName + "'");
        return null;
    }
    Item item = items.getCurrentItem();

    return item.getNode();
}

```

- 2** The `hasPseudonym` method is detailed below [78].
- 3** Method `Node.getDocumentNode` is used to access the document `Node` containing the `t:author` element `Node` previously found by the `findAuthor` method.
- 4** Method `Item.getObject` converts an `Item` to an equivalent Java™ Object. In the case of a `com.qizx.api.Node`, this equivalent is a `org.w3c.dom.Node`.
- 5** The `doAddPseudo` method adds a `t:pseudonym` descendant to the `t:author` element using the `org.w3c.dom` API, which is standard Java™ since version 1.4.
- 6** We now need to access the `Document`, that is, the `LibraryMember`, containing the `t:author` element `Node`. Method `Node.getLibraryDocument` returns this information. Not to be confused with `Node.getDocumentNode`, which returns the outermost ancestor `Node` of a `Node`.
- 7 8** `Library.beginImportDocument`, `Library.endImportDocument` and the `com.qizx.api.util.DOMToPushStream` helper class allows to import a W3C DOM Document into a `Library`. This has already been explained in lesson 1 [64].

The `hasPseudonym` method is a simple example of using the Qizx DOM. It searches its `pseudonym` argument inside an `t:author/t:pseudonyms/t:pseudonym` element (author having multiple pseudonyms) or inside a `t:author/t:pseudonym` element (author having a single pseudonym):

```

private static boolean hasPseudonym(Node element, String pseudonym)
    throws QizxException {
    Node child = element.getFirstChild();1
    while (child != null) {
        if (child.isElement()) 2
            String childName = child.getNodeName().getLocalPart();3
            if ("pseudonyms".equals(childName)) {
                return hasPseudonym(child, pseudonym);
            } else if ("pseudonym".equals(childName)) {
                if (pseudonym.equals(child.getStringValue())) {
                    return true;
                }
            }
        }
        child = child.getNextSibling();4
    }

    return false;
}

```

- 1 4** The `Node.getFirstChild` and `Node.getNextSibling` methods allow to iterate over the children of an element or document `Node`.

Attributes are represented by `Nodes` too, but are not considered to be children of element `Nodes`. Attributes are accessed using the `Node.getAttribute`, `Node.getAttributeCount`, `Node.getAttributes` methods.

- 2** `Nodes` are not typed. That is, there are no `Element`, `Attribute`, `Comment`, etc., objects. The same `Node` object is used to represent an element, an attribute, a comment, a processing instruction, a text node or a document.

Method `Node.getNodeNature` returns the kind of a `Node`. `Node.isElement` is just a convenience method.

Methods such as `Node.getName`, `Node.getAttribute`, etc, return values depending on the kind of the subject `Node`. For example, `Node.getAttribute` returns `null` for all kinds of `Nodes`, except for element `Nodes`.

- 3 An element `Node` has a name which is returned by the `Node.getName` method. In Qizx, an XML name is represented by a `com.qizx.api.QName`¹⁰ object, and not by a `String` or a pair of `Strings` like in the W3C DOM.

A new `QName` object is obtained using `ItemFactory.getQName`. A `Library` extends the `ItemFactory` interface. Therefore, a `QName` is generally obtained from a `Library`.

6.2.1. Compiling and running the code of this lesson

- Compile class `Edit` by executing **ant** (see `build.xml`) in the `docs/samples/programming/edit/` directory.
- Run **ant run** in the `docs/samples/programming/edit/` directory to add pseudonym "Kilgore Trout" to author "Philip José Farmer"⁸.

Note that if you have already run the example using XQuery Update, you will get an error since the `Edit` class does not accept duplicate pseudonyms.

7. Customizing the indexing of XML content

7.1. Re-indexing a Library

Query 20.xq:

```
(: Find all authors born after 1945 (e.g. Lois McMaster Bujold). :)
declare namespace t = "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";

collection("/")//t:author[t:birthDate > xs:date("1945-01-01Z")]/t:fullName
```

gives no result because the `t:birthDate` element is not indexed as a `xs:date`¹¹. The cause of this problem is that the element contains a date in local format (example: November 2, 1949) rather than a standard format (example: 1949-11-02).

This is a case where we need to specify a custom indexing: on the `t:birthDate` element, a specific string-to-date converter based on the predefined class `com.qizx.api.util.text.FormatDateSieve` has to be used.

In Qizx, custom indexing is defined through an "Indexing Specification" which is in XML format. The syntax and semantics of indexing specifications are described in great details in Chapter 9, *Configuring the indexing process* [49].

The indexing specification we will use is in the file `indexing.xml`:

```
<indexing xmlns:t="http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial">
  <!-- Default rules -->❏

  <element as="numeric+string"/>
  <element as="date+string" />
  <element as="string" />

  <attribute as="numeric+string" />
  <attribute as="date+string" />
  <attribute as="string" />

  <!-- Custom rules -->

  <element name="t:birthDate" context="t:author"
    as="date" sieve="com.qizx.api.util.text.FormatDateSieve"
```

¹⁰Not a `javax.xml.namespace.QName` as found in the Java™ runtime, starting from version 1.5.

¹¹Run **ant run2** in the `docs/samples/programming/query/` directory to check that.

```

        format="MMMM d, yyyy" locale="en-US" timezone="GMT" />2

    <element name="t:publicationDate" context="t:book"
        as="numeric" sieve="RomanNumberSieve" />3
</indexing>

```

- 1** Including the default rules before your custom rules is mandatory. If you don't do that, the Library is re-indexed with just the custom rules, which means that many queries will not work.
- 2** This custom rule specifies that a `FormatDateSieve` with a US "MMMM d, yyyy" format is to be used to index the content of `t:author/t:birthDate` elements.
- 3** More about this other custom rule in Section 7.2, "Writing a custom `Indexing.NumberSieve`" [80].

The `ReIndex` class implements a command-line tool allowing to change the indexing specification of a `Library` and then to re-index this `Library`.

```

Library lib = libManager.openLibrary(libName);

try {
    verbose("Loading indexing specifications from '" +
        indexingFile + "'...");
    Indexing indexing = loadIndexing(indexingFile);1
    lib.setIndexing(indexing);2

    verbose("Re-indexing library '" + libName + "'...");
    lib.reIndex();3
} finally {
    shutdown(lib, libManager);
}

```

- 1** The `Indexing` specification is simply loaded from an XML file by using the `Indexing.parse` method:

```

private static Indexing loadIndexing(File file)
    throws IOException, SAXException, QizxException {
    Indexing indexing = new Indexing();

    String systemId = file.toURI().toASCIIString();
    indexing.parse(new InputSource(systemId));

    return indexing;
}

```

Alternatively, it is possible to programmatically create an `Indexing` object by invoking methods such as `Indexing.addAttributeRule`, `Indexing.addElementRule`, etc.

- 2** `Library.setIndexing` changes the indexing specifications of a `Library`, but does not automatically re-index the `Library`.
- 3** `Library.reIndex` re-indexes a `Library`. This may take from a few seconds to several hours depending on the size of the `Library`.

Note that there is no need to invoke `Library.commit` after `reIndex`.

7.2. Writing a custom `Indexing.NumberSieve`

This time, query `21.xq`

```

(: Find all books published before 1960 (e.g. The Caves of Steel). :)
declare namespace t = "http://www.qizx.com/namespace/Tutorial";

collection("/")//t:book[t:publicationDate < 1960]/t:title

```

gives no result because the `t:publicationDate` element is not indexed as a number¹¹. The reason of this problem is that the element contains a Roman numeral year date (example: "MCMLIV" = 1954).

The predefined string-to-number converter, `com.qizx.api.util.text.FormatNumberSieve`, is very flexible but not to the point of converting Roman numeral year dates to numbers. Therefore the only way to solve the problem is:

1. To write a custom string-to-number converter (called a *sieve* in Qizx parlance), that is, to implement interface `Indexing.NumberSieve`.
2. To properly declare this custom sieve in `indexing.xml`, our custom indexing specification.

```
<element name="t:publicationDate" context="t:book"
  as="numeric" sieve="RomanNumberSieve" />
```

3. To make sure that the code of our custom sieve is referenced in the `CLASSPATH`.

Excerpts of `RomanNumberSieve.java`:

```
public final class RomanNumberSieve implements Indexing.NumberSieve {
    ...
    public double convert(String text) {❶
        double converted = 0;

        char[] chars = text.trim().toUpperCase().toCharArray();
        int maxSymbolValue = -1;

        for (int j = chars.length-1; j >= 0; --j) {
            char c = chars[j];

            Symbol symbol = null;
            for (int i = 0; i < SYMBOLS.length; ++i) {
                if (SYMBOLS[i].symbol == c) {
                    symbol = SYMBOLS[i];
                    break;
                }
            }
            if (symbol == null) {
                return Double.NaN;
            }

            if (symbol.value >= maxSymbolValue) {
                // Example: second "M" in "MCMXC" (1990).
                maxSymbolValue = symbol.value;
                converted += maxSymbolValue;
            } else {
                // Example: first "C" in "MCMXC" (1990).
                converted -= symbol.value;
            }
        }

        return converted;
    }

    public void setParameters(String[] parameters) {}❷
    public String[] getParameters() { return null; }
    ...
}
```

- ❶ A `Indexing.NumberSieve` basically converts a `String` to a double. It should return `Double.NaN` when the conversion fails.
- ❷ Like all `Indexing.Sieves`, an `Indexing.NumberSieve` can be parametrized. This feature is not useful in the case of `RomanNumberSieve`.

7.3. Compiling and running the code of this lesson

- Compile class `ReIndex` by executing **ant** (see `build.xml`) in the `docs/samples/programming/reindex/` directory.
- Run **ant run** in the `docs/samples/programming/reindex/` directory to re-index the "Tutorial" Library using `indexing.xml`, our customized indexing specification.

- Run **ant run2** in the `docs/samples/programming/query/` directory to check that the `20.xq` and `21.xq` queries now return the expected results.

8. Adding metadata to Documents

A `LibraryMember`, `Collection` or `Document`, has not only a content, but also *properties*. Properties are also explained in the chapter *Getting Started* [19].

A property has a name (`String`) and a value (any `Object` implementing `java.io.Serializable`).

Qizx automatically adds a few system properties to all `LibraryMembers`. The most useful system properties are:

nature

The nature of the `LibraryMember`: "collection" or "document".

path

The absolute path of the `LibraryMember`. Example: `"/Author Blurbs/Philip_Jose_Farmer.xhtml"`.

But the real benefit of supporting properties is to allow an application to attach private information to a `LibraryMember`.

The `AddMeta` class implements a very specific command-line tool which allows to add *metadata*¹² to Documents stored in the `"/Author Blurbs"` Collection. Remember that the Documents stored in that Collection are copies of articles found on Wikipedia. The `AddMeta` class allows to annotate a `Document` with the following metadata:

copyDate

The date of the Wikipedia article. A `java.util.Date` object.

copiedURL

The location of the Wikipedia article. A `java.net.URL` object.

license

The license¹³ attached to the Wikipedia article. A `String`.

Excerpts of `AddMeta.java`:

```
...
Collection collection = lib.getCollection(collectionPath);
if (collection == null) {
    error("'" + collectionPath + "' is not a collection");
    return;
}

LibraryMemberIterator iter = collection.getChildren();
while (iter.moveToNextMember()) {1
    LibraryMember m = iter.getCurrentMember();

    if (m.isDocument()) {
        String name = trimExtension(m.getName());

        Info info = (Info) nameToInfo.get(name);2
        if (info == null) {
            warning("No meta-data about '" + m.getPath() + "'...");
        } else {
            verbose("Adding meta-data to '" + m.getPath() + "'...");
            m.setProperty("copyDate", info.copyDate);3
            m.setProperty("copiedURL", info.copiedURL);
            m.setProperty("license", license);
        }
    }
}
```

¹²Data about data.

¹³GNU Free Documentation License.

```
}
...
```

- 1 Iterate over the members of Collection `"/Author Blurbs"`.
- 2 If an entry having the same name as current `LibraryMember m` is found in `HashMap nameToInfo`, add the `"copyDate"`, `"copiedURL"` and `"license"` properties to `LibraryMember m`.

`HashMap nameToInfo` maps `Strings (LibraryMember names)` to `Info` objects.

```
private static final class Info {
    public final Date copyDate;
    public final URL copiedURL;

    public Info(Date copyDate, URL copiedURL) {
        this.copyDate = copyDate;
        this.copiedURL = copiedURL;
    }
}
```

The content of `HashMap nameToInfo` is parsed from `LocalCopyInfo.txt`. The value of `String license` is loaded from `License.txt`.

- 3 Method `LibraryMember.setProperty` can be used to add a new property or to replace the value of an existing one.

8.1. Compiling and running the code of this lesson

- Compile class `AddMeta` by executing **ant** (see `build.xml`) in the `docs/samples/programming/addmeta/` directory.
- Run **ant run** in the `docs/samples/programming/addmeta/` directory to add the metadata found in `LocalCopyInfo.txt` to the corresponding Documents of Collection `"/Author Blurbs"`.
- Run **ant run3** in the `docs/samples/programming/query/` directory to execute `30.xq`, a query making use of some of the properties we have just added:

```
(: List the original, Wikipedia, URLs of author blurbs containing
   word "Russian" and copied locally after September 15, 2007. :)
declare namespace html = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml";

for $doc in xlib:query-properties("/Author Blurbs/*.xhtml",
                                copyDate ge xs:date("2007-09-15"))
where $doc/*[ft:contains("Russian")]
return xlib:get-property($doc, "copiedURL")
```

`xlib:query-properties` and `xlib:get-property` are XQuery *extension* functions, specific to Qizx, documented in Chapter 14, *XML Library extension functions* [114].

9. Convenience and utility classes provided by the API

In addition to the main packages `com.qizx.api` and `com.qizx.api.fulltext`, the Java API of Qizx provides packages containing miscellaneous utilities: their root is `com.qizx.api.util`, and there are specialized sub-packages.

This section is a short presentation of main functionalities of these packages. For more details, please consult the Javadoc documentation.

9.1. Package `com.qizx.api.util`

The main package contains implementations of API interfaces and some useful adapters.

Default Implementations

- `DefaultModuleResolver` is the default implementation of `ModuleResolver`. By plugging a subclass of `DefaultModuleResolver` in a `LibraryManager` or a `XQuerySessionManager`, it is possible to change the way modules are accessed.

Implementations of `XMLPushStream`

`XMLPushStream` is a generic interface which is roughly equivalent to `SAX2`. Qizx uses it rather than using `SAX2` because `SAX2` is not well adapted to the `XQuery` Data Model. Adapters to and from `SAX2` are provided.

`XMLPushStream` allows transferring XML content in a "push" style. It is typically used to export a `Node` item, but it can also be used to compute and store a `Document` into an `XML Library`.

- The most useful implementation is `XMLSerializer`. It allows transforming XML content to a character stream.
- Adapter to `SAX`: `PushStreamToSAX` converts to a flow of `SAX2` events.
- Adapter to `DOM`: `PushStreamToDOM` builds a `DOM` document.
- Builder of internal XML Data Model: `CorePushBuilder` allows creating a representation of the internal Data Model that can be accessed through the `com.qizx.api.Node` interface.

There is also `SAXToPushStream`, a reverse adapter from `SAX` to `XMLPushStream` which is internally used for loading XML documents into a database using the standard `JAXP` interface.

Adapters for `JAXP` transformations

`NodeSource` is a subclass of `javax.xml.transform.sax.SAXSource`. It can be used to pass a Qizx `Node` as a source to any `XSLT` engine supporting `JAXP` (namely `Saxon` and `Xalan`).

Conversely, `PushStreamResult` is a subclass of class `javax.xml.transform.sax.SAXResult`, wrapping any `XMLPushStream`. Its typical use is with `Library.beginImportDocument`: it allows directly reimporting the result of an `XSLT` transformation into a `Document` of a database (`XML Library`).

9.2. Package `com.qizx.api.util.fulltext`

Default Implementations

Implementations of full-text interfaces:

- `DefaultFullTextFactory`
- `DefaultTextTokenizer`
- `DefaultScorer`

Utilities

- `FullTextHighlighter` is an iterator extending `XMLPullStream`, it distinguishes terms of a full-text query. It is basically used for implementing the `ft:highlight` extension function.
- `FullTextSnippetExtractor` extracts a snippet from a document or a `XML Node`, attempting to show most of the terms of a full-text query within `N` words (by default 20). It is also an iterator extending `XMLPullStream`. It is used for implementing the `ft:snippet` extension function.

9.3. Package `com.qizx.api.util.accesscontrol`

Contains a simple Unix-like implementation of interface `AccessControl`.

Chapter 11. Writing efficient queries

1. The problem

Qizx is a XML database engine designed for query speed. This is made possible by the underlying technology, and by a non-naïve query compiler that takes advantage of indexes automatically. The result is that Qizx is really one of the very fastest XML query engines available today, with nearly no need for intervention of the administrators or developers.

Nevertheless, it would be illusory to believe that the way queries are written has no influence on their execution speed. In general, however smart a compiler is, it cannot always compensate for unadapted or poorly written programs. This remark is relevant for classical programming languages like C or Java, so it is probably even more true for XQuery, which is a new and complex language and whose execution — like for any database language — is dependent on the actual data being queried.

Simply put, this chapter aims at helping you to answer this question: does my query contain some constructs that prevent Qizx from optimizing it?

Please note the following points::

- A fairly good knowledge of XML Query is desirable to fully understand the ideas exposed here.
- These indications are applicable to Qizx. No representations are made about other XQuery implementations. However some suggestions simply represent common sense.
- The query optimizer in Qizx will certainly be improved in the course of time, therefore some recommendations can become obsolete. It is recommended to read the updated version of this document coming with a new release.

1.1. An example

To illustrate what has been told above, let's take a simple example:

The following query produces a simple report about tests performed by a particular agent named John.

```
for $t in collection("/tests")/test[ agent = "John" ]
return <test id="{ $t/id }">{ $t/date }</test>
```

- The collection named /tests contains a large number of documents describing individual tests performed on some device. It is part of a XML Library built and indexed by Qizx.
- The main element of each document is named `test`. Each `test` element has
 - a sub-element `agent` which contains the name of the person who conducted the test
 - a sub-element `id` which uniquely identifies the test
 - a sub-element `date` giving the date of the test, etc.

Written as such, this query can be executed at optimal speed by Qizx.

Here are alternate ways of producing the same results, with variable efficacy:

1. Use a where clause:

```
for $t in collection("/tests")/test
  where $t/agent = "John"
return <test id="{ $t/id }">{ $t/date }</test>
```

This is equivalent to the first optimal query, because in fact the where clause `$t/agent = "John"` is automatically transformed into a predicate `[./agent = "John"]`.

2. Iterate on documents:

```
let $docs as node() := collection("/tests")
for $doc in $docs
  where $doc/test/agent = "John"
return <test id="{ $doc/test/id }">{ $doc/test/date }</test>
```

This is *very inefficient*, because `collection("/tests")` has to be first expanded into a sequence of document nodes, then a separate query must be performed on each document. If the documents are small, this results in a dumb traversal taking no advantage of indexes. This example might look a bit contrived, but in practice such a situation can happen fairly easily.

3. Iterate on agent:

```
(: iterate on 'agent' instead of 'test' :)
for $t in collection("/tests")/test/agent
  where $t = "John"
return <test id="{ $t/../id }">{ $t../date }</test>
```

Almost equivalent to the first optimal query, but the expressions `$t../id` and `$t../date` are a bit slower and unlikely to be optimized in future versions.

4. An example where the name of an element is provided as a parameter:

```
for $t in collection("/tests")/*[ name() = $name and ./agent = "John" ]
return <test id="{ $t/id }">{ $t/date }</test>
```

Assuming that `$name` contains the QName "test", this query is equivalent to the preceding ones. However here the compiler is not able to find the optimization, so this query will execute much more slowly than the others.

By the way, in this case dynamic evaluation can solve the problem efficiently. Let's build the query as a string, then evaluate it with the function `x:eval` (an extension function) :

```
for $t in x:eval(concat('collection("/tests")/', $name, '[ $t/agent = "John" ]'))
return <test id="{ $t/id }">{ $t/date }</test>
```

2. Performance Guidelines

This section surveys the most important categories of expressions: Path expressions and text search.

2.1. Text search

Main advice: avoid using the function `contains()` if possible.

The `contains()` function is used to search *any* string. Using `contains` on a document or an element node means that the text contents of the node has to be "flattened" first (in other words, all the pieces of text contained anywhere inside the node have to be concatenated) before performing a linear text search. This can be extremely slow on a large document or collection of documents.

Recommended practices:

- Use full-text functions/expressions when possible. Instead of searching *any* string, you generally want to look for *words*. The full-text functions rely on indexes and are very efficient.
- If you definitely need to use `contains()` — you look for specific characters — try to reduce the domain where the string is searched. For example instead of `//CHAPTER[contains(. 'x^2')]` that searches for 'x^2' in the whole CHAPTER element, you would use `//CHAPTER[contains(./FORMULA, 'x^2')]` because you know the searched string can appear only inside a FORMULA element contained within the chapter.
- To search for a full-text expression wherever inside documents, use something like:

```
/*[ . ftcontains full_text_expression ]
```

But by all means not `//*[. ftcontains ...]` with a double-slash. This would be utterly inefficient and can even end up with a `OutOfMemory` exception. In the same way avoid something like `/elem/*[. ftcontains ...]` or `/elem//*[. ftcontains ...]`

2.2. Path Expressions

What is a Path Expression?

Path Expressions are XQuery/XPath expressions that use the `'/'` separator and return a sequence of nodes. They start from a root and produce nodes through one or several *steps*. Returned nodes appear only once and are in *document order*. Examples:

```
collection("...")/test/agent[ name = "John" ]

