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XML DATABASE: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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ABSTRACT

The world of traditional data storage and XML have never been closer together. To better understand how data storage and retrieval works in an XML world, this paper will first discuss the past, present, and future of structuring XML documents. Then we will delve into the languages that add the ability to query an XML document similar to a traditional data store. This will be followed by an exploration of how the most popular RDBMSs have recognized the importance of this new data storage format and have integrated XML into their latest releases. Finally the rise of new data storage and retrieval systems specifically designed for handling XML will be shown.

KEYWORDS

XML, XML/SQL, API, Data storage.

INTRODUCTION

 XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language. XML is a meta-markup language developed by the World Wide Web Consortium(W3C) to deal with a number of the shortcomings of HTML. As more and more functionality was added to HTML to account for the diverse needs of users of the Web, the language began to grow increasingly complex and unwieldy. The need for a way to create domain-specific markup languages that did not contain all the cruft of HTML became increasingly necessary and XML was born.

The main difference between HTML and XML is that whereas in HTML the semantics and syntax of tags is fixed, in XML the author of the document is free to create tags whose syntax and semantics are specific to the target application. Also the semantics of a tag is not tied down but is instead dependent on the context of the application that processes the document. The other significant differences between HTML and XML is that the an XML document must be well-formed.

Although the original purpose of XML was as a way to mark up content, it became clear that XML also provided a way to describe structured data thus making it important as a data storage and interchange format. XML provides many advantages as a data format over others, including:

- Built in support for internationalization due to the fact that it utilizes unicode.
- Platform independence (for instance, no need to worry about endianness).
- Human readable format makes it easier for developers to locate and fix errors than with previous data storage formats.
- Extensibility in a manner that allows developers to add extra information to a format without breaking applications that were based on older versions of the format.
- Large number of off-the-shelf tools for processing XML documents already exist.

XML AS A DATABASE TOOL

The bulk of the influence of XML on logical and physical database design is based on fundamental properties of XML that make it different from the relational model:

- XML is self-describing. A given document contains not only the data, but also the necessary metadata. As a result, an XML document can be searched or updated without requiring a static definition of the schema. Relational models, on the other hand, require more static schema definitions. All the rows of a table must have the same schema.
- XML is hierarchical. A given document represents not only base information, but also information about the relationship of data items to each other in the form of the hierarchy. Relational models require all relationship information to be expressed either by primary key or foreign key relationships or by representing that information in other relations.
- XML is sequence-oriented—order is important. Relational models are set oriented—order is unimportant. None of these differences indicate that XML is better or worse than purely relational models. In fact, XML and relational models are complementary solutions. Some data is inherently hierarchical while other data is inherently tabular; some data has more rigid schema while other data has less rigid schema; some data needs to follow a specific order while other data does not.

THE FUTURE OF XML DOCUMENTS

Most of the information in an enterprise lives in documents kept in file systems, not in relational databases. There have always been reasons to move those documents into databases -- centralized administration, full-text search -- but in the absence of a way to relate the data in the documents to the data in the database, those reasons weren't compelling. XML cinches the argument.

As business documents morph from existing formats to XML -- admittedly a long, slow process that has only just begun -- it becomes possible to correlate the two flavors of data. Consider an insurance application that stores claims data in a relational table and claims documents in XML. A hybrid SQL/XML database enables the application to extract fragments of XML from a subset of the documents. And that subset can be created by joining XML elements in the document with column values in relational tables.

These wildly powerful effects are currently achieved using a few different kinds of storage and query strategies. On the storage side, there are two general approaches. You can put whole documents into columns of the database, or you can "shred" the document into a collection of relational tables. The latter approach makes best use of the database's query engine and atomic update capabilities, but mapping from irregular XML data to SQL is much harder than mapping from SQL to XML. It helps if your XML documents are governed by XML Schema descriptions. These provide hints to the XML-to-SQL mapper and can be annotated to more precisely control the mapping. It also helps if your database supports objects that can receive irregularly shaped XML data.

CONCLUSION

In the past five years, there have been substantial accomplishments in XML. XML has made it possible to manage large quantities of information which don't fit in relational database tables, and to share labeled structured information without sharing a common Application Program Interface (API). XML has also simplified information exchange across language barriers. The future of XML application lies with the Web and Web Publishing. Web applications are no longer traditional. Browsers are now integrating games, word processors and more. XML is based in Web Publishing, so the future of XML is seen

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