

#### TMQL path language proposal

Leipzig, November 2009



## The proposal

- This is a proposal for a replacement to the current TMQL draft path language
- It's based on the proposal posted on LMG's blog, but modified
  - http://www.garshol.priv.no/blog/205.html
- This is an informal presentation of the language in order to
  - judge what the community thinks of the proposal, and
  - get feedback on alternative design choices in the language



# **Topic references (issue 1362)**

- We use the same syntax as CTM for this
  - ids are item identifiers
  - qnames are subject identifiers
  - same way to define prefixes
  - etc etc
- *Maybe* subject identifier and locator references as in CTM
- Not providing any way to refer to topics by name



#### **Basics**

- foo
- ... / axis::type [ filter ]
- ... / axis:: [ filter]
- ... / type
- Img / email
- Img / occurrence::email
- Img / email @ private
- Img / email [ . / scope:: = private ]

# a topic reference# a navigation step# same, without type filtering# shorthand navigation step

# all my email addresses# the same# email addresses in "private" scope# fully expanded version



## Some more examples

- Path expressions starting with "/" start from the topic map item
  - / person
  - / default::person
  - / employed-by
  - / person / email
  - / person [ . / email ]

- # all person topics
- # full expansion
- # all employed-by associations
- # all email addresses of all persons
- # all persons which have an email occ.



## **Alternative syntax**

- Inge Henriksen points out that technically, only the first slash is needed
  - the first slash is needed so you know whether to start from the topic map or not
- The result would be
  - / person email
  - Img / employee association::employed-by employer \*
- instead of
  - / person / email
  - Img / employee / association::employed-by / employer / \*



#### **Filters**

- The [filter] contains a boolean expression
  - simple path expression: true if it produces at least one value
    - / person [ . / email ] really means / person [ exists( . / email ) ]
  - comparison expression: <, >, <=, >=, !=, =
  - AND, OR, NOT
- NOT
  - / person [ not . / email ]
  - / person [ not(. / email) ]
- # one possible syntax (not is operator)
- # another (not is function)

- ./
  - lets us distinguish topic references from path navigation steps
  - / person [ . / start-date = . / end-date ]
  - / person [ . / employed-by(employee -> employer) = tmlab ]
  - / person [ not(email) ] # true if email topic exists
  - / person [ not( . / email ) ] # true if person has email



# The axis syntax

- We are not 100% satisfied with the axis::type notation
- Problems with it
  - Img / occurrence::email
  - Img / occurrence::
  - Img / subject-identifier::
  - \$c / occurrence::tmcl:card-min
- Alternative #1
  - Img / occurrence::email
  - Img / occurrence
- Alternative #2
  - Img / occurrence(email)
  - Img / occurrence()
  - Img / subject-identifier()
  - \$c / occurrence(tmcl:card-min)

# fine# all occurrences of any type# not as pretty, perhaps?# lots of colons there...

# ambiguous, unfortunately

# looks like function call. problem?
# of any type

# no colon collision any more

http://www.isotopicmaps.org



#### The axes

- topic
  - default
  - name
  - occurrence
  - role
  - subject-identifier
  - subject-locator
  - item-identifier
  - reified
  - type
  - instance
  - supertype
  - subtype

- association
  - role
  - type
  - scope
  - reifier
  - item-identifier
- role
  - type
  - player
  - association
- name
  - type
  - value

...



#### The axes



http://www.isotopicmaps.org

slide 10



## **Association traversal**

- Somewhat cumbersome
  - Img / employee / association::employed-by / employer / \*
- Built-in operator for traversal
  - Img / employed-by(employee -> employer)
  - handles symmetric associations automatically
- Supports additional constraints
  - Img / employed-by(employee -> employer) @ past
  - Img / employed-by(employee -> employer) [ . / reifier:: / start-date < "2000-01-01" ]</p>



## **Constraints on roles**

- Supported via filters
  - \$company / represented-by(represented -> representative) [ . / at = tmra ]
- However, one could also reuse association predicate syntax:
  - \$company / represented-by(represented -> representative, at : tmra)
  - benefits
    - makes association traversal look like association predicates (familiar)
    - shorter
  - disadvantages
    - makes association traversal look like association predicates (which they are not)
    - bigger language



## Variables in predicates

- If we reuse the predicate syntax, what about
  - \$company / represented-by(represented -> representative, at : \$event)
  - \$event is unbound
- Possible answers
  - this is confusing, so we shouldn't use this syntax
  - path expressions can't bind variable values, so this is an error
  - path expressions *can* bind variable values, so this is OK
- Note that the last answer raises a bigger issue
  - should it be possible to use path expressions on their own?
  - should path expressions return just a set, or a more complex result?



# Allowing any type

- Original draft had \*
  - \$person / occurrence::\*
- We now use a blank
  - \$person / occurrence::

# all occurrences of person

# same



#### **Boolean and set operators**

- Booleans
  - / person or dog

- # not allowed
- / topic:: [ . / type = person or . / type = dog ] # allowed
- Set operators
  - / person UNION / dog

- # would have worked
- however, we don't allow set operators in the path language
- these are left for SELECT/FLWR statements



## **Taxonometry**

#### • Given

- Img isa person . person ako creature . creature ako subject .
- / creature # returns Img
- The problem is querying for the types
  - Img / type:: # returns person, creature, subject
  - person / supertypes:: # returns creature, subject
- How to get only what is said explicitly in the topic map?
  - Img / tm:type-instance(tm:instance -> tm:type) # do it explicitly
  - Img / direct-type::

- # add extra axis
- # requires direct-type, direct-instance, direct-supertype & direct-subtype
- A more general proposal
  - Img / type(0) # Img
  - Img / type() # person
  - Img / type(1) # person
  - Img / type(1) / supertype(1) # creature
  - Img / type(1) / supertype(0..\*) # person, creature, subject



# Taxonometry (2)

- Rani says:
  - "I don't like that 'type' refer both to types and tosupertypes. This seems not clean to me."
- Proposed solution
  - Img / parent-type() # person, creature, subject
  - Img / type()

# person, orec # person



### **Functions**

- concat(str, str)
- starts-with(str, str)
- ends-with(str, str)
- contains(str, str)
- substring-before(str, str)
- substring-after(str, str)
- substring(str, int, int?)
- string-length(str)
- normalize-space(str)
- translate(str, str, str)
- find(str, str)

- ceiling(float)
- floor(float)
- round(float)
- count(resultset)



## **Functions and sets**

- func( pathexpr )
  - count( / person )
  - string-length(/ person / email / value)
- # passes result set to function
- # counts person topics in TM
- # gets length of one email
- Not possible to do make a list of the lengths of all emails
  - in the path language, that is!
  - in SELECT statements this *is* possible



# Type conversion

- Implicit in comparisons •
  - / person [ . / email = "larsga@bouvet.no" ] # occurrence converted
- Implicit in function calls ٠
  - / person [ string-length( . / email ) > 20 ]
- Explicit elsewhere ٠
  - string(lmg)
- Note that if we do this we can drop the value axis ٠
  - or should we keep it for completeness?

- # occurrence converted
- # converts 'Img' topic to string



# Slicing

- In the existing TMQL draft slicing is supported in two ways
  - / foo / bar [ 1 ]
  - / foo / bar [ 1 .. \* ]
  - select ... offset 50 limit 25
- Inge Henriksen suggests we should preserve this feature



# **Tuple constructors**

- In the existing TMQL draft path expressions can produce tabular results, as follows:
  - / person ( . / name, . / email )
- This would produce a set of (name, email) pairs
- This has been deliberately omitted in the current proposal