$t/name
```

A *relative Path* has no explicit root like `collection()` or `doc()` or variable name. It starts from the *context node*, often noted by `'.'` (single dot). The context node, as the name says, is defined by the context, either the system initial conditions, or if inside a predicate, the node to which the predicate applies like in `//item[./name = 'John']` where `'.'` points out the `'item'` current element.

A special case is a single *step* like `"CHAPTER"` or `node()`, where the slash operator does not appear but which is equivalent to `./CHAPTER` or `./node()` respectively.

Qizx generally does a good job with Path Expressions. It detects the parts of a path expression that can be optimized using indexes, compiles this parts into a fast-executing query, and evaluates the (possible) non-indexable remainder of the expression as a filter on the indexed query.

2.2.1. Indexable features of Path expressions

- All XML elements are indexed, so using for example `//CHAPTER` on a large collection is very efficient (no need to scan the entire collection).

This also applies to leaf nodes like `comment()`, `processing-instruction()` and `text()`.

- Element with simple contents matching a value.

For example in the predicate `[agent="John"]`.

The match can be of several kinds:

- simple equality: `= eq`
- order comparison: `< <= > >= lt le gt ge`
- pattern matching functions on text `fn:matches()`, `x:like()` and `x:unlike()`.
- Note that the non-equal operator `!=` or `ne` cannot be indexed properly.

The value of the element can be indexed in different types: string, number or date. So the test can involve numeric or date/dateTime values. See the chapter Configuring the indexing process [49] for more details about data conversions.

Notice that only *simple* element contents are indexed: `<operator>Jo
hn</operator>` would not be matched by `operator = "John"`.

Examples of predicates that use indexes in a path expression:

```
[id = "id234"]

[./date > xs:date("2003-01-01")]
```

```
[./weight > 10.5]
[x:like(name, "Al%")]
[matches(name, "Al[a-z]+")]
```

- Attributes matching a given value: similar to Element with simple contents.

Examples:

```
test[ @id = "id234" ]
test[ @date > xs:date("2003-01-01") ]
test[ @width > 10 and @width < 100 ]
test[ x:like(@name, "Al%") ]
```

Note

inequality comparisons ($>$ $>=$ $<$ $<=$ `gt` `ge` `lt` `le`) can take significantly more time than equality.

Note

A range comparison like `@width > 10` and `@width < 100` is not recognized as such, it is preferable to use the `x:in-range` function which is likely to be more efficient.

Note

A predicate like `x:like(., pattern)` cannot be optimized if the first argument is `'.'` (current element). But this use is unlikely.

- Full-text predicates:

```
//SPEECH[ . ftcontains "romeo juliet" all words ]
//SPEECH[ . ftcontains "to be or not to be" ]
```

See the Full-text extensions [106] for more information.

- A combination of indexable steps using the *axes* `child::`, `descendant::` and `descendant-or-self::`, or the abbreviations `'/'` and `'//'`.

For example `collection("/tests")/test[agent = "John"]` is fully indexed thus does not require to actually access the documents to be executed.

Note that `descendant` is as efficient as `child`, so specifying intermediate steps in a path will not make the query faster (rather the opposite!).

Examples:

```
$root/x[@x = 1]//y/z[@y <= 2]
$root/X//Z[ ./agent = "John" ]
$root(...)//X[ creation/@date > xs:date("2003-01-01")]/Y[props/weight > 10]
$root//test[ x:like(operator[@level > 5], "Al%") ]
```

Note

Here the expression `$root` stands for any expression that can be used as the root of a path-expression, such as `collection()` or `doc()`.

- A wildcard element name like in `child::*` can be optimized, but only if it is followed by an indexable step:

```
$root/*[@x = 1]
$root/*/operator
```

Therefore the following queries are not indexable:

```
$root/*/ *
$root// *
```

- An explicit path like `/elem1/elem2/elem3` is *not* more efficient than `//elem3`. In fact it can be slightly less efficient.

Similarly, it is not useful to avoid using `//` by writing something like `/*/ */elem3`: the expression `//elem3` is quite as fast.

- The `and` connector in predicates is properly optimized.

Limitation

A range test like `[10 < @width and @width < 100]` is currently not recognized as such, so it will evaluate much more slowly than if it were properly optimized. Therefore it is highly recommended to use the extension function `x:in-range($item, $lower-bound, $upper-bound)`. In this example: `[x:in-range(@width, 10, 100)]`.

Notice that the predicate `[10 < child and child < 100]` is not strictly equivalent to `[x:in-range(child, 10, 100)]` when there are several children `child` elements, so it cannot in principle be replaced automatically.

- The `or` connector in predicates is also optimized.
- A Path Expression used as a predicate is optimized. For example here is a query for a `device` element that contains *at least* one `fault` element at any depth:

```
$root/device[.//fault]
```

- The `not()` and `empty()` functions used in predicates are now optimized (as of version 3.0), when their argument can be indexed. Examples:

```
$root/device[ not(empty(.//fault)) ]
$root/device[ empty(fault) ]
```

- Similarly, predicates comparing `count()` on a sub-path are optimized (as of version 3.0):

```
$root/device[ count(.//fault) >= 3 ]
$root/device[ count(.//fault) = 0 ]      (: similar to empty() :)
```

2.2.2. Inefficient functions or expressions

Many language features that cannot be compiled to use indexes. Qizx tries to use indexes as much as possible, and leaves the non-indexable features to the plain XQuery interpreter.

Non-indexable features:

- In general, any expression, used as a predicate, which is not mentioned above is non-indexable.
- Predicates containing `position()` or `last()`, explicitly or implicitly, like in `child[2]` which is a short form for `child[position() = 2]`.

Since the semantics of these functions are dependent on the evaluation context, it is nearly impossible to index their values.

Function `last()` can be a performance killer. Use with care.

- Axes `ancestor::`, `ancestor-or-self::`, `parent::` or `'..'`, `preceding::`, `preceding-sibling::`, `following::`, `following-sibling::`.
- Node tests like `node()` or `prefix:*`.
- As suggested above, the `'*` node test (meaning any element) cannot always be optimized. It is preferable to avoid using this wildcard when possible.

2.3. Planned enhancements

Expressions not currently optimized but which are likely to be optimized in next versions:

- Recognition of range test like `10 < @width` and `@width < 100`.
- Quantified expressions `some...in...satisfies...` and `every...in...satisfies...` used as predicate or where clause.
- Predicates which are implicitly a join, like:

```
for $t in collection("/invoices")/invoice,  
    $c in collection("/clients")/client[ @id = $t/client-id ]  
return ...
```

This is equivalent to the following query, which is more obviously an equi-join:

```
for $t in collection("/invoices")/invoice,  
    $c in collection("/clients")/client  
    where $c/@id = $t/client-id  
return ...
```

Part IV. Reference

Chapter 12. General XQuery extension functions

These general purpose functions belong to the namespace denoted by the predefined "x:" prefix. The x: prefix refers to namespace "com.qizx.functions.ext".

1. Serialization

1.1. Serialization to XML, HTML, XHTML, plain text

Serialization — the process of converting XML nodes into a stream of characters — is defined in XQuery 1.0 Specifications, however there is no standard function for performing serialization.

x:serialize can output a document or a node into XML, HTML, XHTML or plain text, to a file or to the default output stream.

```
x:serialize( $node as node(), $options as element(option) )
as xs:string?
```

Description: Serializes the element and all its content into text. The output can be a file (see options below).

Parameter *\$tree*: a XML tree to be serialized to text.

Parameter *\$options*: an element bearing options in the form of attributes: see below.

Returned value: The path of the output file if specified, otherwise the serialized result.

The options argument (which may be absent) has the form of an element of name "options" whose attributes are used to specify different options. For example:

```
x:serialize( $doc,
             <options output="out\doc.xml"
                   encoding="ISO-8859-1" indent="yes"/> )
```

This mechanism is similar to XSLT's xsl:output specification and is very convenient since the options can be computed or extracted from a XML document.

Table 12.1. Implemented serialization options

| option name | values | description |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| method | XML (default) XHTML, HTML, or TEXT | output method |
| output / file | a file path | output file. If this option is not specified, the generated text is returned as a string. |
| version | default "1.0" | version generated in the XML declaration. No validity check. |
| standalone | "yes" or "no". | No check is performed. |
| encoding | must be the name of an encoding supported by the JRE. | The name supplied is generated in the XML declaration. If different than UTF-8, it forces the output of the XML declaration. |
| indent | "yes" or "no" (default "no"). | output indented. |
| indent-value (<i>extension</i>) | integer value | specifies the number of space characters used for indentation. |
| omit-xml-declaration | "yes" or "no" (default "no"). | controls the output of a XML declaration. |
| include-content-type | "yes" or "no" (default "no"). | for XHTML and HTML methods, if the value is "yes", a META element specifying the content type is added at the beginning of element HEAD. |
| escape-uri-attributes | "yes" or "no" (default "yes"). | for XHTML and HTML methods, escapes <i>URI attributes</i> (i.e specific HTML attributes whose value is an URI). |
| doctype-public | the public ID in the DOCTYPE declaration. | Triggers the output of the DOCTYPE declaration. Must be used together with the <code>doctype-system</code> option. |
| doctype-system | the system ID in the DOCTYPE declaration. | Triggers the output of the DOCTYPE declaration. |
| auto-dtd (<i>extension</i>) | "yes" or "no" (default "yes"). | <p>If the node is a document node and if this document has DTD information, then output a DOCTYPE declaration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Document stored in an XML Library may have properties storing this information (dtd-system-id and dtd-public-id) initially set by import. • a parsed document gets DTD information from the XML parser. • a constructed node has no DTD information. |

1.2. JSON Serialization

This function transforms an XML tree representing JSON data into JSON format.

The XML JSON tree is typically built by the `x:content-parse` function but can also be built by XQuery constructor.

In future versions supporting XQuery 3.0 Maps and Arrays, this function will also be able to serialize such data into JSON format.

```
x:serialize-json( $json-data as item(), $options as element(option) )
as xs:string?
```

Description: Serializes the element and all its content into JSON format. The output can be a file (see options below) or a string.

Parameter *\$tree*: a XML tree representing JSON data to be serialized. This tree must conform with the JSON schema used by Qizx (see below).

Parameter *\$options*: an element bearing options in the form of attributes: see below.

Returned value: The path of the output file if specified, otherwise the serialized result.

The options argument (which may be absent) has the form of an element of name "options" whose attributes are used to specify different options. For example:

```
x:serialize-json( $doc, <options file="json.xml" /> )
```

with \$doc holding a XML document representing JSON data in the Qizx/JSON representation:

```
<?xml version='1.0'?>
<map xmlns="com.qizx.json">
  <pair name="a">
    <number>1.0</number>
  </pair>
  <pair name="b">
    <array>
      <boolean>true</boolean>
      <string>str</string>
      <map/>
    </array>
  </pair>
  <pair name="nothing">
    <null/>
  </pair>
</map>
```

then the file json.xml will contain:

```
{ "a": 1.0, "b": [ true, "str", { } ], "nothing": null }
```

Table 12.2. Implemented JSON serialization options

| option name | values | description |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---|
| method | XML (default) XHTML, HTML, or TEXT | output method |
| output / file | a file path | output file. If this option is not specified, the generated text is returned as a string. |
| indent | integer value | specifies the number of space characters used for indentation. |

2. Parsing

2.1. XML Parsing

```
function x:parse($xml-text)
  as node()?
```

Parses a string representing an XML document and returns a node built from that parsing. This can be useful for converting to a node a string from any origin.

Note that function `x:eval` could be used too (and it is more powerful, since any kind of node can be built with it), but there are some syntax differences: for example in `x:eval`, the curly braces `{` and `}` have to be escaped by duplicating them.

Parameter `$xml-text`: A well-formed XML document as a string.

Returned value: A node of the Data Model if the string could be correctly parsed; the empty sequence if the argument was the empty sequence. An error is raised if there is a parsing error.

2.2. Semi-structured Content Parsing

From version 4.2, Qizx offers a generic mechanism to plug *Content Importers*, i.e parsers of "semi-structured data", i.e data that is not XML, mais can easily transformed into XML representation, and then stored and manipulated in an XML database such as Qizx.

For example:

- various dialects of HTML can be transformed into XML. The resulting XML can be serialized back into HTML using the `x:serialize` function above.
- JSON can be mapped into XML: Qizx offers a built-in facility for parsing JSON data, using a specific schema for its XML representation.
- Parsers for other formats are planned after version 4.2: Mime Mail (RFC822), CSV, and probably some office formats like RTF.

```
function x:parse-content($string, $format-name [, $options])
  as node()?
```

,

```
function x:content-parse($string, $format-name [, $options])
  as node()?
```

Parses a string representing of some semi-structured data in the format specified by its name `$format` and returns a node built from that parsing.

Note: `content-parse` is the old name for `parse-content` and will be deprecated.

Parameter `$string`: A well-formed XML document as a string.

Parameter `$format-name`: A string naming the Content Importer. For example "html", "json". The recognized names are described for each Content Importer.

Parameter `$options`: An XML node with an attribute for each option. For example `<options namespaces="true"/>`

Returned value: A node of the Data Model if the string could be correctly parsed; the empty sequence if the argument was the empty sequence. An error is raised if there is a parsing error.

```
function x:parse-url-content($url, $format-name [, $options])
  as node()?
```

Parses semi-structured data located at *\$url*, in the format specified by *\$format*, and returns a node built from that parsing.

Parameter *\$url*: A well-formed URL. Supported URL protocols currently are `http:` and `file:` (by default).

Parameter *\$format-name*: A string naming the Content Importer. For example `"html"`, `"json"`. The recognized names are described for each Content Importer.

Parameter *\$options*: An XML node with an attribute for each option. For example `<options namespaces="true"/>`

Returned value: A node of the Data Model if the string could be correctly parsed; the empty sequence if the argument was the empty sequence. An error is raised if there is a parsing error.

2.2.1. JSON parser

format argument:

for invoking the JSON parser, the value of the *\$format-name* argument is `"json"` or `"text/json"`.

Options

No options available to date.

Generated XML

Example:

```
x:content-parse('{ "a" : 1, b:[true, "str", {}], nothing:null}',
               "json")
```

Produces

```
<?xml version='1.0'?>
<map xmlns="com.qizx.json">
  <pair name="a">
    <number>1.0</number>
  </pair>
  <pair name="b">
    <array>
      <boolean>true</boolean>
      <string>str</string>
      <map/>
    </array>
  </pair>
  <pair name="nothing">
    <null/>
  </pair>
</map>
```

Schema:

- A JSON map is represented by a `map` element with as many children `pair` elements as there are key-value pairs in the map.
- A pair element has an attribute name for the value of the key. Its child element represents the value.
- A JSON array is represented by a `array` element with as many children elements as there are array items.
- JSON values are trivially represented as elements `boolean`, `number`, `string`.
- A JSON null value is represented by the empty element `null`.
- All elements use the namespace `"com.qizx.json"`.

2.2.2. HTML parser

HTML parsing is performed by the TagSoup parser, allowing parsing "as it is found in the wild", i.e possibly malformed.

format argument:

for invoking the HTML parser, the value of the \$format-name argument is "html" or "text/html".

Options

Recognizable options are either TagSoup option, or a short name for SAX features.

TagSoup options:

- "ignore-bogons": A value of "true" indicates that the parser will ignore unknown elements.
- "bogons-empty ": A value of "true" indicates that the parser will give unknown elements a content model of EMPTY; a value of "false", a content model of ANY.
- "root-bogons" : A value of "true" indicates that the parser will allow unknown elements to be the root of the output document.
- "default-attributes": A value of "true" indicates that the parser will return default attribute values for missing attributes that have default values.
- "translate-colons: A value of "true" indicates that the parser will translate colons into underscores in names.
- "restart-elements": A value of "true" indicates that the parser will attempt to restart the restartable elements.
- "ignorable-whitespace": A value of "true" indicates that the parser will transmit whitespace in element-only content via the SAX ignorableWhitespace callback. Normally this is not done, because HTML is an SGML application and SGML suppresses such whitespace.
- "cdata-elements": A value of "true" indicates that the parser will process the script and style elements (or any elements with type='cdata' in the TSSL schema) as SGML CDATA elements (that is, no markup is recognized except the matching end-tag).

SAX features:

Short names are used: for example "namespaces" is a short name for "http://xml.org/sax/features/namespaces".

- "namespaces"
- "namespace-prefixes"
- "external-general-entities"
- "external-parameter-entities"
- etc... see the documentation of TagSoup.

2.2.3. HTML5 parser

HTML5 parsing is performed by the parser by Henri Sivonen and Mozilla Foundation (c) 2007-2010.

format argument:

for invoking the HTML parser, the value of the \$format-name argument is "html5" or "text/html5".

Options

In addition to SAX features (short names), recognizable options are:

- "unicode-normalization-checking"

- "html4-mode-compatible-with-xhtml1-schemata"
- "mapping-lang-to-xml-lang"
- "scripting-enabled"

3. XSL Transformation

The `x:transform` function invokes a XSLT style-sheet on a node and can retrieve the results of the transformation as a tree, or let the style-sheet output the results.

This is a useful feature when one wants to transform a document (for example extracted from the XML Libraries) or a computed fragment of XML into different output formats like HTML, XSL-FO etc.

This example generates the transformed document `$doc` into a file `out\doc.xml`:

```
x:transform( $doc, "ssheet1.xsl",  
            <parameters param1="one" param2="two"/>,  
            <options output-file="out\doc.xml" indent="yes"/> )
```

The next example returns a new document tree. Suppose we have this very simple stylesheet which renames the element "doc" into "newdoc":

```
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"  
               version="1.0" >  
  <xsl:template match="doc">  
    <newdoc><xsl:apply-templates/></newdoc>  
  </xsl:template>  
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

The following XQuery expression:

```
x:transform( <doc>text</doc>, "ssheet1.xsl", <parameters/> )
```

returns:

```
<newdoc>text</newdoc>
```

```
x:transform( $source as node(),  
            $stylesheet-URI as xs:string,  
            $xslt-parameters as element(parameters)  
            [, $options as element(options)] )  
as node()?
```

Transforms the source tree through a XSLT stylesheet. If no output file is explicitly specified in the options, the function returns a new tree.

Parameter *\$source*: a XML tree to be transformed. It does not need to be a complete document.

Parameter *\$stylesheet-URI*: the URI of a XSLT stylesheet. Stylesheets are cached and reused for consecutive transformations.

Parameter *\$xslt-parameters*: an element holding parameter values to pass to the XSLT engine. The parameters are specified in the form of attributes. The name of an attribute matches the name of a `xsl:param` declaration in the stylesheet (namespaces can be used). The value of the attribute is passed to the XSLT transformer.

Parameter *\$options*: [optional argument] an element holding options in the form of attributes: see below.

Returned value: if the path of an output file is not specified in the options, the function returns a new document tree which is the result of the transformation of the source tree. Otherwise, it returns the empty sequence.

Table 12.3. XSLT transform options

| option name | values | description |
|--|------------------------|---|
| output-file | An absolute file path. | Output file. If this option is not specified, the generated tree is returned by the function, otherwise the function returns an empty sequence. |
| <i>XSLT output properties</i> (instruction <code>xsl:output</code>): version, standalone, encoding, indent, omit-xml-declaration etc. | | These options are used by the style-sheet for outputting the transformed document. They are ignored if no output-file option is specified. |
| Specific options of the XSLT engine (Saxon or default XSLT engine) | | An invalid option may cause an error. |

About the efficiency of the connection with XSLT

The connection with an XSLT engine uses generic JAXP interfaces, and thus must copy XML trees passed in both directions. This is not as efficient as it could be and can even cause memory problems if the size of processed documents is larger than a few dozen megabytes, depending on the available memory size.

4. Dynamic evaluation

The following functions allow dynamically compiling and executing XQuery expressions.

```
function x:eval( $expression as xs:string )
as xs:any
```

Compiles and evaluates a simple expression provided as a string.

The expression is executed in the context of the current query: it can use global variables, functions and namespaces of the current static context. It can also use the current item '.' if defined in the evaluation context.

However there is no access to the local context (for example if `x:eval` is invoked inside a function, the arguments or the local variables of the function are not visible.)

Parameter *\$expression*: a simple expression (cannot contain prologue declarations).

Returned value: evaluated value of the expression.

Example:

```
declare variable $x := 1;
declare function local:fun($p as xs:integer) { $p * 2 };

let $expr := "1 + $x, local:fun(3)"
return x:eval($expr)
```

This should return the sequence (2, 6).

5. Query extensions

5.1. Estimated count and pagination

The following functions can be used to quickly estimate the count of *documents* returned by a query, when an exact count of all results would be too long to compute. They are designed to work on tens of millions of documents.

The estimated count provided by these functions is **valid under the following conditions**:

- There is zero or one result ("hit") of the query per document. The functions count *documents*, not nodes.
- The query is applied to an homogeneous domain (a collection, typically): that is, each document in the domain has a chance to match the query (or in other terms, the domain does not contain documents that cannot match the query, and would only distort the count estimation).

Examples: assume collection /Products (the domain) contains only documents whose main node is 'Product'.

The estimated count in the following example would be the size of collection('/Products'):

```
x:count-estimate(collection('/Products')//Product)
```

In the following example the function looks at the first result items and estimates the total number by extrapolation: this would be a fraction of the size of the domain represented by collection('/Products'). The accuracy can be controlled by an optional parameter (see below):

```
x:count-estimate(collection('/Products')//Product [ price > 10 ])
```

Functions:

```
function x:count-estimate( $query [, $min-count as xs:integer ] )
  as xs:boolean
```

Returns an estimated count of documents matching the query.

Parameter *\$query*: any query that matches one node per document at most. Should be an expression, which is evaluated within the x:count-estimate function. Passing an already evaluated sequence brings no profit.

Parameter *\$min-count*: Optional (default value is 200). Controls the accuracy of the count estimation. This is the number of result items enumerated before doing the estimation. The estimated count is then obtained by comparing the current position in the search domain to the size of the domain, and extrapolating. A larger \$min-count gives a better accuracy, but can lead to slower execution.

Returned value: an integer item. If smaller than \$min-count, this value represents the exact count. Otherwise the value is strongly rounded to provide a precision of about 10% (for example 11000 instead of 10653).

```
function x:paged-query( $page-start as xs:integer, $page-size as xs:integer, $query [, $min-count as xs:i
  as xs:boolean
```

Similar to x:count-estimate() but in addition returns a "page" of result items.

This function could be implemented with x:count-estimate() and subsequence(\$query, \$page-start, \$page-size), but it combines the two operations in a slightly more efficient way.

Parameter *\$query*: any query that matches one node per document at most. This expression is in fact a function (or "lambda expression") passed to the x:paged-query function itself. Passing an expression already evaluated (e.g using a variable) would bring no profit.

Parameter *\$page-start*: The desired start position in the result sequence.

Parameter *\$page-size*: The desired number of result items.

Parameter *\$min-count*: Optional (default value is 200). Controls the accuracy of the count estimation. This is the number of result items enumerated before doing the estimation. The estimated count is then obtained by comparing the current position in the search domain to the size of the domain, and extrapolating. A larger \$min-count gives a better accuracy, but can lead to slower execution.

Returned value: A sequence made of: first an integer item which is the estimated count, exactly like in x:count-estimate(), then the items of the page.

5.2. Pattern-matching

The following functions match the string-value of nodes (elements and attributes) with a pattern.

Example 1: this expression returns true if the value of the attribute `@lang` matches the SQL-style pattern:

```
x:like( "en%", $node/@lang )
```

Example 2: this expression returns true if the content of the element 'NAME' matches the pattern:

```
$p/NAME[ x:like( "Theo%" ) ]
```

```
function x:like( $pattern as xs:string [, $context-nodes as node()* ] )
  as xs:boolean
```

Returns true if the pattern matches the string-value of at least one node in the node sequence argument.

Parameter *\$pattern*: a SQL-style pattern: the wildcard `'_'` matches any single character, the wildcard `'%'` matches any sequence of characters.

Parameter *\$context-nodes*: optional sequence of nodes. The function checks sequentially the string-value of each node against the pattern. If absent, the argument default to `'.'`, the current item. This makes sense inside a predicate, like in the example 2 above.

Returned value: a boolean.

```
function x:ulike( $pattern as xs:string [, $context-nodes as node()* ] )
  as xs:boolean
```

This function is very similar to `x:like`, except that the pattern has syntax à la Unix ("glob pattern"). The character `'?'` is used instead of `'_'` (single character match), and `'*'` instead of `'%'` (multi-character match).

Note: these functions — as well as the standard `fn:matches` function, and the full-text functions — are automatically recognized by the query optimizer which uses library indexes to boost their execution whenever possible.

5.3. Range testing

This function allows testing if a item belongs to a range, in a optimized way.

This function is used typically to optimize a predicate in a Library query, for example

```
//element[ x:in-range(@weight, 1, 10) ]
```

which is equivalent to

```
//element[ @weight >= 1 and @weight <= 10 ]
```

The reason for this function is that the query optimizer is not able to detect such a double test in all situations. The function could become useless in later versions of Qizx, after improvement of the query optimizer.

```
function x:in-range( $value, $low-bound as item(), $high-bound as item() )
  as xs:boolean

function x:in-range( $value, $low-bound as item(), $high-bound as item(),
                    $low-included as xs:boolean,
                    $high-included as xs:boolean )
  as xs:boolean
```

Returns true if at least one item from the sequence *\$value* belongs to the range defined by other parameters.

Parameter *\$value*: Any sequence of items. Items must be comparable to the bounds, otherwise a type error is raised.

Parameters *\$low-bound*, *\$high-bound*: Lower and upper bounds of the range. They must be of compatible types.

Parameters *\$low-included*: If *\$low-included* is equal to `true()`, the comparison used is *\$low-bound* `<=` *\$value*, otherwise *\$low-bound* `<` *\$value*. If absent, `<=` is assumed.

Parameters *\$high-included*: If *\$high-included* is equal to `true()`, the comparison used is *\$value* `<=` *\$high-bound*, otherwise *\$value* `<` *\$high-bound*. If absent, `<=` is assumed.

Returned value: True if at least one item from the sequence *\$value* belongs to the range defined by *\$low-bound*, *\$high-bound*.

6. Date and Time

6.1. Differences with W3C specifications

Qizx is compliant with the W3C Recommendation. The only differences at present are extensions of the cast operation: Qizx can directly cast date, time, dateTime and durations to and from double values representing seconds, and keeps the extended "constructors" that build date, dateTime, etc, from numeric components like days, hours, minutes, etc.

6.2. Cast Extensions

In order to make computations easier, Qizx can:

- Cast `xdt:yearMonthDuration` to numeric values: this yields the number of months. The following expression returns 13:

```
xdt:yearMonthDuration("P1Y1M") cast as xs:integer
```

- Conversely, cast numeric value representing months to `xdt:yearMonthDuration`. The following expression holds true:

```
xdt:yearMonthDuration(13) = xdt:yearMonthDuration("P1Y1M")
```

- Cast `xdt:daytimeDuration` to double: this yields the number of seconds. The following expression returns 7201:

```
xdt:dayTimeDuration("PT2H1S") cast as xs:double
```

- Conversely, cast a numeric value representing seconds to `xdt:daytimeDuration`.
- Cast `xs:dateTime` to double. This returns the number of seconds elapsed since "the Epoch", i.e. 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z. If the timezone is not specified, it is considered to be UTC (GMT).
- Conversely, cast a numeric value representing seconds from the origin to a dateTime with GMT timezone.
- cast from/to the `xs:date` type in a similar way (like a dateTime with time equal to 00:00:00).

```
xdt:date("1970-01-02") cast as xs:double = 86400
```

- cast from/to the `xs:time` type in a similar way (seconds from 00:00:00).

```
xdt:time("01:00:00") cast as xs:double = 3600
```

6.3. Additional constructors

These constructors allow date, time, dateTime objects to be built from numeric components (this is quite useful in practice).

```
function xs:date( $year as xs:integer,
                  $month as xs:integer,
                  $day as xs:integer )
as xs:date
```

Builds a `xs:date` from a year, a month, and a day in integer form. The implicit timezone is used.

For example `xs:date(1999, 12, 31)` returns the same value as `xs:date("1999-12-31")`.

```
function xs:time( $hour as xs:integer,
                  $minute as xs:integer,
                  $second as xs:double )
as xs:time
```

Builds a `xs:time` from an hour, a minute as integer, and seconds as double. The implicit timezone is used.

```
function xs:dateTime( $year as xs:integer, $month as xs:integer, $day as xs:integer,
                      $hour as xs:integer, $minute as xs:integer, $second as xs:double
                      [, $timezone as xs:double] )
as xs:dateTime
```

Builds a `xs:dateTime` from the six components that constitute date and time.

A timezone can be specified: it is expressed as a signed number of hours (ranging from -14 to 14), otherwise the implicit timezone is used.

6.4. Additional accessors

These functions are kept for compatibility. They are slightly different than the standard functions:

- they accept several date/time and durations types for the argument (so for example we have `get-minutes` instead of `get-minutes-from-time`, `get-minutes-from-dateTime` etc.),
- but they do not accept `untypedAtomic` (node contents): such an argument should be cast to the proper type before being used. So the standard function might be as convenient here.

```
function get-seconds( $moment )
as xs:double?
```

Returns the "second" component from a `xs:time`, `xs:dateTime`, and `xs:duration`.

Can replace `fn:seconds-from-dateTime`, `fn:seconds-from-time`, `fn:seconds-from-duration`, except that the returned type is double instead of decimal, and an argument of type `xdt:untypedAtomic` is not valid.

```
function get-all-seconds( $duration )
as xs:double?
```

Returns the total number of seconds from a `xs:duration`. This does not take into account months and years, as explained above.

For example `get-all-seconds(xs:duration("PLYTH"))` returns 3600.

```
function get-minutes( $moment )  
  as xs:integer?
```

Returns the "minute" component from a `xs:time`, `xs:dateTime`, and `xs:duration`.

```
function get-hours( $moment )  
  as xs:integer?
```

Returns the "hour" component from a `xs:time`, `xs:dateTime`, and `xs:duration`.

```
function get-days( $moment )  
  as xs:integer?
```

Returns the "day" component from a `xs:date`, `xs:dateTime`, `xs:day`, `xs:monthDay` and `xs:duration`.

```
function get-months( $moment )  
  as xs:integer?
```

Returns the "month" component from a `xs:date`, `xs:dateTime`, `xs:yearMonth`, `xs:month`, `xs:monthDay` and `xs:duration`.

```
function get-years( $moment )  
  as xs:integer?
```

Returns the "year" component from a `xs:date`, `xs:dateTime`, `xs:year`, `xs:yearMonth` and `xs:duration`.

```
function get-timezone( $moment )  
  as xs:duration?
```

Returns the "timezone" component from any date/time type and `xs:duration`.

The returned value is like `timezone-from-*` except that the returned type is `xs:duration`, not `xdtd:dayTimeDuration`.

7. Error handling

Early versions of XQuery had no mechanism to handle run-time errors. Qizx introduced its own try/catch since the very first version.

Qizx now supports the standard try/catch defined in XQuery 3.0.

For the record, the try/catch construct provided by early versions of Qizx (still supported) is documented here:

```
try { expr } catch($error) { fallback-expr }
```

The try/catch extended language construct first evaluates the body *expr*. If no error occurs, then the result of the try/catch is the return value of this expression.

If an error occurs, the local variable *\$error* receives a string value which is the error message, and *fallback-expr* is evaluated (with possible access to the error message). The resulting value of the try/catch is in this case the value of this fallback expression. An error in the evaluation of the fallback-expression is not caught.

The type of this expression is the type that encompasses the types of both arguments.

Important

The body (first expression) is guaranteed to be evaluated completely before exiting the try/catch - unless an error occurs. In other terms, lazy evaluation, which is used in most Qizx expressions, does not apply here.

This is specially important when functions with side-effects are called in the body. If such functions generate errors, these errors are caught by the try/catch, as one can expect. Otherwise lazy evaluation could produce strange effects.

Example: tries to open a document, returns an element `error` with an attribute `msg` containing the error message if the document cannot be opened.

```
try {  
  doc("unreachable.xml")  
}  
catch($err) {  
  <error msg="{ $err }" />  
}
```

Chapter 13. Full-text XQuery extension functions

Starting from version 3.0, Qizx implements the standard XQuery Full-Text from the W3C (abbreviated XQFT hereafter).

Please see chapter Standard Full-Text [41] for more information about standard full-text support. That chapter contains a section [44] explaining how to migrate your Qizx 2.2 applications from the former full-text functionalities.

This current chapter introduces new full-text extension functions from version 3.1:

- **A simplified search function** that uses a simpler and more usual query syntax than the XQuery Full-Text standard.

Note: it is actually similar to the former full-text function (in Qizx 2.2 and before), but beware that the syntax is somewhat different.

- **Utility functions** for highlighting full-text terms, generating summary snippets, looking up indexes and finding spell-checking suggestions.

1. Simplified full-text search

The justification for a simplified full-text search facility is the following:

- A standard XQFT query is not an object than can be manipulated by an XQuery script. This makes it more difficult for an XQuery application to synthesize a full-text query and then execute it, unless one resorts to a dynamic evaluation function like Qizx `x:eval()` [?].
- The standard XQuery Full-Text from the W3C is not yet a completely stable specification (in July 2009, it reached the stage of *Candidate Recommendation*, and it can take up to one year before it becomes a definitive standard).
- The standard W3C full-text syntax is a bit complex and unusual, even for advanced users (those users who would otherwise have no difficulty with a query like: `title:product +"beta quality" -alpha`).

1.1. Definition of the simple full-text syntax

This syntax is very simple and resembles the one found in most full-text engines. Notice that there is no notion of Fields, since XQuery itself provides all the means of searching specific parts of XML documents.

| Search Capability | Examples | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Simple word (without quotes) | Hello | Tokenized according to the language and configuration. Note that a composed word like <i>never-ending</i> can actually be tokenized into 2 words, equivalent to phrase "never ending". |
| Wildcard | ?ello *ell* | Can be used in place of a simple word inside a phrase. |
| Phrase (single or double quotes) | "Hello world" 'Hello, world!' | Tokenized according to the language and configuration. |

| Search Capability | Examples | Remarks |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Phrase with proximity | "hello world"~3 | Same meaning as in "window 3 words" of the standard syntax: matches "hello new world", but not "hello brand new world". |
| Required term | +world +'Hello world' | Acts like a ftand, while plain terms act like a ftor. |
| Negated term | -hello -"old world" | Such terms must not be found in the searched document or fragment. |
| Juxtaposition | hello "brave new world" +me -you | Terms without + are ORed. Terms with + are ANDed. The example on the left is equivalent to: "me" ftand ("hello" ftor "brave new world") ftand ftnot "you" |

1.2. Search function

```
function ft:contains ($query, [$options])
```

```
function ft:contains ($query, $context, $options)
```

returns true if the search context matches the full-text query.

Note: this function is similar to the former ft:contains function of Qizx up to version 2.2, but beware that the query syntax is not quite the same.

This function is typically used as a *predicate* in a *Path Expression*. Examples:

```
//SPEECH[ ft:contains("+romeo +juliet") ],  
//SPEECH[ ft:contains(" 'to be or not to be' ", LINE, <options/>) ]
```

Returned value: true if the context matches the query, false otherwise.

Parameter \$query: A query using the simple full-text syntax.

Parameter \$context (optional): A node, or sequence of nodes, inside which the full-text expression is searched for. Note: this is the equivalent of a Field in classical full-text engines.

When *context* parameter is not specified, the current context node '.' is used implicitly like in the example above. Note that when the function is called with 2 arguments, the last argument represents the options, not the context.

When *context* parameter is present, it specifies a smaller search domain (in general inside to the current context node) . The 2nd example above finds SPEECH elements which contain at least one LINE element which in turn contains the phrase 'to be or not to be'.

Parameter \$options (optional): An element (conventionally named "options") bearing attributes:

- attribute *case*: value is "sensitive" or "insensitive" (using only first characters, e.g "sens", is allowed)
- attribute *diacritics*: value is "sensitive" or "insensitive"
- attribute *language*: value is a legal language name, used for tokenizing words and phrases, and stemming. This option must precede stemming and thesaurus options if used (see below).

- attribute `stemming`: value is a boolean "true" or "false". Assumes that the application provides a Stemmer implementation (see the Java API documentation).
- attribute `thesaurus`: value is a thesaurus URI. Assumes that the application provides a Thesaurus implementation (see the API documentation).

Example:

```
<options language="fr" diacritics="sensitive"/>
```

2. Other full-text extension functions

```
function ft:score ($sequence, [$length], [$start])
```

returns the sequence sorted by decreasing full-text score. Optionally, the result sequence can be 'sliced' in pages by specifying the first element and the length of a page.

The input sequence is typically a full-text search expression using either `ft:contains()` or the standard operator `'contains text'`.

The purpose of this function is to simplify the use of scoring, but also to make it more efficient than the ``for score ... order by $score descending'` pattern of XQFT standard. Further versions of Qizx could enhance this function to make it even more efficient by allowing fast heuristic scoring strategies.

When `$length` and `$start` are used, this function is an optimized equivalent of:

```
fn:subsequence( for $hit score $score in $sequence
                order by $score descending
                return $hit,
                $start, $length )
```

Example:

```
ft:score( //SPEECH[ ft:contains("hello +world") ], 10 )
```

Returned value: The input sequence ordered by descending score, possibly sliced.

Parameter `$sequence`: A query using the simple full-text syntax (function `ft:contains`), or the standard `'contains text'` operator.

Parameter `$length` (optional): Number of results to be returned. Used for slicing results. If not specified, the value is 10.

Parameter `$start` (optional): rank of the first hit to be returned. Used for slicing results.

```
function ft:highlight ($node, $query, [$options]) as node()
```

Transforms an XML fragment (document or node) by replacing each occurrence of the words of a full-text query by a XML template that contains the word. This is called highlighting because typically it can be used with a formatting language (HTML) to render the word with some styling, using for example CSS.

Words within a `ftnot` clause are not highlighted.

Word occurrences are highlighted individually. For example if the query specifies a phrase, all occurrences of the words of this phrase will be highlighted, whether they belong to an occurrence of the phrase or not.

Example:

```
let $doc := <P>this is some text searched by a query.</P>
return ft:highlight( $doc, "query text", <options word-wrap="B"/> )
```

returns:

```
<P>this is some <B>text</B> searched by a <B>query</B>.</P>
```

Returned value: A copy of the node in which all occurrences of the full-text query words are replaced by the specified pattern.

Parameter *\$node*: an XML fragment (document or node) to be highlighted.

Parameter *\$query*: An expression which is either of:

- The operator `contains text`. Example:

```
ft:highlight($node, . contains text "hello world" any word)
```

Note: the expression must be exactly `'contains text'`, a boolean combination is not allowed. The context part (here `.`) is ignored. Full-text options following `contains text` are taken into account.

- the function `ft:contains()`. The optional *context* argument is ignored. Full-text options are taken into account.

```
ft:highlight($node, ft:contains(" 'hello world' "))
```

Note: in this example, although the query requires a phrase, all individual occurrences of the words 'hello' and 'world' will be highlighted, not the phrase only.

- a string (using the simple full-text syntax). In that case it is not possible to specify options.

```
ft:highlight($node, "hello world")
```

Parameter *\$options* (optional): An element (conventionally named "options") with attributes containing the options. There are two ways of specifying how a word is "highlighted":

The first way uses a simple element bearing an attribute, similar to the SPAN element of HTML with a class attribute:

- attribute *word-wrap*: its value is the name of an element used to wrap the word. Default is "B".
- optional attribute *word-style*: value is the name of an attribute placed on the word-wrapper element. It is not present by default.
- optional attribute *word-pattern*: value is a pattern that is used to give a value to attribute *word-style*. If it contains the character %, this character is replaced by the rank of the word in the query.

Example:

```
let $doc := <P>this is some text searched by a query.</P>
return ft:highlight( $doc, "xquery +text",
    <options word-wrap="SPAN" word-style="class"
        word-pattern="hilite%" /> )
```

produces:

```
<P>this is some <SPAN class="hilite1">text</SPAN>
> returned by a <SPAN class="hilite0">XQuery</SPAN> expression.</P>
```

The second way uses a function called by name (XQuery cannot pass a function as a parameter of another function):

- attribute *word-function*: value is the name of a function that is called for each occurrence of a word to highlight. The value returned must be a Node which replaces the word.

The called function must be compatible with this signature:

```
function($word as xs:string, $word-rank as xs:int, $node as text()):
```

- `$word` receives a string which receives the value of the word
- `$word-rank` is an integer which receives the rank of the word in the query.
- `$node` is the text node that contains the word. This allows to test arbitrarily complex conditions.

Example that highlights a word with bold if it is inside a `TITLE`, otherwise with a `span/class`:

```
declare function local:hilite($word, $word-rank, $node) {
  if ($node/parent::TITLE)
  then <B>{$word}</B>
  else <span class="hilite{$word-rank}">{$word}</span>
}

let $doc := <P>this is some text searched by a query.</P>
return ft:highlight( $doc, . contains text "query text" all words,
  <options word-function="local:hilite"/> )
```

```
function ft:snippet ($node, $query, [$options]) as element()
```

Extracts a representative snippet from a document. words from a full-text query are "highlighted" in the same way as the `ft:highlight` [108] function. This allows getting a result similar to the snippets produced by most major web search engines.

A snippet is an element that contains text fragments and highlighted words.

Example:

```
for $doc in //SPEECH[ ft:contains("hello +world") ]
return ft:snippet($doc)
```

Returned value: An element node containing the snippet.

Parameter `$node`: an XML document or node to be represented.

Parameter `$query`: A string (simple syntax query) or an expression using `contains text`, for example `. contains text "hello world"`.

Parameter `$options (optional)`: An element (conventionally named "options") with attributes.

Options similar to `ft:highlight` [108]:

- attribute `word-wrap`: its value is the name of an element used to wrap the word. Default is "B".
- optional attribute `word-style`: value is the name of an attribute placed on the word-wrapper element. It is not present by default.
- optional attribute `word-pattern`: value is a pattern that is used to give a value to attribute `word-style`. If it contains the character `%`, this character is replaced by the rank of the word in the query.
- attribute `word-function`: value is the name of a function that is called for each occurrence of a word to highlight. The value returned must be a Node which replaces the word.

The called function must be compatible with this signature: `function($word as xs:string, $word-rank as xs:int, $node as text())`:

Specific options:

- attribute `snippet`: its value is the name of an element used to wrap the snippet. Default is "snippet".
- optional attribute `length`: the maximum number of words in the snippet. Default value is 20.

- optional attribute *work-size*: the maximum number of words from start examined to find the best parts of the document. Default value is 500.

```
function ft:word-count($word as xs:string) as xs:integer?
```

returns the total count of occurrences of this word in the current XML Library.

Example:

```
ft:word-count("hamlet") (: counts occurrence of Hamlet, HAMLET etc. :)
```

Parameter \$word: A string containing a single word. Character case and diacritics are not taken into account.

Returned value: An positive integer item, or the null sequence if the word is not found, or if not connected to an XML Library.

```
function ft:word-doc-count($word as xs:string) as xs:integer?
```

returns the total count of documents in the current XML Library that contain at least one occurrence of this word.

Parameter \$word: A string containing a single word. Character case and diacritics are not taken into account.

Returned value: An positive integer item, or the null sequence if the word is not found.

```
function ft:word-lookup([$word-pattern as xs:string?]) as xs:string*
```

returns a list of words indexed in the current XML Library that match the pattern. If no pattern is passed, then all the words indexed in the Library are returned.

Attention: words are sorted ignoring character case and diacritics, and the different forms in which a word occurs are not returned. For example `ft:word-lookup("cafe")` does not return a sequence like `("CAFE", "CAFÉ", "Cafe", "Café", "cafe", "café")` even if these forms occur in the XML Library. This situation is likely to change in later versions, which will optimize case-sensitive and diacritics-sensitive searches, but that will require to change the representation of indexes.

Parameter \$word-pattern: A string containing a wildcard pattern (standard syntax, case and diacritics insensitive). If absent, then all the words indexed in the Library are listed.

Returned value: A sorted list of strings, or the null sequence if the word is not found. Sorting is done ignoring character case and diacritics.

```
function ft:suggest($word as xs:string) as xs:string*
```

returns a list of words that are "close to" the specified word, sorted by increasing distance. The distance used is a simple Levenshtein algorithm, where differences in case or diacritics have a lesser weight than deletion or insertions. The function also tries space insertion (e.g "myword" can yield "my word").

Note: this function is not a spell-checking facility, it can only return words that actually appear in a document of the Library.

Parameter \$word: A string containing a single word. Character case and diacritics are taken into account for distance calculation.

Returned value: A string sequence containing at most 20 suggestions. Best effort is done for returning at least one suggestion.

3. Examples

This section is a short tutorial showing how to use Qizx full-text functionalities.

Query a collection of documents:

The most classical way of doing full-text queries is to look for whole documents matching a full-text expression anywhere in their contents. For example, using standard XQuery Full-Text:

```
/*[ . contains text "printing press" ] (: uses implicit collection :)
```

or the same using the simplified syntax:

```
/*[ ft:contains(" 'printing press' ") ] (: notice the quotes :)
```

The 2 examples above return a sequence of the root elements of the matching documents. If you want to retrieve the Document objects themselves, use `xlib:document()`:

```
for $doc in /*[ . contains text "printing press" ]  
  return xlib:document($doc)
```

"Advanced Search" a la Google™:

The Advanced Search by Google offers the possibility to search for pages that match "all these words", "this exact wording or phrase", "one or more of these words", but not pages that have "any of these unwanted words" (words are specified in form fields).

This is easy to implement with XQFT and Qizx, assuming that you have the field values in 4 variables named `$all`, `$exact`, `$any`, `$unwanted`:

```
/*[ . contains text  
  { $all } all words ftand  
  { $any } any word ftand  
  { $exact } phrase ftand  
  ftnot { $unwanted } any word  
]
```

Note that if all fields are empty, no error is detected but no document is returned.

Find best scoring documents:

The function `ft:score` is designed to make easier to finding best scoring documents and list them in pages. To display the first 10 documents matching a query:

```
ft:score( /*[ . contains text "printing press" ] , 10)
```

To display the following 10 documents by descending score, just increment a variable `$start` (initialized to 0) by 10 and use it as third argument of

```
ft:score( /*[ . contains text "printing press" ] , 10, $start)
```

Display summary snippets of documents:

Popular web search engines display a short abstract of each document showing highlighted terms of the full-text query. The function `ft:snippet` allows to do this easily in Qizx:

```
let $query := "printing press"  
for $doc in /*[ . contains text { $query } ]  
  return ft:snippet($doc, $query)
```

The output of `ft:snippet` and `ft:highlight` functions can be controlled finely (see the reference documentation).

Summary: a simple "Advanced Search"

This query finds the 10 best matching documents, and for each document returns a snippet where the query terms are in bold:

```
for $doc in
  ft:score(/*[ . contains text
    { $all } all words ftand
    { $any } any word ftand
    { $exact } phrase ftand
    ftnot { $unwanted } any word ], 10)
return
  <div><h4>{ xlib:document($doc) }</h4>
    { ft:snippet($doc,
      . contains text { $all } all words ftand
                      { $any } any word ftand
                      { $exact } phrase,
      <options word-wrap="b"/>)
    }</div>
```

Chapter 14. XML Library extension functions

These XQuery functions provide an access to the XML Library API.

They give XQuery applications the capacity to browse Libraries and Collections, get and modify the metadata, create and delete documents.

Administration functions such as creating and deleting Libraries are documented in the next chapter.

Please note the following points:

- objects returned and handled by such functions are in general foreign objects (type `xdt:object`) wrapping objects Document, Collection of the Java API of Qizx.
- Yet they can be used as the origin of a path expression, in the same way as functions `fn:doc` or `fn:collection`. This is an extension of the semantics of Path expressions. For example theses two expressions are equivalent:

```
fn:collection("/shakespeare/comedies")//LINE
xlib:collection("/shakespeare/comedies")//LINE
```

- Functions that modify a XML Library (store-document, set-property, delete) should always be wrapped inside a try/catch construct, as they may generate errors. The try/catch also ensures that operations in a sequence are all performed, and in the specified order. This is otherwise not guaranteed, as XQuery is a functional language whose implementation can typically use rewriting and lazy evaluation techniques. Example:

```
try {
  xlib:delete-member("/foo/bar.xml"),
  xlib:commit()
} catch($err) {
  xlib:rollback(),
  element error { $err }
}
```

Function reference

```
fn:collection ($path as xs:string)
  as node()*
fn:collection ($path-pattern as xs:string, $predicate)
  as node()*
```

This is the standard `collection()` function of XQuery, but with extensions.

Parameter *\$path*: This argument can have several meanings:

- path of a collection inside the current XML Library: all documents within the collection (at any level) are part of the result.

If no such collection can be found, an error is raised.

- It can also be a list of documents paths, separated by commas or semicolons.
 - A normal path (without wildcard characters) is treated as per the function `fn:doc()`. So it can either be part of a XML Library, or be an external document (file or URL) parsed on the fly.
 - If a path contains the wildcard characters `*` or `?`, it is treated as a file pattern and expanded. Attention: wildcard characters are currently accepted only in the file name, not in the path of the parent directory.

For example `collection("/home/data1/*.xml;/home/data2/*.xml")` can be expanded, while `collection("/home/*/*.xml;")` currently cannot be expanded.

All of these documents must be reachable, or an error is raised.

Parameter *\$path-pattern*: The (extended) second form of the function accept a path pattern with wildcard characters `"*"`, `"**"` and `"?"`.

- A document whose path matches the pattern is part of the result.
- If the pattern matches the path of a Collection, then all documents within the collection (at any level) are added to the result.
- If there are not wildcard characters, but the pattern is the path of a Collection, then all documents within the collection (at any level) are part of the result (like in the other form of the function).

The wildcard characters have the following (usual) meaning:

- Question mark `"?"`: matches a single character.
- Star `"*"`: matches any sequence of characters but the slash.

For example the pattern `/a/b/*.xml` matches the document path `/a/b/doc.xml`.

- Double star `"**"`: matches any sequence of characters including the slash.

For example the pattern `**/doc.xml` matches the document path `/a/b/doc.xml`.

Parameter *\$predicate*: This is a logical expression on the properties of Collections and Documents in a XML Library.

Properties can be predefined (like `path` and `nature`) or can be added by function `xlib:set-property` (see below) [118].

Example: this expression returns the document nodes of all documents within the library whose property `'import-date'` is more recent than the value below:

```
collection("/", import-date > xs:date('2006-12-31'))
```

Returned value: a sequence of *document nodes*. An error can be raised in some cases (see above).

```
xlib:collection ($path as xs:string)
as xdt:object[Collection]?
```

Finds a Collection by path.

Parameter *\$path*: path of the collection inside the current XML Library.

Returned value: a Collection handle, or the empty sequence if the collection cannot be found.

Attention, this is not equivalent to `fn:collection`: here a handle to a collection is returned. It is meant for handling metadata properties or locking. However this object can also be used as the origin of a path expression.

```
xlib:parent-collection ($lib-member)
as xdt:object[Collection]?
```

Returns the parent (enclosing) Collection of a Document or a Collection.

Parameter *\$lib-member*: handle of a Collection or a Document, or its path as a string.

Returned value: a Collection handle, or the empty sequence if the object is the root collection.

```
xlib:parent-collection ($node as node())
as xdt:object[Collection]?
```

Returns the parent (enclosing) Collection of a XML node.

Parameter *\$node*: a node of a Document stored in a XML Library.

Returned value: a Collection handle, or the empty sequence if the node does not belong to a document of a XML Library.

```
xlib:document ($path as xs:string)
as xdt:object[Document]?
```

Finds a document by its complete path in the XML Library. Returns a descriptor of the document, which can be used for handling metadata, locking.

Parameter *\$path*: path of the document inside the current XML Library.

Returned value: a Document handle, or the empty sequence if the document cannot be found.

```
xlib:document($collection as xdt:object[Collection], $name as xs:string)
as xdt:object[Document]?
```

Finds a document by its name and its parent collection. Returns a descriptor of the document, which can be used for handling metadata, locking.

Parameter *\$name*: simple name of the document.

Returned value: a Document handle, or the empty sequence if the document cannot be found.

```
xlib:document ($node as node())
as xdt:object[Document]?
```

Finds the XML Document that contains a given node.

Parameter *\$node*: a node of the XQuery Data Model.

Returned value: a Document handle, or the empty sequence if the node does not belong to a XML Document (i.e. a constructed or parsed node).

```
xlib:get-children ($collection as xdt:object)
as xdt:object[LibraryMember]*
```

Returns Library Members (Documents and Collections) directly contained in a collection.

Parameter *\$collection*: handle of a collection.

Returned value: a sequence of documents and collections. So it is possible to write:

```
for $doc in xlib:get-children($collection) return ...
```

```
xlib:query-properties ($path-pattern as xs:string, $predicate)
as xdt:object[LibraryMember]*
```

This function searches for Documents and Collections whose properties satisfy a logical expression (*\$predicate*). It is similar to the extended `fn:collection` function [114], but it returns a sequence of *Documents and Collections*, while `fn:collection` returns the *root nodes* of found documents.

Parameter *\$path-pattern*: This is a path pattern with wildcard characters `"*"`, `"**"` and `"?"`.

- A document or collection whose path matches the pattern is part of the result (provided that its properties satisfy the second argument *predicate*).
- If there are not wildcard characters, but the pattern is the path of a Collection, then all documents and sub-collections within the collection (at any level) are part of the result, provided that their properties satisfy the second argument *\$predicate*.

The wildcard characters have the following (usual) meaning:

- Question mark "?": matches a single character.
- Star "*": matches any sequence of characters but the slash.

For example the pattern `/a/b/*.xml` matches the document path `/a/b/doc.xml`.

- Double star "**": matches any sequence of characters including the slash.

For example the pattern `/**/*.xml` matches the document path `/a/b/doc.xml`.

Parameter *\$predicate*: This is a logical expression that must be satisfied by the properties of Collections and Documents which have been selected by the previous argument *\$path-pattern*.

Properties can be predefined (like `path` and `nature`) or can be added by function `xlib:set-property` (see below) [118].

Returned value: a sequence of Library members (Documents and Collections).

Example: look for documents whose property `creation-date` is greater than a given value and have a `description` property which is a XML fragment containing the words "suitable" and "purpose".

```
for $doc in
  xlib:queryProperties ("/2005/propositions/*",
    creation-date > xs:date("2003-03-03") and
    x:fulltext(description, "suitable AND purpose"))
return xlib:property($doc, "path")
```

```
function xlib:property-names ($lib-member)
as xs:string*
```

Lists the metadata properties associated with an object in the library.

Note

Predefined properties, created by default, are described in reference documentation [120].

Parameter *\$lib-member*: handle of a Collection or a Document, or its path as a string.

Returned value: a sequence of the property names. The value of each property can be retrieved with the following function.

```
function xlib:get-property ($lib-member, $property-name as xs:string)
as item()?
```

Retrieves the value of a metadata property associated with an object in the library.

Note

Predefined properties, created by default, are described in reference documentation [120].

Parameter *\$lib-member*: handle of a Collection or a Document, or its path as a string.

Parameter *\$property-name*: name of the property.

Returned value: the current value of the property, any serializable object.

```
function xlib:set-property ($lib-member,  
                           $property-name as xs:string, $value as item())
```

Sets the value of a metadata property of an object in the library. The property is created if necessary.

This function may be called only if the object is locked by a transaction, directly or indirectly (a document is locked if the enclosing collection is locked, or an enclosing closure collection is locked, or the whole library is locked).

Parameter *\$lib-member*: handle of a Collection or a Document, or its path as a string.

Parameter *\$property-name*: name of the property. The "path" and "nature" property names are reserved and cannot be modified.

Parameter *\$value*: the new value of the property, any serializable object, in particular it can be a Node. Notice that it is not recommended to store massive amounts of data in properties.

Returned value: none.

```
function xlib:lock ($lib-member*, $timeout as xs:integer?)  
as xs:boolean
```

Locks an object (Collection or Document) for modification. The object will be unlocked only by a commit or a rollback.

Attention

It is not possible to make several calls to the lock function without invoking commit or rollback before each new lock (in other terms, only one lock is allowed per commit).

Parameter *\$lib-member*: a sequence of Collection or a Document handles or paths.

Parameter *\$timeout*: (optional) an integer number of milliseconds to wait if the object is already locked by another transaction. If the object is not unlocked within this duration, the function returns false.

Returned value: If the objects could be locked, returns true. If false is returned, it can mean that one of the objects is locked by another session, or that one object was deleted by another session, or that the library member sequence was empty.

```
function xlib:commit()
```

Commits the current transaction and guarantees the modifications to be permanent.

All locked objects are unlocked. The changes become visible to other users (if they use refresh) and to new connections.

Returned value: none (empty sequence).

```
function xlib:rollback()
```

Cancels the changes made in the current transaction and unlocks all locked objects.

Returned value: none (empty sequence).

```
function xlib:write-document ($path as xs:string, $contents as node())
  as xdt:object[Document]
function xlib:write-document ($collection as xdt:object[Collection],
                             $name as xs:string, $contents as node())
  as xdt:object[Document]
```

Creates or overwrites a document: this function can be used to edit document contents in XQuery, for example by transforming the contents of an existing document (using XQuery or XSLT) and storing back the result on the same document.

Note

In Qizx a document can only be replaced as a whole: it is not possible for example to only modify a sub-element, an attribute, or to append inside an existing document. Therefore it is not efficient to repeatedly modify a massive document; this can however be quite acceptable if the document is relatively small (say up to 100 Kb in size).

Future versions of Qizx will most likely support XQuery Update (an extension of XQuery that allows specifying transformations). However the same principle will apply, a XQuery Update produces a new document that replaces the former one as a whole.

Parameter *\$path*: full path of the document inside the XML Library.

Parameter *\$collection*: the enclosing collection. This object must be locked.

Parameter *\$name*: name of the document, or a path relative to the collection (the enclosing collections are created automatically if necessary).

Parameter *\$contents*: an node (element or document-node) and its subtree which become the contents of the stored document.

Returned value: a handle on the new document. It can be used to set metadata properties on the document.

```
function xlib:delete-member ($lib-member)
```

Deletes a document or a collection.

Parameter *\$lib-member*: handle of a Collection or a Document, or its path as a string.

Returned value: none.

```
function xlib:rename-member($src-path as xs:string, $dst-path as xs:string)
```

Renames a document or a collection.

Parameter *\$src-path*: original path of the Library member.

Parameter *\$dst-path*: destination path of the Library member. Must not correspond with an existing library member. Must point inside an existing Collection.

Returned value: none.

```
function xlib:copy-member($src-path as xs:string, $dst-path as xs:string)
```

Copies a document or a collection.

Parameter *\$src-path*: path of the source Library member. If it is a Collection, all the documents and sub-collections contained within are recursively copied.

Parameter *\$dst-path*: destination path of the Library member. Must not correspond with an existing library member. Must point inside an existing Collection.

Returned value: none.

1. Predefined properties

The properties described here are created automatically when a document is stored into an XML Library.

NB: this can be controlled through the configuration property `doc_node_stats`.

The `LibraryMemberObserver` `Collection` interface is the API allows implementing a handler which modifies this list (by adding other properties or deleting the predefined properties).

`path`

path of the Library member. Cannot be modified.

Value type: String.

`nature`

Nature of the Library member.

Value type: String. Possible values are "document" and "collection".

`import-date`

Date at which the document was imported (created or modified).

Value type: Date (xs:dateTime).

`user`

If an access-control mechanism is defined, the name of the User who created or modified the document. The User descriptor is associated with the Library session.

`size`

Size in bytes of the document. This value represents an internal storage size. It is in general 10% to 30% smaller than the size of a serialized representation of the document in XML.

Value type: integer (xs:integer).

`element-count`, `attribute-count`, `text-count`, `comment-count`, `pi-count`

statistics: number of nodes of each kind in the document.

Value type: integer (xs:integer).

`dtd-name`, `dtd-public-id`, `dtd-system-id`, `dtd-internal-subset`

When a DTD is specified in the document (DOCTYPE declaration), these properties collect respectively the name of the DTD, its system- or public id, and if provided by the XML parser the contents of the internal subset, if any.

Otherwise these properties are absent.

Chapter 15. Administration extension functions

These XQuery functions allow writing administration scripts.

Note: to ensure proper execution of the operations below in XQuery, it is recommended to use

- either the XQuery Scripting extension (the semicolon instruction)
- or the *try catch* instruction: in Qizx *try catch* guarantees that all expressions in its body are executed and in order.

(Remember that XQuery is a functional language that does not guarantee any evaluation order and relies heavily on *lazy evaluation*.)

1. Server Functions reference

These function have the predefined prefix `server:`.

They are available only within Qizx Server and require the user to have Administrator permissions.

See also: Admin Functions [125].

```
server:info( )
```

Returns information about the server, in XML form.

The XML format is exemplified hereafter:

```
<info>
  <property><Name>server-name</Name><Value>Qizx Server</Value>
</property>
  <property><Name>product-name</Name><Value>Qizx</Value>
</property>
  <property><Name>product-version</Name><Value>4.4</Value>
</property>
...
</info>
```

Returned value [type node()]: A XML document whose main element name is `info`.

```
server:reload( )
```

Restarts the server and reloads its configuration.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
server:backup( $library-name as xs:string, $path as xs:string )
```

Performs a backup of the XML Library (given by its name `$library-name`) to a directory of the server's file-system.

Parameter `$library-name` [type xs:string]: Name of an XML Library handled by this server.

Parameter `$path` [type xs:string]: Backup directory in the server's file-system.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.


```
server:incremental-backup( $library-name as xs:string, $path as xs:string )
```

Performs an incremental backup of the XML Library (given by its name *\$library-name*) to a directory of the server's file-system.

The former contents of the target directory are kept when possible (compatible databases), then the function computes the differences with the source database and updates only the documents, collections and indexes that have changed since the latest incremental or full backup.

Caution

the incremental backup cannot be used to synchronize 2 databases created separately. The target database must have been created by backup (full or incremental) of the source database, otherwise the backed up database could become inconsistent.

Parameter *\$library-name* [type xs:string]: Name of an XML Library handled by the server.

Parameter *\$path* [type xs:string]: Backup directory in the server's file-system.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
server:optimize( $library-name as xs:string )
```

Performs an optimization of the XML Library (given by its name *\$library-name*).

Parameter *\$library-name* [type xs:string]: Name of an XML Library handled by the server.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
server:quick-optimize( $library-name as xs:string, $max-time as xs:int )
```

Performs an optimization of the XML Library (given by its name *\$library-name*) in limited time.

Parameter *\$library-name* [type xs:string]: Name of an XML Library handled by the server.

Parameter *\$max-time* [type xs:int]: Maximum time in seconds spent for the optimize operation (per XML Library).

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
server:reindex( $library-name as xs:string )
```

Performs a complete reindexing of the XML Library (given by its name *\$library-name*).

Parameter *\$library-name* [type xs:string]: Name of an XML Library handled by the server.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
server:get-indexing( $library-name as xs:string )
```

Returns the indexing specifications of the specified XML Library.

Parameter *\$library-name* [type xs:string]: Name of an XML Library handled by the server.

Returned value [type node()]: indexing specifications in XML form.

```
server:set-indexing( $library-name as xs:string, $indexing-spec as node() )
```

Define the indexing specifications of the specified XML Library.

Parameter *\$library-name* [type xs:string]: Name of an XML Library handled by the server.

Parameter *\$indexing-spec* [type node()]: The indexing specification in XML form.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
server:get-configuration( $expert as xs:boolean )
```

Returns the configuration of the server in XML form.

The XML format is exemplified hereafter:

```
<configuration>
  <property>
    <Name>POST_limit</Name>
    <Category>Server</Category>
    <Level>admin</Level>
    <Type>Integer</Type>
    <Value>-1</Value>
    <DefaultValue>-1</DefaultValue>
    <Description>Maximum size in Mb of a POST request.</Description>
  </property>
  <property>
    <Name>logging_level</Name>
    <Category>Database</Category>
    <Level>admin</Level>
    <Type>String</Type>
    <Value>INFO</Value>
    <DefaultValue>INFO</DefaultValue>
    <Description>Logging level applied to all XML Libraries</Description>
  </property>
  ...
</configuration>
```

Parameter *\$expert* [type xs:boolean]: If true, return value include properties of level "expert" in addition to standard "admin" properties.

Returned value [type node()]: A XML document whose main element name is configuration.

```
server:change-configuration($name1 as xs:string, $value1 as item()[, $name2, $value2...])
```

Modifies the configuration of the server: can specify one or several properties.

Parameter *\$nameN* [type xs:string]: Name of a defined property of the configuration.

Parameter *\$valueN* [type xs:object*]: Value of the property.

Returned value [type xs:boolean]: true if the configuration has actually been modified.

```
server:list-tasks( $timeline as xs:int )
```

Returns a list of maintenance tasks executed on the server, past or active, in XML form.

The XML format is exemplified hereafter:

```
<tasks>
  <task>
    <Type>backup</Type>
    <Database>mydb (session 123)</Database>
    <StartTime>2011-10-07 21:51:36.600</StartTime>
    <FinishTime>2011-10-07 21:51:36.879</FinishTime>
    <Duration>0.27</Duration>
    <Progress>100.0%</Progress>
  </task>
  ...
</tasks>
```

Parameter *\$timeline* [type xs:int]: A duration in hours: if 0, return currently active tasks; if > 0, return all tasks that started within this number of hours before now.

Returned value [type node()]: A XML document whose main element name is tasks.

```
server:get-stats( $expert as xs:boolean )
```

Returns statistics of the server as XML.

The XML format of statistics is exemplified hereafter: a list of <stat> elements enclosed inside a <statistics> wrapper.

```
<statistics>
  <stat>
    <Id>collections</Id>
    <Type>count</Type>
    <Value>20</Value>
    <Family>Data</Family>
    <Description>total number of Collections</Description>
  </stat>
  ...
  <stat>
    <Id>index|compaction</Id>
    <Type>time</Type>
    <Value>1345 ms</Value>
    <Family>Activity</Family>
    <Description>Index optimizations</Description>
  </stat>
  ...
</statistics>
```

Parameter *\$expert* [type xs:boolean]: if true return a fully detailed set of statistics, if false return an aggregated subset relevant for an administrator.

Returned value [type node()]: statistics as an XML fragment.

```
server:list-queries( )
```

Returns a list in XML form of queries currently executing on the server.

The XML format is exemplified hereafter:

```
<queries>
  <query>
    <Id>s2-e1</Id>
    <User>user</User>
    <Elapsed>9.53</Elapsed>
    <Source>count(//Product[@id > 40000000])</Source>
  </query>
  <query>
    <Id>s3-e14</Id>
    <User>admin</User>
    <Elapsed>0.0</Elapsed>
    <Source>server:list-queries()</Source>
  </query>
</queries>
```

Returned value [type node()]: A XML document whose top element name is queries.

```
server:cancel-query( $expr-id as xs:string )
```

Cancels a running XQuery specified by its identifier.

Parameter *\$expr-id* [type xs:string]: Identifier as returned by function `server:list-queries()`

Returned value [type xs:string]: a status equal to "OK", "idle" or "unknown" .

"idle" means that the query is not currently being executed.

```
server:create-library( $library-name as xs:string )
```

Creates a new XML Library.

Parameter *\$library-name* [type xs:string]: Name of the library to create.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
server:delete-library( $library-name as xs:string )
```

Deletes an XML Library.

Parameter *\$library-name* [type xs:string]: Name of the library to delete.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

2. Admin Functions reference

These function have the predefined prefix admin: .

They are always available in embedded mode; within Qizx Server they require the user to have Administrator permissions.

```
admin:info( )
```

Returns information about the current Library Group.

The XML format is exemplified hereafter:

```
<info>
  <property><Name>server-name</Name><Value>Qizx Server</Value>
</property>
  <property><Name>product-name</Name><Value>Qizx</Value>
</property>
  <property><Name>product-version</Name><Value>4.4</Value>
</property>
...
</info>
```

Returned value [type node()]: A XML fragment whose top element name is info.

```
admin:backup( $path as xs:string )
```

Performs a backup of the current XML Library to a directory of the server's file-system.

The former contents of the target directory are deleted before performing the backup.

Parameter *\$path* [type xs:string]: Backup directory in the server's file-system.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
admin:incremental-backup( $path as xs:string )
```

Performs an incremental backup of the current XML Library to a directory of the server's file-system.

The former contents of the target directory are kept when possible (compatible databases), then the function computes the differences with the source database and updates only the documents, collections and indexes that have changed since the latest incremental or full backup.

Caution

the incremental backup cannot be used to synchronize 2 databases created separately. The target database must have been created by backup (full or incremental) of the source database, otherwise the backed up database could become inconsistent.

Parameter *\$path* [type `xs:string`]: Backup directory in the server's file-system.

Returned value [type `empty()`]: none.

```
admin:optimize( )
```

Performs an optimization of the current XML Library.

Returned value [type `empty()`]:

```
admin:quick-optimize( $max-time as xs:int )
```

Performs an optimization of the current XML Library in limited time.

Parameter *\$max-time* [type `xs:int`]: Maximum time in seconds spent for the optimize operation (per XML Library).

Returned value [type `empty()`]:

```
admin:reindex( )
```

Performs a complete reindexing of the current XML Library.

Returned value [type `empty()`]:

```
admin:get-indexing( )
```

Returns the indexing specifications of the current XML Library.

Returned value [type `node()`]: indexing specifications in XML form.

```
admin:set-indexing( $indexing-spec as node() )
```

Define the indexing specifications of the current XML Library.

Parameter *\$indexing-spec* [type `node()`]: The indexing specification in XML form.

Returned value [type `empty()`]: none.

```
admin:get-configuration( $expert as xs:boolean )
```

Returns the configuration of the current Library in XML form.

The XML format is exemplified hereafter:

```
<configuration>
  <property>
    <Name>logging_level</Name>
    <Category>Database</Category>
    <Level>admin</Level>
    <Type>String</Type>
    <Value>INFO</Value>
    <DefaultValue>INFO</DefaultValue>
    <Description>Logging level applied to all XML Libraries</Description>
  </property>
```

```
...
</configuration>
```

Parameter *\$expert* [type xs:boolean]: If true, return value include properties of level "expert" in addition to standard "admin" properties.

Returned value [type node()]: A XML document whose main element name is configuration.

```
admin:change-configuration($name1 as xs:string, $value1 as item()[, $name2, $value2...] )
```

Modifies the configuration of current Library: can specify one or several properties.

Parameter *\$nameN* [type xs:string]: Name of a defined property of the configuration.

Parameter *\$valueN* [type xs:object*]: Value of the property.

Returned value [type xs:boolean]: true if the configuration has actually been modified.

```
admin:list-tasks( $timeline as xs:int )
```

Returns a list of maintenance tasks executed on the current Library, past or active, in XML form.

The XML format is exemplified hereafter:

```
<tasks>
  <task>
    <Type>backup</Type>
    <Database>mydb (session 123)</Database>
    <StartTime>2011-10-07 21:51:36.600</StartTime>
    <FinishTime>2011-10-07 21:51:36.879</FinishTime>
    <Duration>0.27</Duration>
    <Progress>100.0%</Progress>
  </task>
  ...
</tasks>
```

Parameter *\$timeline* [type xs:int]: A duration in hours: if 0, return currently active tasks; if > 0, return all tasks that started within this number of hours before now.

Returned value [type node()]: A XML document whose main element name is tasks.

```
admin:get-stats( $expert as xs:boolean )
```

Returns statistics of the current Library as XML.

The XML format of statistics is exemplified hereafter: a list of <stat> elements enclosed inside a <statistics> wrapper.

```
<statistics>
  <stat>
    <Id>collections</Id>
    <Type>count</Type>
    <Value>20</Value>
    <Family>Data</Family>
    <Description>total number of Collections</Description>
  </stat>
  ...
  <stat>
    <Id>index|compaction</Id>
    <Type>time</Type>
    <Value>1345 ms</Value>
    <Family>Activity</Family>
    <Description>Index optimizations</Description>
  </stat>
  ...
</statistics>
```

Parameter *\$expert* [type xs:boolean]: if true return a fully detailed set of statistics, if false return an aggregated subset relevant for an administrator.

Returned value [type node()]: statistics as an XML fragment.

```
admin:list-queries( )
```

Returns a list in XML form of queries currently executing on the current Library.

The XML format is exemplified hereafter:

```
<queries>
  <query>
    <Id>s2-e1</Id>
    <User>user</User>
    <Elapsed>9.53</Elapsed>
    <Source>count(//Product[@id > 40000000])</Source>
  </query>
  <query>
    <Id>s3-e14</Id>
    <User>admin</User>
    <Elapsed>0.0</Elapsed>
    <Source>server:list-queries()</Source>
  </query>
</queries>
```

Returned value [type node()]: A XML document whose top element name is queries.

```
admin:cancel-query( $expr-id as xs:string )
```

Cancels a running XQuery specified by its identifier.

Parameter *\$expr-id* [type xs:string]: Identifier as returned by function `server:list-queries()`

Returned value [type xs:string]: a status equal to "OK", "idle" or "unknown" .

"idle" means that the query is not currently being executed.

Chapter 16. WebApp extension functions

These XQuery functions are used to implement Web Applications directly in XQuery.

They are available only within Qizx Server.

1. Request

These functions have the predefined prefix request.

They provide access to the properties of an HTTP request: parameters, headers, query, remote user and host, cookies.

Two functions also allow redirecting the request, either by using an HTTP redirect: `request:redirect-to()`, or by forwarding it to another XQSP script: `request:forward()`.

```
request:get-content-length( )
```

Returns the length, in bytes, of the request body.

Returned value [type xs:integer]: The length in bytes.

```
request:get-content-type( )
```

Returns the MIME type of the body of the request.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The MIME type as a string: e.g "text/html".

```
request:get-content-encoding( )
```

Returns the name of the character encoding used in the body of this request. .

This function returns an empty sequence if the request does not specify a character encoding.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The name of the character encoding.

```
request:get-method( )
```

Returns the name of the HTTP method with which this request was made, for example, GET, POST, or PUT.

Returned value [type xs:string]: "GET", "POST", or "PUT" (other methods are not supported).

```
request:get-protocol( )
```

Returns the name and version of the protocol the request uses in the form protocol/majorVersion.minorVersion, for example, HTTP/1.1.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The protocol.

```
request:get-scheme( )
```

Returns the name of the scheme used to make this request, for example, http, https, or ftp.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The scheme.


```
request:get-context-path( )
```

Returns the portion of the request URI that indicates the context of the request. .

The context path always comes first in a request URI. The path starts with a "/" character but does not end with a "/" character. For servlets in the default (root) context, this method returns "". The container does not decode this string.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The context of the request.

```
request:get-path-info( )
```

Returns any extra path information associated with the URL the client sent when it made this request.

The extra path information follows the servlet path but precedes the query string. .

Returned value [type xs:string]: The path information.

```
request:get-query-string( )
```

Returns the query string that is contained in the request URL after the path. This method returns empty() if the URL does not have a query string. .

Returned value [type xs:string]: The query string.

```
request:get-servlet-path( )
```

Returns the part of this request's URL that calls the servlet. This includes either the servlet name or a path to the servlet, but does not include any extra path information or a query string.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The Servlet path.

```
request:user-name( )
```

Returns the name of the current authenticated user.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The name of user, or empty sequence if no authentication.

```
request:user-agent( )
```

Returns the name of the user agent that initiated the request.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The user agent .

```
request:get-remote-host( )
```

Returns the fully qualified name of the client that sent the request. If the engine cannot or chooses not to resolve the hostname (to improve performance), this method returns the dotted-string form of the IP address.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The name of the client machine that sent the request.

```
request:get-remote-addr( )
```

Returns the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the client that sent the request.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The IP address of the client.

```
request:get-remote-port( )
```

Returns the port of the client that sent the request.

Returned value [type xs:int]: The integer port number.

```
request:get-server-name( )
```

Returns the host name of the server that received the request.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The server name.

```
request:get-server-port( )
```

Returns the port number on which this request was received.

Returned value [type xs:int]: The integer port number.

```
request:get-attribute( $name as xs:string )
```

Returns the value of the named request attribute as an item, or empty() if no attribute of the given name exists.

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]:

Returned value [type item()]: An item or the empty sequence.

```
request:set-attribute( $name as xs:string, $value as item() )
```

Stores an attribute on this request. .

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: attribute name.

Parameter *\$value* [type item()]: value set.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
request:get-attribute-names( )
```

Returns a sequence of the names of the attributes available to this request.

Returned value [type xs:string*]: Name sequence.

```
request:get-header-names( )
```

Returns a sequence of all the header names this request contains. .

Returned value [type xs:string*]: Name sequence.

```
request:header-names( )
```

Returns a sequence of all the header names this request contains. Alias of get-header-names().

Returned value [type xs:string*]: Name sequence.

```
request:header( $name as xs:string )
```

Alias of get-header().

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: a String specifying the header name.

Returned value [type xs:string]: a String containing the value of the requested header, or empty() if the request does not have a header of that name.

```
request:get-header( $name as xs:string )
```

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: a String specifying the header name.

Returned value [type xs:string]: a String containing the value of the requested header, or empty() if the request does not have a header of that name.

```
request:parameter-names( )
```

Returns a sequence of all the header names this request contains. Alias of get-parameter-names().

Returned value [type xs:string*]: Name sequence.

```
request:get-parameter-names( )
```

Returns a sequence of all the header names this request contains.

Returned value [type xs:string*]: Name sequence.

```
request:has-parameter( $name as xs:string )
```

Returns true if the request bears this parameter (even though it has an empty value).

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: Name of the parameter.

Returned value [type xs:boolean]:

```
request:parameter( $name as xs:string )
```

Returns the string value of a simple parameter. .

Note: File parts of a multipart POST return a void value.

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: name of the required parameter .

Returned value [type xs:string]: The string value of parameter, or an empty sequence if not found.

```
request:get-parameter( $name as xs:string )
```

Returns the string value of a simple parameter. .

Note: File parts of a multipart POST return a void value.

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: name of the required parameter .

Returned value [type xs:string]: The string value of the parameter, or an empty sequence if not found.

```
request:set-parameter( $name as xs:string, $value as xs:string )
```

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]:

Parameter *\$value* [type xs:string]:

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
request:get-cookie-names( )
```

Returns a sequence of all the cookie names this request contains.

Returned value [type xs:string*]: The cookie name sequence.

```
request:get-cookie( $name as xs:string )
```

Returns the value of a cookie found by its name.

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: Cookie name.

Returned value [type xs:string]: The string value of the cookie.

```
request:redirect-to( $pageURL as xs:string )
```

Performs a redirect to any URL. This method uses the redirect mechanism of HTTP (code 307), therefore doing a roundtrip to the client. .

Parameter *\$pageURL* [type xs:string]: URL of the page to redirect to.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
request:forward( $pageURI as xs:string )
```

Forwards the request to another XQSP script, without client roundtrip. .

Parameter *\$pageURI* [type xs:string]: URI of the requested page: this must be a path relative to the web application.

Returned value [type empty()]: This functions never returns: it transfers control to the new XQSP script.

2. Response

These functions have the predefined prefix response.

They provide means of preparing the HTTP response: as such they should be called before generating any content, since in general they condition the HTTP response and headers.

```
response:set-header( $name as xs:string, $value as xs:string )
```

Sets a response header with the given name and value. If the header had already been set, the new value overwrites the previous one.

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: the name of the header.

Parameter *\$value* [type xs:string]: the header value.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
response:error( $code as xs:int, $message as xs:string )
```

Sends an error response to the client using the specified status.

Parameter *\$code* [type xs:int]: HTTP status.

Parameter *\$message* [type xs:string]: descriptive message.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
response:set-content-type( $type as xs:string )
```

Sets the content type of the response being sent to the client. The content type may include the type of character encoding used, for example, text/html; charset=ISO-8859-4.

Parameter *\$type* [type xs:string]: content type.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
response:set-encoding( $encoding as xs:string )
```

Sets the content encoding of the response being sent to the client. .

Parameter *\$encoding* [type xs:string]: Encoding name.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
response:add-cookie( $name as xs:string, $value as xs:string )
```

Adds the specified cookie to the response.

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: a String specifying the name of the cookie.

Parameter *\$value* [type xs:string]: a String specifying the value of the cookie.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
response:add-cookie( $name as xs:string, $value as xs:string, $max-age as xs:int, $path as xs:string )
```

Adds the specified cookie to the response.

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: a String specifying the name of the cookie.

Parameter *\$value* [type xs:string]: a String specifying the value of the cookie.

Parameter *\$max-age* [type xs:int]: maximum age of the cookie in seconds.

Parameter *\$path* [type xs:string]: a path for the pages for which the client should return the cookie.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
response:add-cookie( $name as xs:string, $value as xs:string, $max-age as xs:int, $path as xs:string, $domain as xs:string, $secure as xs:boolean, $comment as xs:string )
```

Adds the specified cookie to the response.

Parameter *\$name* [type xs:string]: a String specifying the name of the cookie.

Parameter *\$value* [type xs:string]: a String specifying the value of the cookie.

Parameter *\$max-age* [type xs:int]: maximum age of the cookie in seconds.

Parameter *\$path* [type xs:string]: a path for the pages for which the client should return the cookie.

Parameter *\$domain* [type xs:string]: Specifies the domain within which this cookie should be presented.

Parameter *\$secure* [type xs:boolean]: Indicates to the browser whether the cookie should only be sent using a secure protocol, such as HTTPS or SSL.

Parameter *\$comment* [type xs:string]: Specifies a comment that describes a cookie's purpose. .

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

3. Session

These functions handle data related to a user "session", in a wide sense, for example they include cookie handling.

They have the predefined prefix session.

```
session:create( )
```

Creates or recreates a Session.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
session:exists( )
```

Returns true if the Session exists.

Returned value [type xs:boolean]: true if the Session exists.

```
session:get-id( )
```

Returns a string containing the unique identifier assigned to the session.

Returned value [type xs:string]: identifier.

```
session:get-last-accessed-time( )
```

Returns the last time the client sent a request associated with this session.

Returned value [type xs:dateTime]: access time as dateTime.

```
session:get-creation-time( )
```

Returns the time when this session was created.

Returned value [type xs:dateTime]: creation time as dateTime.

```
session:is-new( )
```

Returns true if the client does not yet know about the session or if the client chooses not to join the session.

Returned value [type xs:boolean]: true or false.

```
session:invalidate( )
```

Invalidates this session and unbinds any objects bound to it.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
session:get-max-inactive-interval( )
```

Returns the maximum time interval, in seconds, that the server will keep this session open between client accesses.

Returned value [type xs:int]: an integer specifying the number of seconds this session remains open between client requests.

```
session:set-max-inactive-interval( $max as xs:int )
```

Specifies the time, in seconds, between client requests before the servlet container will invalidate this session.

Parameter \$max [type xs:int]: an integer specifying the number of seconds this session remains open between client requests.

Returned value [type empty()]: none.

```
session:get-attribute( $name as xs:string )
```

Returns the object bound with the specified name in this session.

Parameter *\$name* [type **xs:string**]: attribute name.

Returned value [type **item()**]: the item bound, or the empty sequence if no object is bound under the name.

```
session:set-attribute( $name as xs:string, $value as item() )
```

Binds an item to this session, using the name specified.

Parameter *\$name* [type **xs:string**]: attribute name.

Parameter *\$value* [type **item()**]: the item to be bound.

Returned value [type **empty()**]: none.

```
session:get-attribute-names( )
```

Returns a sequence of all names of bound attributes.

Returned value [type **xs:string***]: Name sequence.

Chapter 17. Java™ Binding

The *Java binding* feature is a powerful extensibility mechanism which allows direct calling of Java methods bound as XQuery functions and manipulation of wrapped Java objects.

Java Binding opens a tremendous range of possibilities since nearly all the Java APIs become accessible. The implementation performs many automatic conversions, including Java arrays and some Java collections.

The Java binding mechanism is widely used in several XQuery extension modules such as *XML Library handling functions* and *SQL Connectivity*.

Qizx Java Binding is similar to the mechanism introduced by several other XQuery or XSLT engines like XT or Saxon: a qualified function name where the namespace URI starts with "java:" is automatically treated as a call to a Java method.

- The namespace URI must be of the form `java:fullyQualifiedClassName`. The designated class will be searched for a method matching the name and arguments of the XQuery function call.
- The XQuery name of the function is modified as follows: hyphens are removed while the character following an hyphen is upper-cased (producing 'camelCasing'). So "get-instance" becomes "getInstance".

In the following example the `getInstance()` method of the class `java.util.Calendar` is called:

```
declare namespace cal = "java:java.util.Calendar"
cal:get-instance() (: or cal:getInstance() :)
```

The mechanism is actually a bit more flexible: a namespace can also refer to a package instead of a class name. The class name is passed as a prefix of the function name, separated by a dot. For example:

```
declare namespace util = "java:java.util"
util:Calendar.get-instance()
```

The following example invokes a constructor, gets a wrapped File in variable `$f`, then invokes the non-static method `mkdir()`:

```
declare namespace file = "java:java.io.File"

let $f := file:new("mynewdir")
return file:mkdir($f)
```

In this example we list the files of the current directory with their sizes and convert the results into XML :

```
declare namespace file = "java:java.io.File"

for $f in file:listFiles( file:new(".") ) (: or list-files() :)
return
  <file name="{ $f }" size="{ file:length($f) }"/>
```

Security:

The use of Java Binding in a server environment is a potential security vulnerability. Therefore Java Binding is not allowed by default in the API (applications Qizx Studio and command-line tool enable it).

Binding can be enabled on a class by class basis. To allow binding of a specific class, use the method `enableJavaBinding` in interface `XQuerySession`.

Static and instance methods:

A static Java method must be called with the exact number of parameters of its declaration.

A non-static method is treated like a static method with an additional first argument ('this'). The additional first actual argument must of course match the class of the method.

Constructors:

A constructor of a class is invoked by using the special function name "new". A wrapped instance of the class is returned and can be handled in XQuery and passed to other Java functions or to user-defined XQuery functions. For example:

```
declare namespace file = "java:java.io.File";
file:new("afile.txt")
```

Overloading on constructors is possible in the same way as on other methods.

Wrapped Java objects

Bound Java functions can return objects of arbitrary classes which can then be passed as arguments to other functions or stored in variables. The type of such objects is `xdt:object` (formerly `xs:wrappedObject`). It is always possible to get the string value of such an object (invokes the Java method `toString()`).

Type conversions:

Parameters are automatically converted from XQuery types to Java types. Conversely, the return value is converted from Java type to a XQuery type.

Basic Java types are converted to/from corresponding XQuery basic types.

Since the XQuery language handles *sequences* of items, special care is given to Java arrays which are mapped to and from XQuery sequences. In addition, a `Vector`, `ArrayList` or `Enumeration` returned by a Java method is converted to a XQuery sequence (each element is converted individually to a XQuery object).

The type conversion chart below details type conversions.

Overloading

Overloaded Java methods are partially supported:

- When two Java methods differ by the number of arguments, there is no difficulty. XQuery allows functions with the same name and different numbers of arguments.
- When two Java methods have the same name and the same number of arguments, there is no absolute guaranty which method will be called, because XQuery is a weakly typed language, so it is not always possible to resolve the method based on static XQuery types (Resolution at run-time would be possible but much more complex and possibly fairly inefficient).

However, static argument types can be used to find the best matching Java method. For example, assume you bind the following class:

```
class MyClass {
    String myMethod(String sarg) ...
    int myMethod(double darg) ...
}
```

Then you can call the `myMethod` (or `my-method`) function in XQuery with arguments of known static type and be sure which Java method is actually called:

```
declare namespace myc = "java:MyClass"
myc:my-method(1)    (: second Java method is called :)
myc:my-method("string") (: first Java method is called :)
```

1. in the first call, the argument type is `xs:integer` for which the closest match is Java double, so the second method is called.
2. In the second call, the argument type is `xs:string` which matches `String` perfectly, so the first method is called.

Of course it is possible to use XQuery type declarations, or constructs like `cast as` or `treat as` to statically specify the type of arguments:

```
declare function local:fun($s as xs:string) {
  myc:my-method($s) (: first Java method is called :)
}
```

or:

```
myc:my-method($s treat as xs:string) (: first Java method is called :)
```

Limitations

There are still some limitations when in both methods the argument types is any non-mappable Java class (xdt:object in XQuery):

```
class MyClass {
  Object myMethod2(ClassA arg) ...
  int    myMethod2(ClassB arg) ...
}
```

In that case there is currently no way in Qizx to specify the static type of the actual argument, so the result is unpredictable and may result in a run-time error.

Table 17.1. Types conversions

| Java type | XML Query type |
|---|----------------|
| void (return type) | empty() |
| String | xs:string |
| boolean, Boolean | xs:boolean |
| double, Double | xs:double |
| float, Float | xs:float |
| java.math.BigDecimal, java.math.BigInteger | xs:decimal |
| long, Long | xs:integer |
| int, Integer | xs:int |
| short, Short | xs:short |
| byte, Byte | xs:byte |
| char, Character | xs:integer |
| com.qizx.api.Node | node() ? |
| org.w3c.dom.Node | node() ? |
| java.util.Date, java.util.Calendar | xs:dateTime ? |
| other class | xdt:object ? |
| String[] | xs:string * |
| double[], float[] | xs:double * |
| long[], int[], short[], byte[], char[] | xs:integer * |
| com.qizx.api.Node[] | node()* |
| other array | xdt:object * |
| java.util.Enumeration, java.util.Vector, java.util.ArrayL- ist (return value only) | xdt:object * |

Part V. Tools

Name

qizx — Qizx command line tool

Synopsis

qizx argument...

Description

qizx is a simple command-line interface for administrative and development use.

It provides basic operations on XML libraries, in particular:

- Creating XML Libraries, and performing administrative tasks (like re-indexing, backup).
- Importing XML documents into a Library, by parsing files or URL's.
- Executing XQuery expressions from files.
- Outputting the results of a XQuery execution to a file, with a number of options.
- Exporting a XML document or a collection from a Library.

The command-line option switches allow all these basic operations. For more complex problems, it is still possible to benefit of the full power of the XQuery language (and of extension functions provided by Qizx) by executing a script.

Options

Option switches always start with a minus sign. They can be followed by an argument. The letter case is generally significant.

An argument not starting with '-' is considered a XQuery source file to be executed.

Attention: processing of options has changed in version 4.0. The order of options is no more relevant. This makes it simpler to use, but induces some limitations: some operations (import, backup) can be performed only once in a launch.

General

`-group path, -g path`

Specifies the location of a group of XML Libraries - or the address of a remote server.

- **Local Library group on disk:** the path points to the root directory of the Group.
- **Server:** the path is an HTTP URL like `http://somehost:8080/qizx/api`.

A default installation of a Qizx Server would end with `/qizx/api` which corresponds to the Qizx REST API connector. But this path - of course the host and the port too - depend on the configuration of the server. See the Server installation documentation for more details.

`-library library_name, -l library_name`

Specifies the name of a XML Library inside the selected group. The library must exist, unless the option `-create` is used (see below), otherwise the tool will stop in error.

Most operations, like executing queries, require an XML Library.

In local group mode, the XML Library will be locked for exclusive access.

-login *username:password*

Used when connecting to a Qizx server that requires authentication. Since the password may appear on the command-line, this is not recommended for the best security. You may want to use the following switch -auth:

-auth *secret-file*

Specify login credentials read from a file for better security. If authentication is required, credentials will be read from this file. The file should contain the following values:

```
login=admin
password=xxxx
```

Of course the file should be protected from reading by other users.

Administration operations

-create

Using this option, the group specified with option -group is created if it does not exist, and the library specified with option -library is created if it does not exist.

The option has no effect if both exist.

In client/server mode, only a Library can be created, this would not create a group since it is defined by the server.

-import *collection XML-file-or-directory...XML-file-or-directory*

Import one or several XML documents into a collection (the collection is created if it does not yet exist): documents are parsed (they must be valid), stored and automatically indexed.

Several XML file paths or directory paths can follow this option switch. Directories are scanned recursively, plain files encountered are considered XML and tentatively stored (the -include and -exclude options below can be used to filter files). A parsing error does not stop the load process.

The path of the collection can be a document pattern containing a character '*': this character is replaced by an integer incremented on each document stored, providing an automatic naming mechanism for new documents. For example:

```
qizx -g mygroup -l mylib -import /a/collection/doc*.xml files...
```

would create documents /a/collection/doc1027.xml, /a/collection/doc1028.xml, /a/collection/doc1030.xml, etc. The numbers are of course guaranteed to be unique, and always increasing, but no other assumption can be made about their values.

-include *suffix*

Used together with -import: restricts the importing operation to files ending with this suffix (case insensitive). Can be used before or after -import, but must precede the XML file list. For example -include .xml would select only the files whose name ends with .xml or .XML or .Xml, etc.

This option can be repeated: -include .xml -include .xsd would select both files ending with .xml and .xsd. By default all plain files are taken, unless a -exclude option is present (see below)

-exclude *suffix*

Used together with -import: eliminates from a storing operation files ending with this suffix (case insensitive). Can be used before or after -import, but must precede the XML file list. For example -exclude .txt would eliminate the files whose name ends with .txt or .TXT, etc.

This option can be repeated: -exclude .jpg -exclude .png would eliminate files ending with either .jpg or .png.

-export *member_path*

Exports a member of the selected library (Collection or Document) using its path.

-indexing *path*

Defines an Indexing specification for the Library. An Indexing specification is used for customizing the way XML documents are indexed in the Library. For more information, see Chapter 9, *Configuring the indexing process* [49].

If documents were already imported with a different indexing specification, it is strongly recommended to use the option `-reindex` (see below) to rebuild indexes.

-reindex

Rebuilds all the indexes from scratch, without altering documents.

-optimize

Forces the compaction of indexes, without altering the contents of the Library.

-delete-library

Using this option, a library is specified with `-library` will be removed from the group and physically deleted.

-delete *member_path*

Deletes a member of the selected library (Collection or Document) using its path.

-backup *backup_group_path*

complete backup of the specified Library to the location specified: this location must correspond to a directory on a file-system, where a group will be created if necessary, and in which a XML Library with the same name will be created (if it already exists, it is first erased).

Example:

```
qizx -c mygroup -library mylib -backup /backups/my-group
```

This creates a backup group at `/backups/my-group` (if necessary), then copies the Library `mylib` into the backup group.

-check *log_file*

Performs a structural check of all the Libraries of the group and report errors to the log file. This is intended for debugging purpose.

Note

This operation is currently not able to repair a damaged XML Library.

XQuery execution and settings

-q *query-file, query-file*

Executes the XQuery expression contained in that file(s). The `-q` option switch is optional (it has to be used only if the file path starts with a dash, which is rarely the case). Several query files can be executed in order. Notice that if you specify the value of XQuery variables (option `-D`), this applies to all scripts, whatever their respective order.

-base-uri *URI*

Define the base URI for locating parsed XML documents. Unless a query redefines this base-URI, it will be used for resolving relative document locations as in the function `doc()`.

This option has no effect when connecting to a server.

-module-base-uri *URI*

Define the base URI for locating XQuery modules.

This option has no effect when connecting to a server.

-i collection

Defines the ``Implicit Collection" i.e the set of documents or Nodes used as search roots when a XQuery Path Expression has no explicit root.

For example the expression `//ELEM` has no explicit root, while `collection("/mycollec")//ELEM` has the explicit root `collection("/mycollec")`, a Collection of the current XML Library.

Using this option is quite useful, as it allows writing XQuery scripts which are independent on the actual data used as input. Furthermore it makes scripts more concise.

If the Implicit Collection is defined through this option, for example `-i /mycollec`, the expression `//ELEM` is equivalent to `collection("/mycollec")//ELEM`.

Values: acceptable values for this option are the same as the argument of function `fn:collection` [114] (Attention: this is different in Qizx/open):

- the path of a Document or a Collection inside an XML Library ,
- a file path or an URL: for example `dir1/doc1.xml` or `http://foobar.com/docs/summary.xml`
- a file pattern: `dir/*.xml`
- a semicolon-separated list of the above elements: `dir1/*.xml;dir2/doc2.xml`

Note

If you want to use a single document, append a comma or semicolon after its path or URL.

Note

The function `collection()` without argument, or the deprecated XQuery function `input()` can also be used instead of an implicit root.

-domain collection

Alias for option `-i` above.

-Dvariable_name=value

Defines the value of a global variable. For example if the variable is declared like this:

```
declare variable $output external;
```

then the option `-Doutput=foo` initializes `$output` with the string value `"foo"`.

If the variable is declared with a type, an attempt to cast the string value to the declared type is made.

If the variable is declared with an initial value, this value is overridden.

-- argument ... argument

The double dash switch is used to pass command-line arguments to a XQuery script. It stores all following command-line tokens into the predefined variable `$arguments`. For example:

```
qizx myscript.xq -- arg1 arg2 arg3
```

runs the script `myscript.xq` after putting the sequence of 3 string items (`"arg1"`, `"arg2"`, `"arg3"`) into variable `$arguments`.

Note

Because of this option, the scripts are always executed after interpretation of all other options.

`-timezone duration`

Defines the *implicit timezone* in the dynamic XQuery context. The value must be in `xs:duration` form, for example `-timezone -PT5H`.

This option has no effect when connecting to a server.

`-collation uri`

Defines the default collation for string comparisons.

Collations are supported through Java collators based on a locale name, for example `/en` or `/fr-CH`. There is currently no support for plugging user-defined collators.

Syntax of the URI of a collation:

- Leading slash (so that the URI is absolute, otherwise it could be dereferenced relatively to the `base-uri` property of the static context).
- Name of a locale following the Java conventions.
- An optional URI fragment (beginning with a `#`) whose value is `"primary"`, `"secondary"` or `"tertiary"`, defining the "strength" of the collator (see the Java documentation for more details). The value `"primary"` is less specific than `"tertiary"`.

If the strength is absent, it is in general equivalent to `"tertiary"`.

For example, the expression `contains("The next café", "CAFE", "/en#primary")` should return `true`, because the collation with strength `primary` ignores case and accents.

The special URIs `codepoint` and `"http://www.w3.org/2003/05/xpath-functions/collation/codepoint"` refer to the basic Unicode codepoint matching (or absence of collation). This is the default collation, unless redefined in the static context.

Output options

`-Xoption=value`

Defines a serialization option for result output. For example `-Xmethod=html` produces results in HTML markup.

For details of serialization options, see the documentation of the `x:serialize()` XQuery extension function.

`-out file`

output the result of a XQuery expression to a file (defaults to standard output).

`-wrap`

wraps the displayed results in description tags. For example with `-wrap` the expression `1, "a"` would display:

```
Query ? 1, "a"
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<query-results>
  <item type="xs:integer">1</item>
  <item type="xs:string">a</item>
</query-results>
```

instead of:

```
Query ? 1, "a"
1 a
-> 2 item(s)
```

`-jt`

trace use of Java extension functions (for debugging).

This option has no effect when connecting to a server.

-tex

verbose display of run-time exceptions (for debugging).

Note

In Qizx/open, only the query execution options and output options are available

Examples

This section is an How-To for some common operations with the qizx command line tool:

Create a group with a single XML Library

```
qizx -group D:\xmldb\group1 -library orders -create
```

This creates a group in the directory D:\xmldb\group1 (which must be non-existent or empty), containing a single XML Library named 'orders'.

Create an empty group

```
qizx -group D:\xmldb\group1 -create
```

This creates a group in the directory D:\xmldb\group1, without any XML Library inside.

Connect to a server

```
qizx -login me:mypassword -group http://localhost:8080/qizx/api script.xq
```

This connects to a Qizx server and executes the script on this server. Most other commands and options can be used in this mode.

Authentication, if required, can be provided by option -login, or by -auth (use of a secret file), or would be read on the console.

Import XML documents into an existing XML Library

```
qizx -group D:\xmldb\group1 -library orders -import /2007/june c:\data\orders\june2007\*.xml
```

This assumes that the group at D:\xmldb\group1 already exists and contains a Library named 'orders'. Then the specified XML documents are stored into the Collection /2007/june. For example the document c:\data\orders\june2007\A.xml will be stored in the library at /2007/june/A.xml.

Create a group with a single XML Library and store XML documents

```
qizx -group D:\xmldb\group1 -library orders -create -import /2007/june c:\data\orders\june2007\*.xml
```

This is a combination of the previous commands: the group and library are created and immediately after the documents are stored into the Library 'orders'.

Import XML documents into an existing XML Library with filters

```
qizx -group D:\xmldb\group1 -library data -import /2007/june -include .xml -include .xsl \
c:\data\orders\june2007
```

Assuming that the group at D:\xmldb\group1 already exists and contains a Library named 'orders', then all XML documents contained within directory c:\data\orders\june2007 (at any depth), and whose name ends with .xml or .xsl are stored into the Collection /2007/june.

```
qizx -group D:\xmldb\group1 -library data -import /2007/june -exclude .jpg \
c:\data\orders\june2007
```

Assuming that the group at D:\xmldb\group1 already exists and contains a Library named 'orders', then all XML documents contained within directory c:\data\orders\june2007 (at any depth), and whose name does not end with .jpg are stored into the Collection /2007/june.

Delete an XML Library within a group

```
qizx -group D:\xmldb\group1 -library dataLib -delete-library
```

Deletes the library 'dataLib' (selected by `-library dataLib`) and all its contents. Beware, this operation is irreversible.

Delete a Document or a Collection within a Library

```
qizx -group D:\xmldb\group1 -library dataLib -delete /2007/june
```

Deletes the collection `/2007/june` in library 'dataLib' and all its contents (documents and sub-collections). Beware, this operation is irreversible.

```
qizx -group D:\xmldb\group1 -library dataLib -delete /2007/june/order1.xml
```

Deletes the document `/2007/june/order1.xml` in library 'dataLib'. Beware, this operation is irreversible.

Qizx Studio Help

XF, XMLmind <qizx-support@xmlmind.com>

Version 4.4

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Dec 24, 2011

Abstract

Online help of Qizx Studio and Qizx Admin, user interfaces for Qizx.

Qizx Studio is a graphic user interface built on top of the API provided by the Qizx XML indexing and query engine.

Qizx Studio has several purposes:

- Offer an interactive tool to edit, execute and debug XQuery queries.
- Offer an easy-to-use interface for administering XML Libraries.
- Demonstrate most of Qizx functionalities through menus and dialogs.

This documentation assumes that you have at least basic notions about XQuery and Qizx (XML Library, Collection, Document).

1. Starting Qizx Studio

Qizx Studio can be started:

- From a graphic environment
- From the command line: it supports a few option switches similar to the command-line tool qizx. Here are the main ones:

`-group path, -g path`

Specifies the location of a group of XML Libraries - or the address of a remote server.

- **Local Library group on disk:** the path points to the root directory of the Group.
- **Server:** the path is an HTTP URL like `http://somehost:8080/qizx/api`.

A default installation of a Qizx Server would end with `"/qizx/api"` which corresponds to the Qizx REST API connector. But this path - of course the host and the port too - depend on the configuration of the server. See the Server installation documentation for more details.

`-login username:password`

Used when connecting to a Qizx server that requires authentication. Since the password may appear on the command-line, this is not recommended for the best security. You may want to use the following switch - `auth`:

`-auth secret-file`

Specify login credentials read from a file for better security. If authentication is required, credentials will be read from this file. The file should contain the following values:

```
login=admin
password=xxxx
```

Of course the file should be protected from reading by other users.

2. The 'XML Libraries' tab

This tab is used to manage XML Libraries: creation, browsing, maintenance.

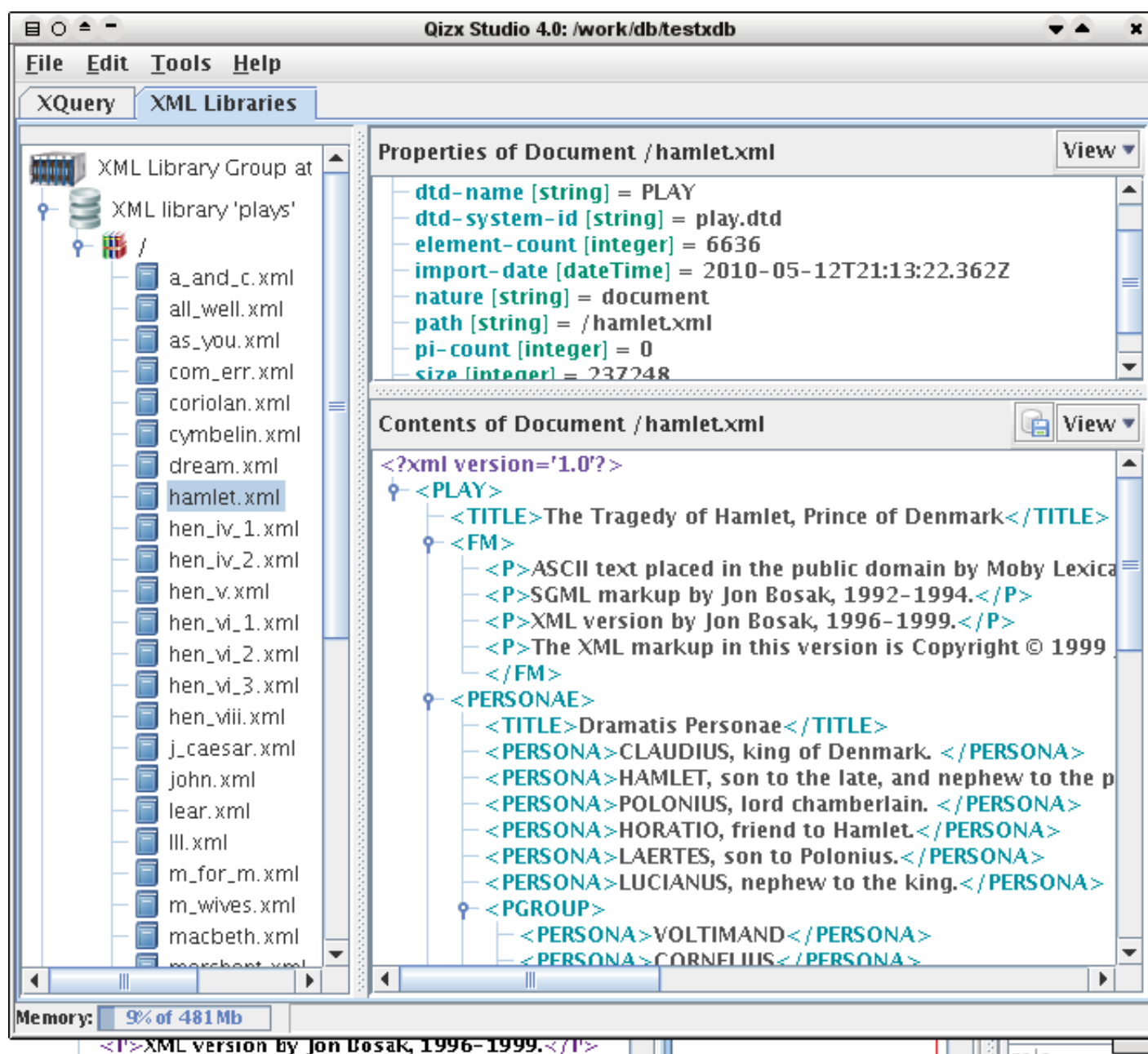
Note

In Qizx/open, this tab is absent.

It is divided in three views:

1. Library Browser (left side): a tree view to browse XML Libraries and contained Collections
2. Metadata Properties view (top right): displays the properties of a selected Document or Collection
3. Contents of Document view (bottom right): displays the contents of a selected XML Document.





Figure 1. XML Libraries tab



2.1. Library browser

This view displays the contents of a XML Library Group as a tree.

The view displays the following objects:

-  XML Library Group: the currently opened group of Libraries.
-  XML Library: a library belonging to the group
-  Collection: a Collection inside a Library. May contain other collections.
-  Document: a well-formed XML document stored and indexed in a Collection.

Each kind of object has an associated right-click menu, which gives access to a number of operations:

- **XML Library Group right-click menu:**

- **Open Library Group:** opens a group of XML Libraries located in a directory. A file chooser appears to select that directory.

In this mode, Qizx Studio has exclusive access to the XML Libraries. If another application or server already has locked the Libraries, an error panel will appear.

This command also allows opening a *single* XML Library by selecting its root directory: It is a special case where the Library Group has no defined location, and therefore creating other libraries is not possible.

- **Connect to Server:** opens a client connection to a Qizx Server.

This will likely present an authentication dialog asking for a user name and a password (depending on the configuration of the server).

- **Close Library Group:** closes the current group of Libraries. If currently connected to

Passes in a mode where no Library is available. Note that it is still possible to run XQuery expressions, as long as they don't perform queries on a Library. This is equivalent to using Qizx/open.

- **Create Library Group:** creates a group of Libraries in a directory. This directory is first selected by a file chooser. It must be empty or non-existent. The Library Group is created in the directory, then a dialog asks for the name of the first Library to be created inside the group.

- **Create Library:** allows creating more XML Libraries inside the current group.

- **XML Library right-click menu:**

- **Import Documents:** to store XML documents into the selected Library (in the root Collection); see the Import Documents dialog [160].

- **Use Library as Query domain:** *query domain* means the default root of a XQuery/XPath path expression. For example, assume that you have a Library containing the plays of Shakespeare (as marked up by Jon Bosak), that you select the Library as the query domain, then the query `//SCENE` will return all `SCENE` elements in the Library. Note the particular query `//SCENE` has no explicit root or start-point. It uses here the default query domain.

This feature is not supported in client-server mode (because it does not make much sense).

- **Indexing:** a sub-menu that deals with indexing specifications.
 - **Indexing Specification:** load a new specification written in XML. See details here [164].
 - **Rebuild all indexes:** this operation is normally required after changing the indexing specifications.
 - **Optimize Library:** this a compaction operation that can slightly improve the performance of queries on the Library. It is normally performed automatically after a certain number of transactions.
- **Backup Library:** this command makes a backup copy of a Library to an external directory.
- **Delete Library:** this command physically destroys the selected Library.
- **Refresh:** useful in client mode to see the latest state of the Library: another client may have modified it.

Notice there is currently no notification mechanism that would allow an automatic refresh on update of an XML Library.

- **Collection right-click menu:**
 - **Use as Query domain:** query domain means the default root of a XQuery/XPath path expression (See here [150] for more details). If a Collection is used as query domain, the query is restricted to all documents contained within the Collection at any level.
 - **Import Documents:** command used to store XML documents into the Collection. Invokes the Import Documents dialog [160].
 - **Create Sub-Collection:** asks for the name of a Collection which will be child of the selected collection..
 - **Copy Collection:** this command allows copying the selected Collection and all its contents (sub-collections and documents) to another location in the same Library.
 - **Rename Collection:** this command allows changing the name or the location of the collection.
 - **Delete Collection:** this command destroys the selected Collection and all its contents (sub-collections and documents).
 - **Refresh:** useful in client mode to see the latest state of the Collection: another client may have modified it.
- **Document right-click menu:**
 - **Use as Query domain:** *query domain* means the default root of a XQuery/XPath *path expression* (See here [150] for more details). If a Document is used as query domain, the query is restricted to this particular document. For example if the query domain is the document `/coll/doc1.xml`, the query `//TITLE` is equivalent to `doc(" /coll/doc1.xml ")//TITLE`.
 - **Export Document:** command used to extract the XML contents of the document into a local file. Invokes the Export Document dialog [164] which allows choosing serialization options.
 - **Copy Document:** this command allows copying the selected Document to another location in the same Library.
 - **Rename Document:** this command allows changing the name or the location of the document.
 - **Delete Document:** this command destroys the selected Document.
 - **Refresh:** useful in client mode to see the latest state of the document: another client may have modified it.

2.2. Metadata Properties view

This view displays the properties (also called *metadata*) of the currently selected *Library member*, i.e Document or Collection.

The name (in blue) and the value of the property are displayed.

Modifying properties


By right-clicking on a property, its value and type can be edited.

Note: though the 'path' property can be edited, it is in fact built-in and will not change. It can be changed through the 'Rename' operation, by right-clicking on the corresponding Collection or Document.

2.3. Document display

This view displays the XML contents of a selected document. It should be empty if no document is selected.

2.3.1. Export document to file

With the button , you can save the document to a file. This invokes the Document Export Dialog [164].

2.3.2. View mode

This drop-down selector selects one of two display modes for a *XML Data Model* (i.e the contents of a document):

- Markup: this is a XML-like display
- Data Model: shows each individual node constituting the data model.

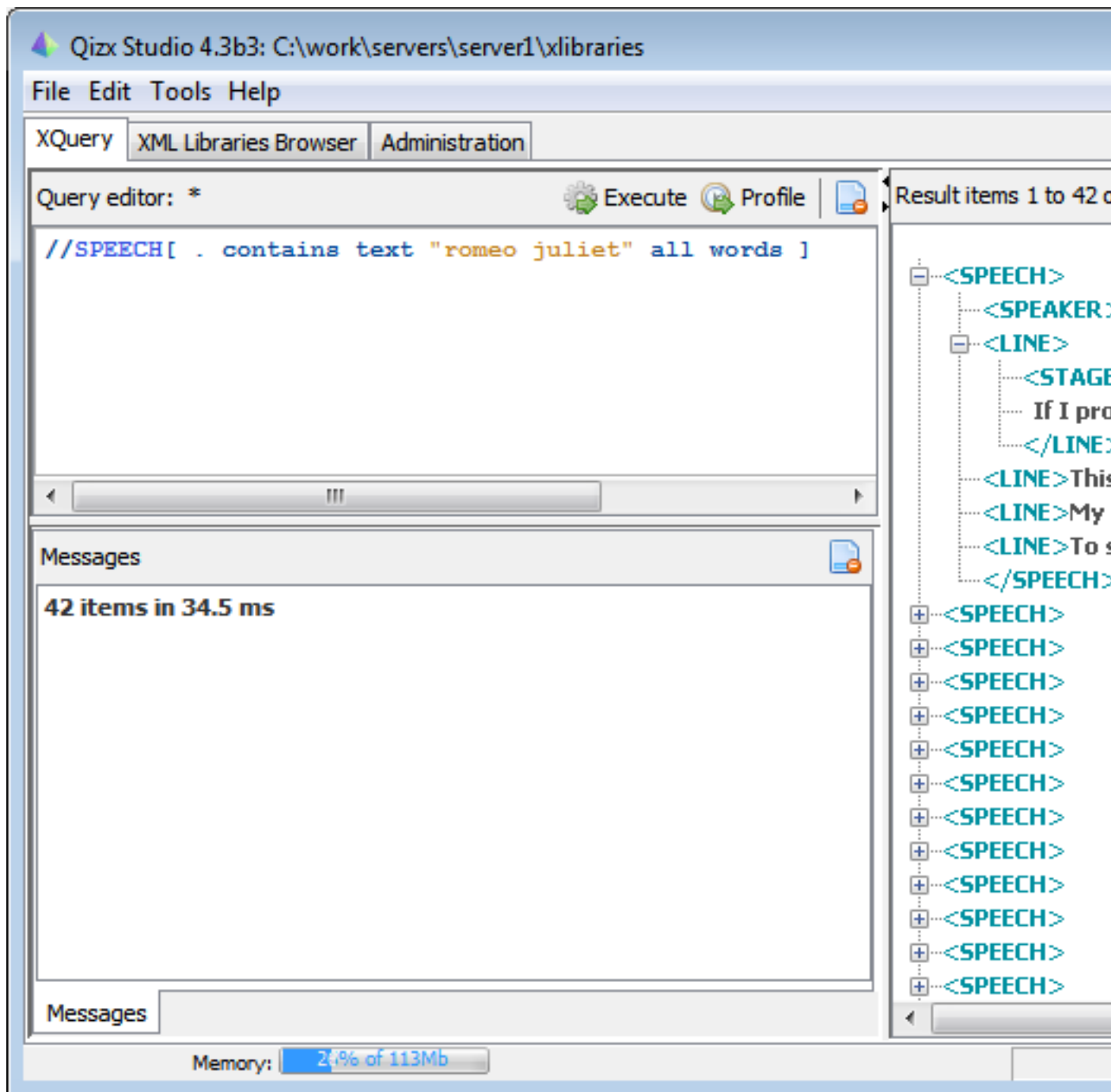
3. The 'XQuery' tab

This tab is used to edit and execute XQuery queries.

It is divided in three views:

1. Query editor (top left): a text editor with execution button and query history.
2. Messages view (bottom left): displays compilation and execution messages.
3. Query Results (right): displays the items of the result sequence.

Figure 2. XQuery tab



3.1. XQuery Editor



This area is a basic text editor of XQuery source code, performing syntax coloring.

A file can be loaded in the editor through the menu File → Open XQuery, and conversely the source code can be saved with menu File → Save XQuery.

Specifying the path of a XQuery source file in the command-line of Qizx Studio will automatically load the file. This happens if the file extension (in principle .xq) has been associated with the Qizx Studio application, depending on the Operating System used.


The editor has several buttons and controls in the tool-bar above:

3.1.1. Query Execution

The button  **Execute** compiles the current query and evaluates it. During execution the button changes to  **Stop**.

The result sequence is displayed in the Result View. A message in the Message View below tells the number of items in the result sequence, and the time in milliseconds taken by the evaluation.

3.1.2. Stopping Query execution

A lengthy evaluation can be canceled with the button  **Stop**. No results are displayed.

3.1.3. Clear editor text

The button  clears the editor, to type a new expression.

3.2. Result View

This view displays the *result sequence* produced by the evaluation of a XQuery expression.

- Simple items (integer, string, etc) are displayed with their type.
- Node items are displayed either in "markup" style, looking like XML.



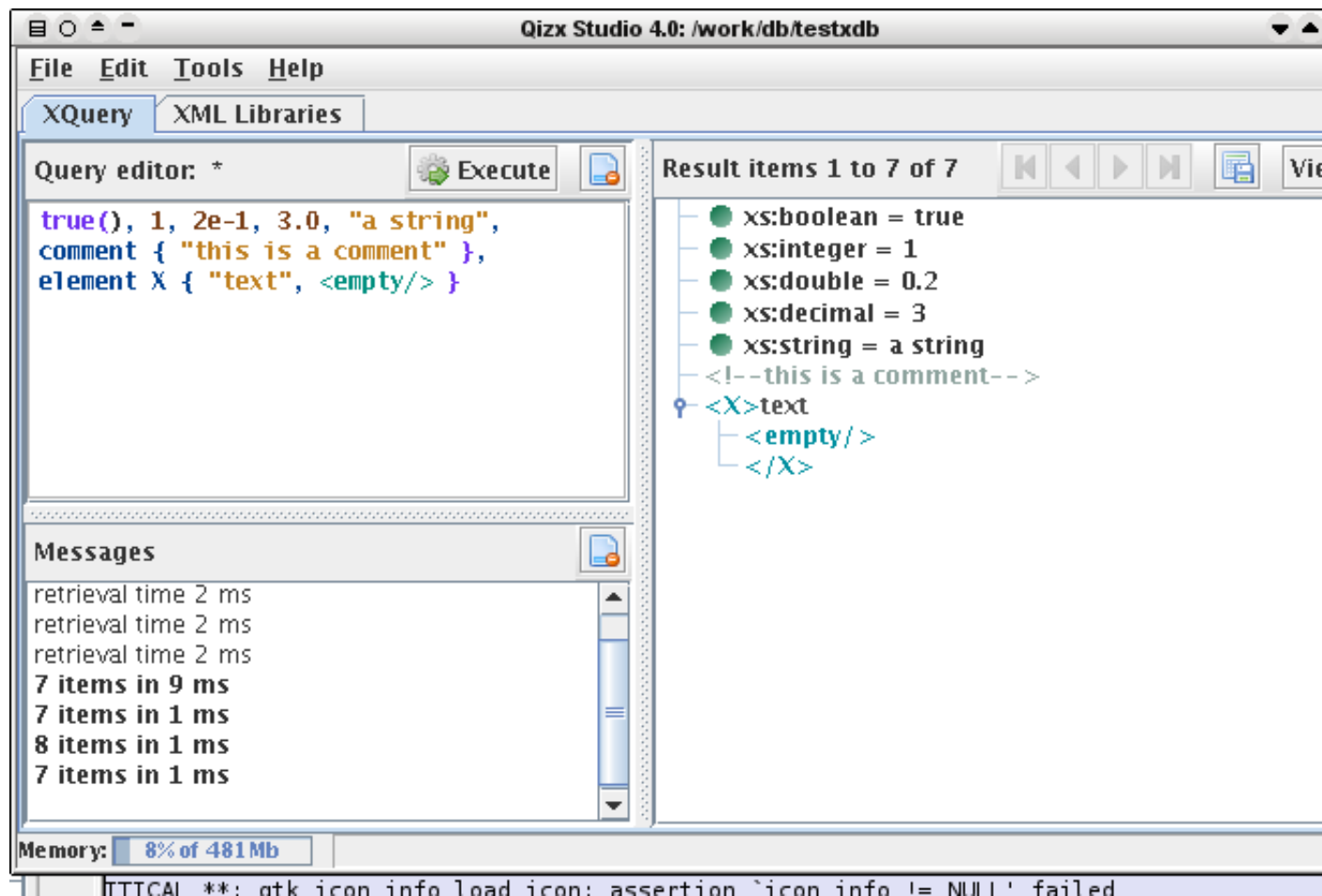
Results are displayed by pages of 100 items. A set of buttons   can be used to traverse the result sequence if it is long.


Figure 3. XQuery tab with miscellaneous results



3.2.1. Move forward and backward in result sequence

The two vertical arrows move the position of the displayed page by 100 items forward or backward.

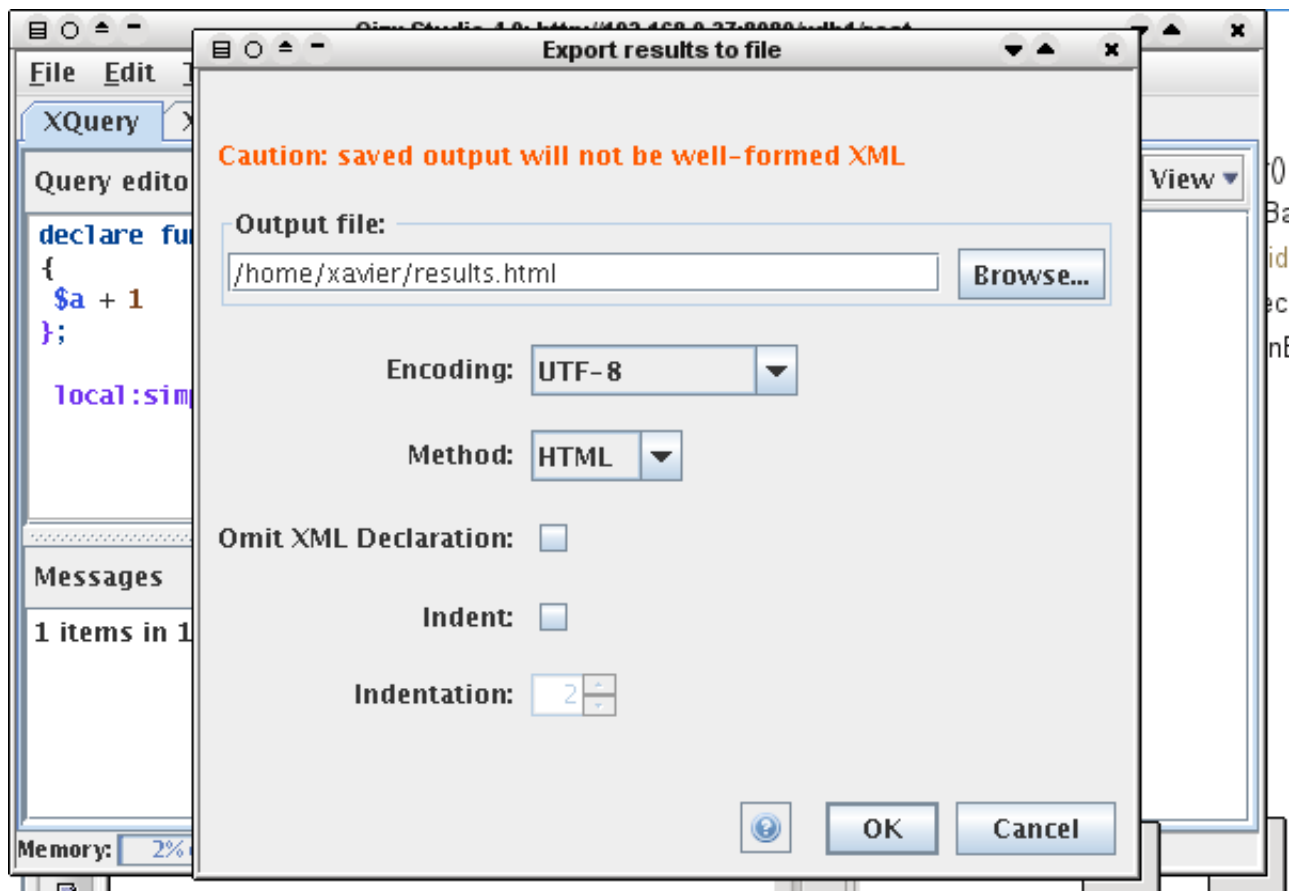
3.2.2. Export result sequence to a file

This button  saves the whole result sequence onto a file.

Note that the resulting file will not in general represent a well-formed XML document, unless the result sequence contains a single Node. A message signals when the result is not well-formed.

The invoked dialog allows choosing serialization options. Some of these options (HTML) do not always make sense, depending on the actual results.

Figure 4. Export results dialog



3.2.3. Change the display style of results

This command changes the display style for Nodes only.

- The Markup style mimics XML markup.
- The Data Model style is a tree view of Node structures.

3.3. Message View

This view displays compilation and execution messages.

When an error is displayed, the location is underlined: by clicking on it, the cursor of the Query Editor is placed on the error location.

4. The 'Admin' Tab

This tab is visible only in Qizx Admin, a variant of Qizx Studio devoted to Administrator tasks.

It contains 4 sub-windows accessed by tabs:

1. Configuration: displays and edits Configuration properties, for a Qizx Server (remote mode) or a local XML Library group.
2. Maintenance Tasks: manages tasks like backups and index optimizations.
3. Statistics: displays run-time statistics about Qizx Server or a local XML Library group.
4. Running Queries: displays XQuery script currently executing, and allows cancelling a query that takes too much time.

Refresh:

The tabs contain a Refresh button to redisplay the current state.

Some have an auto-refresh selector allowing refresh at regular intervals.

4.1. Configuration tab

This tab displays the current values of Configuration properties.

The Value fields can be edited: modified values are marked by a colored background. The Save button must then be used to save the values back to the server or Database group.

The right-click menu can be used to restore the default value of a property.

4.2. Maintenance Tasks tab

This tab displays Maintenance Tasks such as backups, re-indexing, and index optimizations.

It also allows specifying scheduled tasks at regular intervals.

It shows a table of active tasks, a table of past tasks, and several forms for manual or scheduled operations.

4.2.1. Running tasks

This table displays the currently running backup, reindexing or optimization tasks.

The auto-refresh selector allows refreshing at regular intervals.

4.2.2. Past tasks

This table displays the tasks executed during the most recent period.

A drop-down selector allows choosing the displayed period: 1 day, 2 days, 1 week, 1 month.

4.2.3. Manual Operations

A form to run an operation for a particular XML Library.

- XML Library selector: drop-down menu to choose the XML Library if there are several..

- Backup button: a file selection field on the right allows defining the directory where to do the backup.

From version 4.4, an incremental backup can be selected.

- Reindex button, to completely reindex the database
- Optimize button, to run a database optimization.

4.2.4. Scheduled Full Backup

A form to define a regularly scheduled backup for all XML Libraries: for example once a day (the default).

This form is simply an editor for configuration properties named `scheduled_backup_*`. After modification, the Save button on the right must be used.

- *Interval*: once a day, once an hour etc
- *Time*: precise time to run the operation.

Note that if the interval is greater than 1 day, it is possible to specify the day, for example:

sunday 03:

- *Directory*: the place on the server's file-system where the XML Libraries are saved.

See hereafter for details.

- *Number of directories*: the backup can be done alternately on several directories.

If this value is greater than 1, the directory path above is appended with values 0, 1, 2... cyclically.

For example if the directory is `/backups/dbs/` and *Number of directories* is 3, the backup of library `mydb` will be done cyclically on `/backups/dbs/mydb0`, `/backups/dbs/mydb1` and `/backups/dbs/mydb2`.

4.2.5. Scheduled Incremental Backup

A form to define a regularly scheduled incremental backup for all XML Libraries: for example once an hour (the default).

This form is simply an editor for configuration properties named `scheduled_ibackup_*`. After modification, the Save button on the right must be used.

- *Interval*: once an hour, once a day, etc
- *Time*: precise time to run the operation.

Note that if the interval is one hour, only the minutes are used.

- *Directory*: the place on the server's file-system where the XML Libraries are saved.

See hereafter for details.

4.2.6. Scheduled Optimize

A form to define a regularly scheduled optimization operation for all XML Libraries: for example once a day.

This form is simply an editor for configuration properties named `scheduled_optimize_*`. After modification, the Save button on the right must be used.

- *Interval*: once a day, once an hour etc
- *Time*: precise time to run the operation.

Note that if the interval is greater than 1 day, it is possible to specify the day, for example:

sunday 03:

- *Max Time*: the time spent for the optimize operation can be limited by this value.

4.3. Statistics tab

This tab displays run-time statistics about Qizx Server or a local XML Library group.

An "expert" check-box shows more detailed statistics by breaking-down

4.4. Running Queries tab

This tab displays currently executing XQuery scripts, and allows cancelling a script.

Notice that a query is considered "running" during the initial execute() method and when iterating on the result sequence.

5. Dialogs

Note

In Qizx/open, only the XML Catalogs and Error Log dialogs are available.

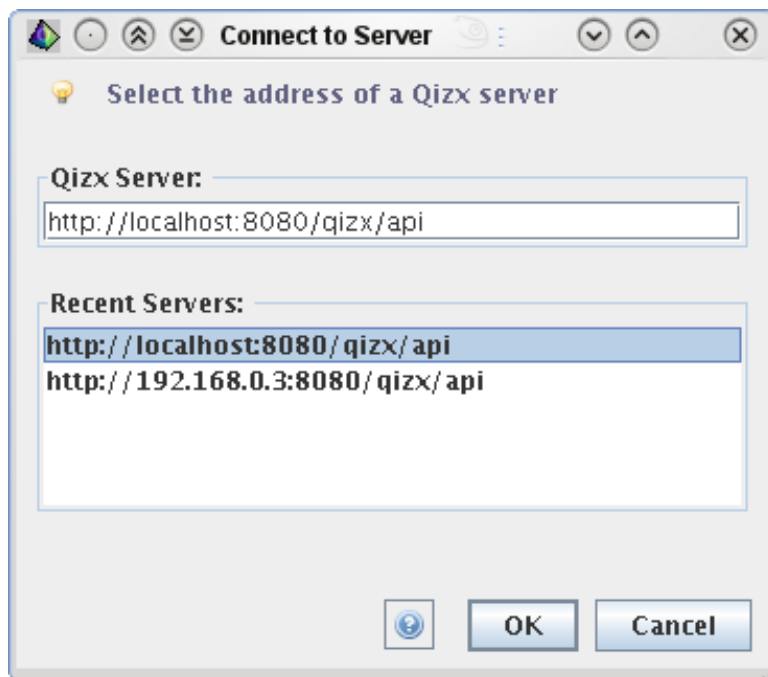
5.1. Open local Library Group dialog

Used for opening an XML Library group located on a local disk.

- File browser: selects a directory on a local file-system.
- History of recently opened groups: double clicking on this list selects the clicked entry.

5.2. Connect to Server dialog

Used for opening an XML Library group managed by a remote server.

Figure 5. Connect to Server dialog

- Field text for the URL of the server:

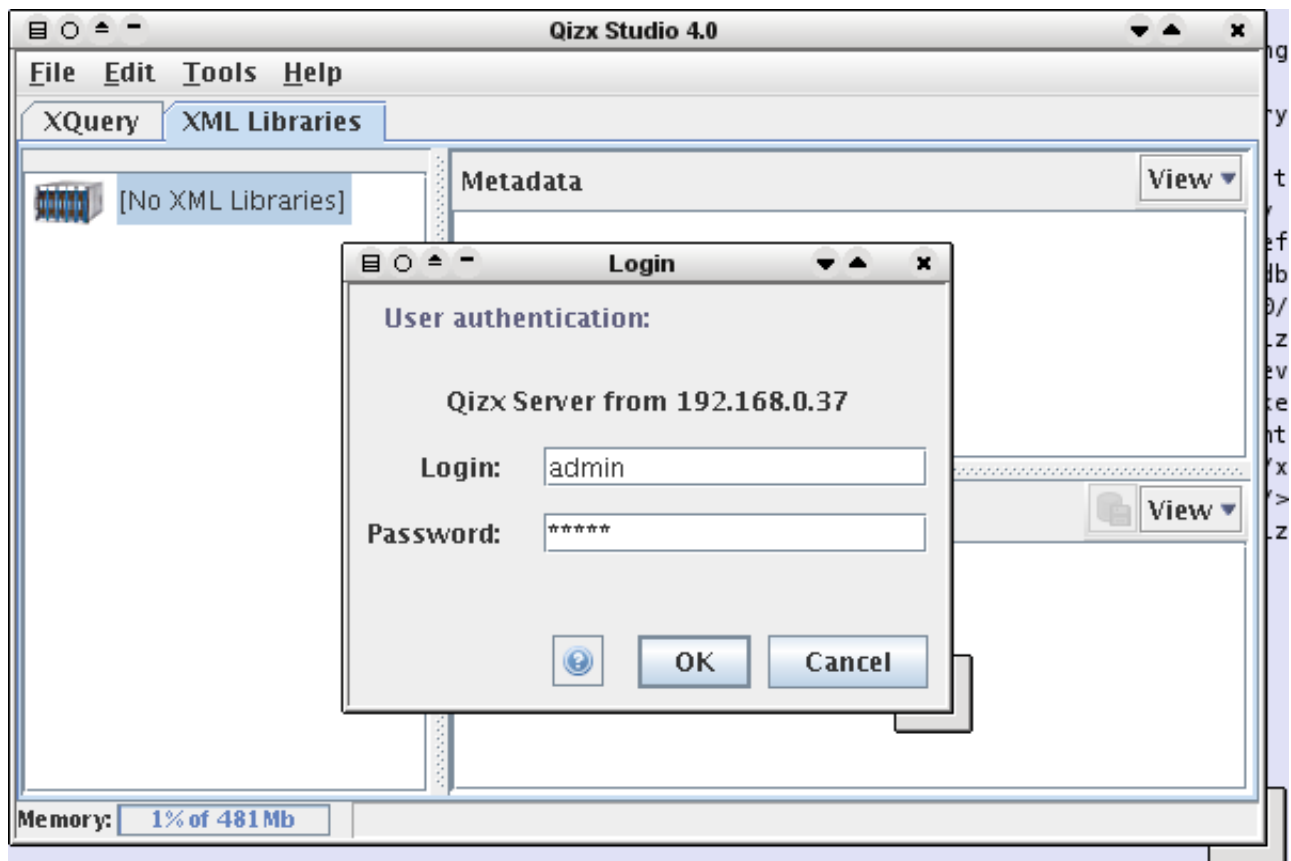
this URL is of the form `http://host:port/webapp/api`, where host, port and webapp depend on the installation.

The path 'qizx/api' is the default for the REST API of Qizx, but it can be changed in the configuration of the server.

- History of recently opened groups: double clicking on this list selects the clicked entry.

Authentication

Generally, a server will require a login and password on connection. This is configured in the installation of the server.

Figure 6. Connect to Server authentication dialog

5.3. 'XML Catalogs' dialog

A dialog used to define XML Catalogs used when documents are imported.

Qizx supports the OASIS XML Catalogs specifications.

The dialog edits the value of the system property "xml.catalog.files" which can contain a semicolon-separated list of catalog files.

It is possible to add file paths and URLs to the list.

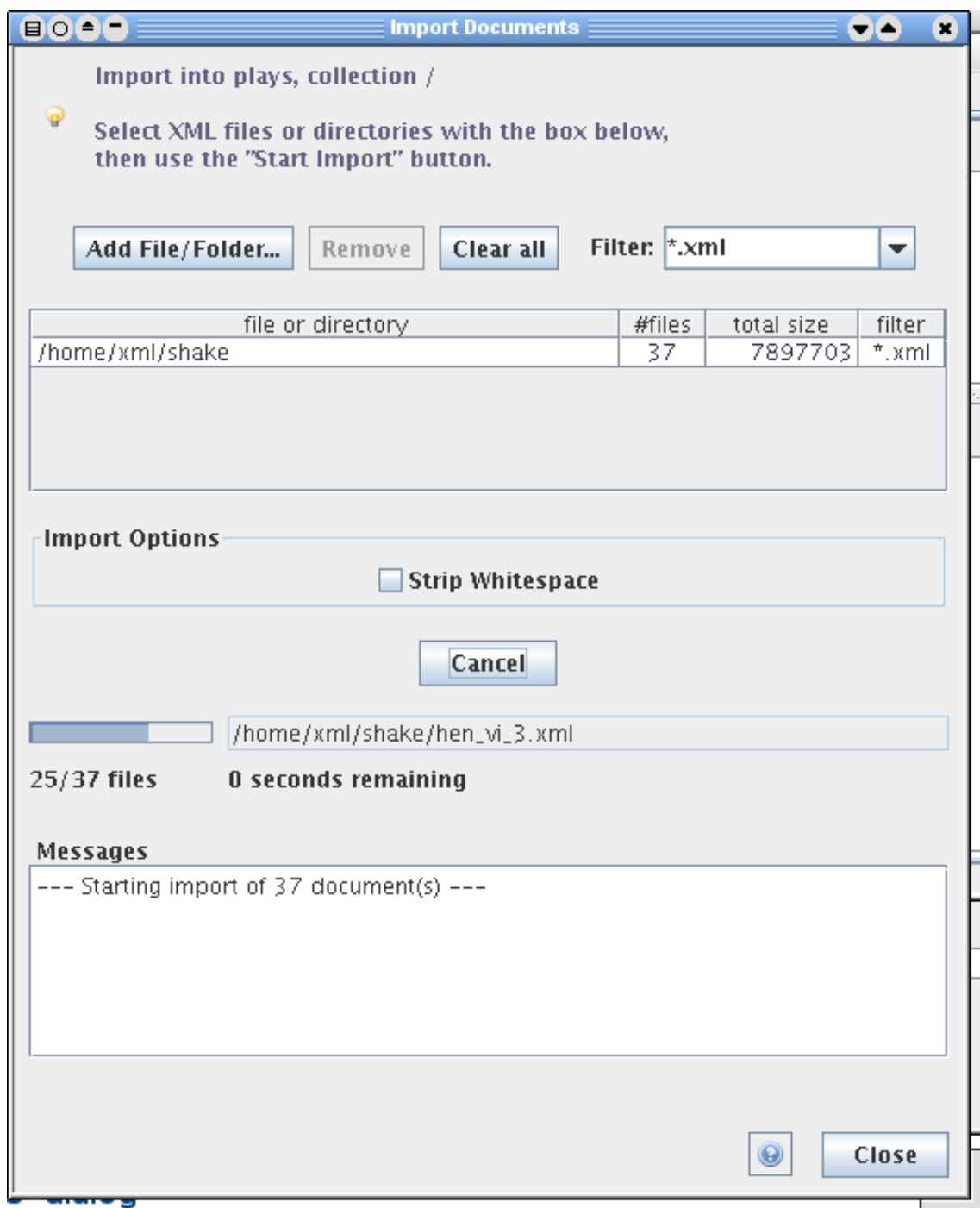
5.4. 'Create Collection' dialog

This dialog allows creating a child Collection of the selected Collection.

It simply prompts for the name of a child collection. This name must not contain the slash '/' character.

5.5. 'Import Documents' dialog

This dialog allows parsing, storing and indexing one or several XML documents into a Collection inside a XML Library.

Figure 7. Import dialog

An import operation is performed in two steps:

1. Create an import list of XML files or of directories. This list displays the path, the number of files (for directories), the total size in bytes, the filter used (for directories).
2. Push the button "Start Import".

To Add a file or directory (or several) to the list, use the button "Add File/Folder" and select the file(s) or directory.

For directories, you may first want to choose a filter for contained files. a new filter can be typed in the combo-box.

Items can be removed from the list by selecting them and using the button Remove, or the button "Clear all".

DTD and Schema are resolved through XML catalogs. The XML Catalogs menu [160] allows editing the catalogs.

Parsing errors are reported in the Messages area at bottom.

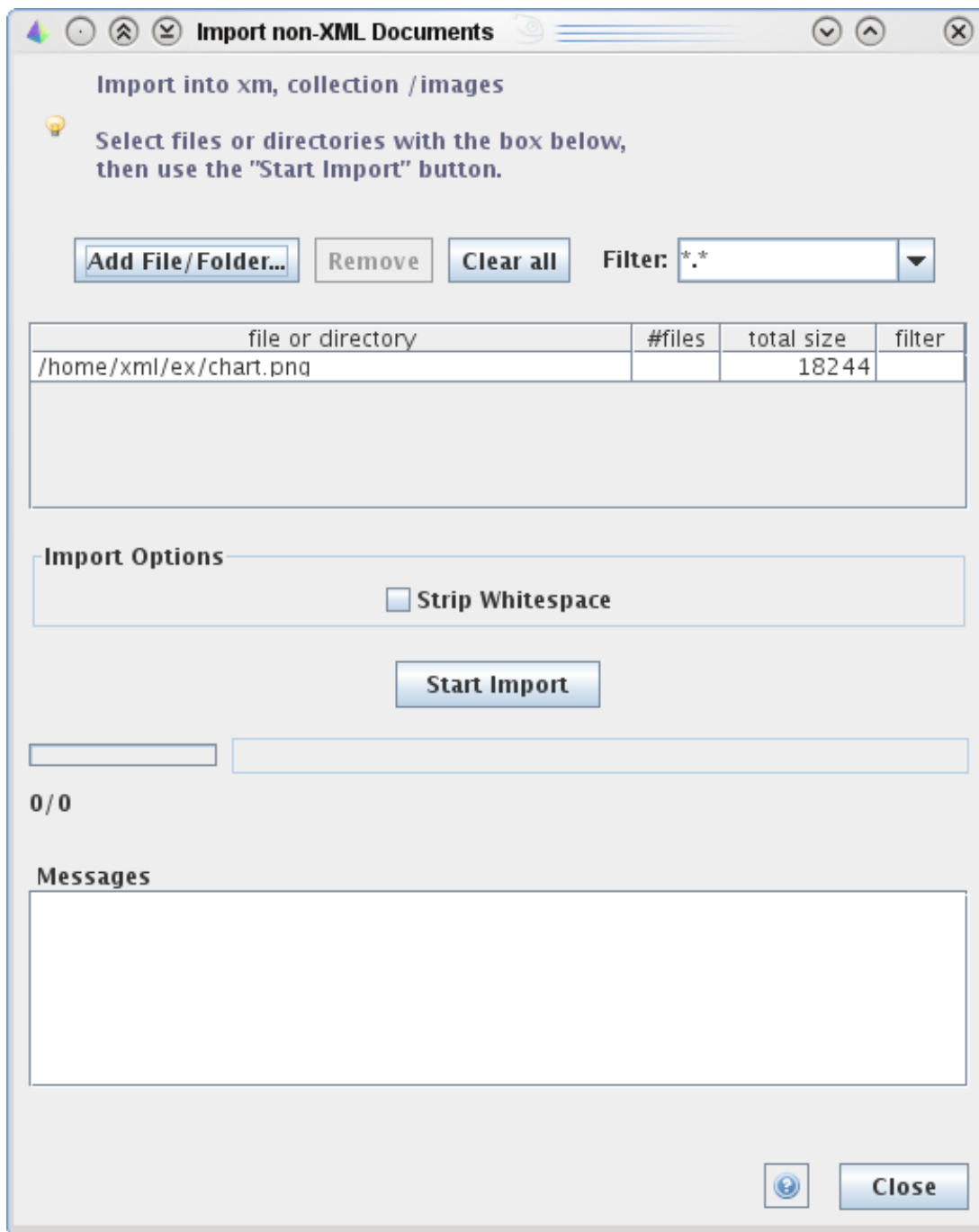
5.6. 'Import non-XML Documents' dialog

This dialog (very similar to Import XML dialog) is used to import non-XML (ie any text or binary file) into a Collection inside a XML Library.

Non-XML Documents are similar to "Blobs" in relational databases. They can only be written and retrieved. There is no indexing and even text files cannot be searched by their contents.

However Non-XML Documents can have metadata properties, just like XML Documents and Collections, and these properties can be searched.

Beware that XML files will be treated like any other file by this tool. Use the XML Document Import dialog [?] to import XML documents.

Figure 8. Import dialog

An import operation is performed in two steps:

1. Create an import list of files or of directories. This list displays the path, the number of files (for directories), the total size in bytes, the filter used (for directories).
2. Push the button "Start Import".

To Add a file or directory (or several) to the list, use the button "Add File/Folder" and select the file(s) or directory.

For directories, you may first want to choose a filter for contained files. a new filter can be typed in the combo-box.

Items can be removed from the list by selecting them and using the button Remove, or the button "Clear all".

As this is an import of binary files, there will be no parsing errors.

5.7. 'Export Document' dialog

This dialog is used for extracting a selected Document from a Library and write its contents back to a file.

The dialog allows choosing the file and Serialization options.

It is also used for exporting the results of a XQuery evaluation.

5.8. Metadata Property Editor dialog

This dialog allows adding a new property or editing an existing property. It is invoked by right-clicking on the name of a property.

The value is edited in string form. The type selected with the Type combo-box is then used to parse the value accordingly.

Possible types are currently:

- String.
- long integer (`xs:integer`).
- double (`xs:double`).
- Date (`java.util.Date`): a value is edited in ISO standard form, for example 2010-05-01T14:54 .
- boolean (`xs:boolean`).
- node(): a single node (generally an element).
- expression: any executable XQuery expression can be entered. Only the first item will stored as property value.

5.9. 'Change Indexing Specification' dialog

This dialog allows defining and changing the Indexing Specifications. See Chapter 9, *Configuring the indexing process* [49] for more information about Indexing Specifications.

There are three ways of modifying the Indexing Specifications:

- Directly edit basic specifications using the simple editor presented in the dialog. This editor allows editing the most common indexing properties, but is too limited to handle all the Indexing capabilities.
- Load a specification file (XML format described in the documentation), using the button Load From File...
- Reset Indexing specifications to the default value (button "Restore To Default").

After any change (when using the button Apply), the user is suggested to rebuild the indexes entirely. This is strongly recommended for avoidance of inconsistencies in query results.

5.9.1. Reindexing Dialog

This is a simple dialog through which the indexes can be rebuilt entirely, using the current Indexing Specifications.

It is invoked automatically after a change in the Indexing Specification Dialog.

Please note that since Qizx 2.1, re-indexing is a synchronous operation. A progress bar is displayed by the dialog.

5.9.2. Optimize Library Dialog

This is a simple dialog through which the XML Library can be put into an "optimal" state. This operation involves compacting the document storage and the indexes, if necessary.

Please note that since Qizx 2.1, optimizing a Library is a synchronous operation. A progress bar is displayed by the dialog.

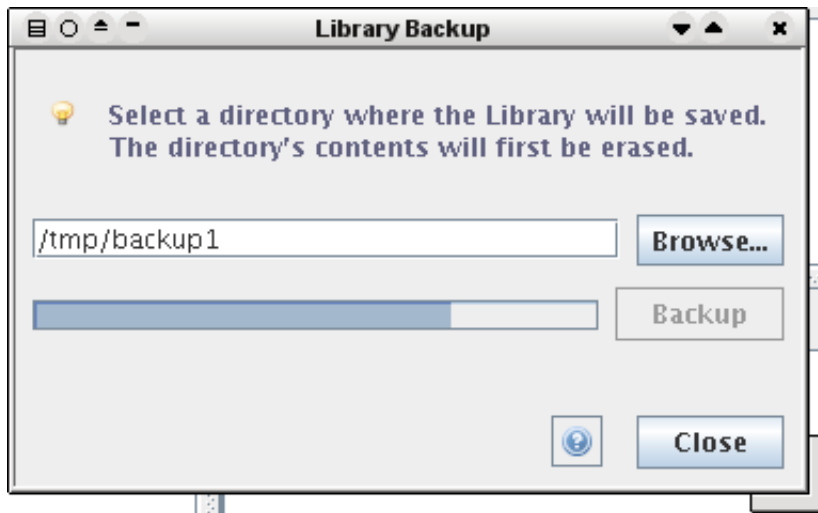
5.10. 'Backup Library' dialog

This dialog prompts you for a directory in the file system where the Library will be saved. The directory contents will be erased before backup.

This is a ``hot backup" which saves a snapshot of the database: any modification made by another connection during the backup will be ignored. This is meaningful and useful in a multi-user environment, like a Web Application running in a servlet container.

The Restore operation consists simply of moving or copying the directory of the backup Library to the place of the original Library (see Administrator section of the manual for details).

Figure 9. Backup dialog



5.11. 'Error Log' dialog

This non-modal dialog appears when an error or warning must be displayed.

Typically it appears if you try to use a XML Library that is already locked by another instance of the Qizx engine (an instance of Qizx Studio, of the qizx command-line tool, or one of your applications).

Glossary

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Collection | <p>Collection has a slightly different meaning in Qizx than in the XML Query language specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in Qizx, a Collection is a kind of folder than can contain <i>Documents</i> and other sub-collections. This is very similar to a directory on a disk. Being a <i>Library Member</i>, a Collection can bear <i>Metadata Properties</i>.• in XML Query. a collection is any sequence of <i>Nodes</i>. <p>Needless to say, the two notions are related: when using the path of a Qizx Collection in the predefined function <code>fn:collection()</code>, it yields the sequence of document-nodes of all documents contained at any level within the collection. The order of document nodes is stable and corresponds to the order of creation or replacement.</p> |
| Document | <p>A Document is the primary unit of storage in a Qizx <i>Library</i>. It holds both a XML Data Model and a set of Metadata Properties. It always belongs to a <i>Collection</i>.</p> |
| Library (or XML Library) | <p>Library is a database of XML documents in Qizx speak.</p> |
| Library Group | <p>A Library Group is basically a descriptor file (XML syntax) which describes the names and locations of one or several XML Libraries. It is handled by a <i>Library Manager</i>.</p> |
| Library Manager | <p>A Library Manager is an object that handles a group of XML <i>Libraries</i>. It manages shared resources, like caches. It is generally initialized by opening a <i>Library Group</i>.</p> |
| Library Member | <p>Generic term standing for both <i>Documents</i> and <i>Collections</i> contained within a <i>Library</i>. Library members can hold <i>Metadata Properties</i>, system- or user-defined. Library members can be searched efficiently using any of their Properties.</p> |
| Metadata Properties | <p>A Metadata Property is a pair (name, value) that can be attached to a Document or a Collection inside a XML Library. Values can be simple items (string, integer, double, boolean, Java Date, Java Object) or XML nodes. Some properties are created automatically by the database engine, but applications can add any number of properties.</p> <p>Since Properties can be queried efficiently using XQuery, they constitute a powerful mechanism to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annotate documents with metadata, without altering the document contents• Create custom indexes: by associating a computed property with documents (or collections), it is possible to perform queries which would be otherwise very inefficient. |
| Path Expression | <p>Path Expressions are XQuery/XPath expressions that use the '/' separator and return a sequence of nodes. In an XML database like Qizx, they are the primary queries.</p> <p>Examples:</p> |

```
collection("../test/agent[ name = "John" ]  
doc("/hamlet.xml")//SPEECH[ft:phrase("to be or not to be")]  
$t/name
```

Absolute Path Expressions start from a root and produce nodes through one or several *steps*. Returned nodes appear only once and are in *document order*. Typical roots are `collection()`, `doc()` or a variable containing a node.

Relative Path Expressions have no explicit root like `collection()` or `doc()` or variable name. They starts from the implicit *context node*, often noted by '.' (single dot). The context node, as the name says, is defined by the context, either the system initial conditions, or inside a predicate, as the node to which the predicate applies, like in `//item[./name = 'John']` where '.' points out the current 'item' element.

A special case is a single *step* like "CHAPTER" or "node()", where the slash operator does not appear but which is equivalent to `./CHAPTER` or `./node()` respectively.

XML Data Model

The XML Data Model is used by the XPath2, XML Query and XSLT2 languages, and defined by a W3C Recommendation. It describes the abstract structure of XML documents, independently of syntactic aspects.