



# IMS XML Database and XQuery

*Did somebody say hierarchical data?*

*Christopher Holtz (holtz@us.ibm.com)*



**ON DEMAND BUSINESS™** = *Make it happen now*

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# Why XML...

- Standard Internet Data Exchange Format

- Self-Describing
- Handles encoding (internationalization)

```
<?xml version="1.1" encoding="ebcdic-cp-us"?>
```

- Handles byte ordering

```
<OrderNumber>110203</OrderNumber>
```

- Can Represent Almost Anything
- Forces Syntax-Level Interoperability
- Easily Parsed
- Confers Longevity
- **Standard!**

# The XML Schema Definition Language

An XML language for defining the legal building blocks of a valid XML document

## An XML Schema:

- defines elements and attributes that can appear in a document
- defines which elements are child elements
- defines the order and number of child elements
- defines whether an element is empty or can include text
- defines data types for elements and attributes
- defines default and fixed values for elements and attributes

Defines an agreed upon communication contract for exchanging XML documents

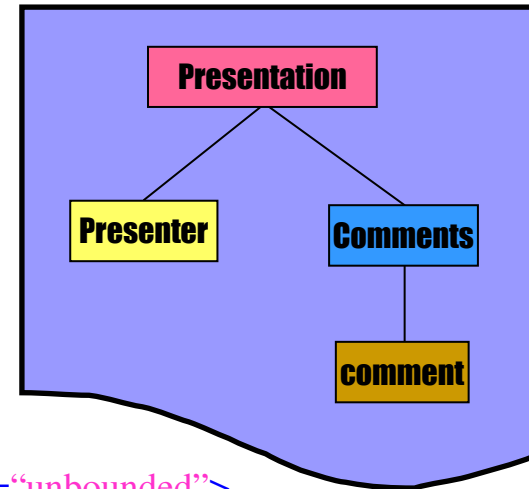
# XML Schema Example

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns="http://www.ibm.com/ims"
  targetNamespace="http://www.ibm.com/ims"
  elementFormDefault="qualified">

  <xsd:element name="Presentation">
    <xsd:complexType>
      <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element name="title" type="xsd:string"/>
        <xsd:element name="length" type="xsd:integer"/>
        <xsd:element name="Presenter" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <xsd:element name="lastName" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:element name="firstName" type="xsd:string"/>
        </xsd:element>
        <xsd:element name="Comments" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <xsd:element name="comment" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:attribute name="session" type="xsd:string"/>
        </xsd:element>
      </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:complexType>
  </xsd:element>
  ...
</xsd:schema>

```



# Well formed vs. Valid XML Document

- **Well formed – Obeys the XML Syntax Rules**
  - must begin with the XML declaration
  - must have one unique root element
  - all start tags must match end-tags
  - XML tags are case sensitive
  - all elements must be closed
  - all elements must be properly nested
  - all attribute values must be quoted
  - XML entities must be used for special characters
  
- **Valid – Conforms to a specific XML Schema**

# Standards built on XML (to name a few...)

- DTD
- DOM
- SAX
- SOAP
- SQL/XML
- VoiceXML
- WAP
- WSDL
- WS-Policy
- XForms
- XHTML
- XInclude
- XLink
- XML Base
- XML Encryption
- XML Key Management
- XML Processing
- XML Schema
- XML Signature
- XPath
- XPointer
- XQuery
- XSL and XSLT
- ...

## Financial

- FIXML
- FpML
- IFX
- MMDL
- OFX Schema
- RIXML
- SWIFTNet
- XBRL

## Open Source and Java

- Xerces
- Xalan
- JAXB
- JAXP
- JAXR
- JAX-RPC
- JDOM
- XQJ

## Other Field Vocabularies

- Accounting
- Advertising
- Astronomy
- Building
- Chemistry
- Construction
- Education
- Food
- Finance
- Government
- Healthcare
- Insurance
- Legal
- Manufacturing
- News
- Physics
- Telecommunications
- ...

# Why XML Databases...

- Physical Storage Benefits
  - Very much depends on the type of data and how it is going to be used!!
  
- Data coming in as XML and going out as XML
  - Need to convert to / from XML
    - Structure
    - Types / Encoding
  - Conceptual divide between XML and Physical Storage Layout
  - XML Standards (XML Schema's, XQuery, etc)



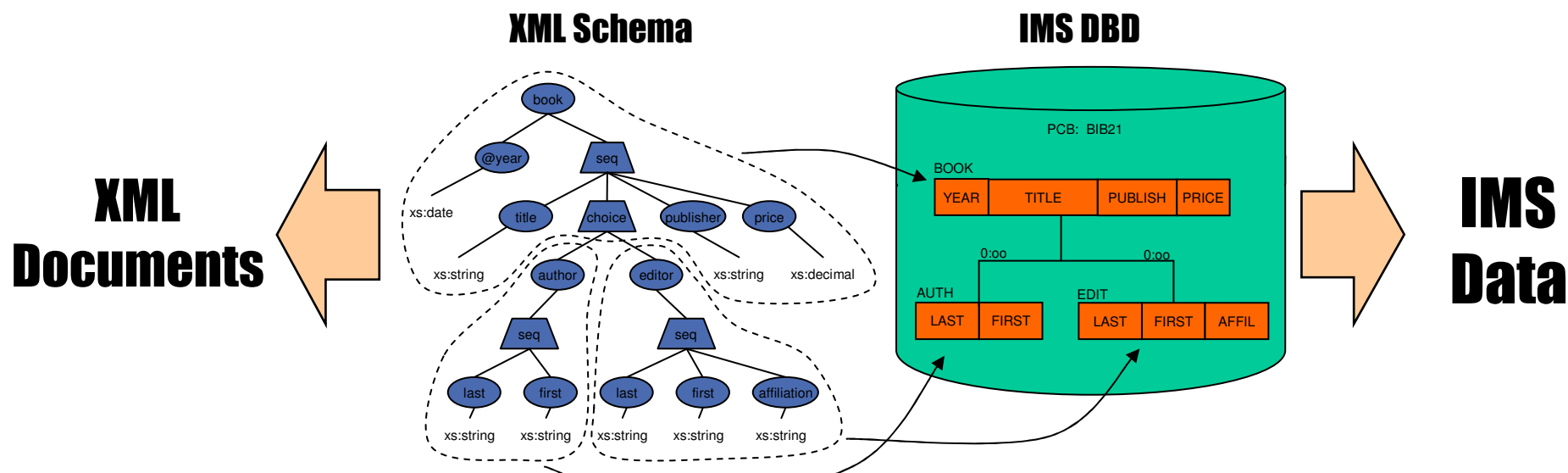
XML Databases really sound ideal for handling data in heterogeneous environments where I'm receiving and transmitting data as XML...

...but isn't IMS already the world's premier hierarchical database management system with nearly 40 years of proven experience...

...and couldn't I just take my terabytes of existing IMS hierarchical data and **view** it as XML when it fits to do so...

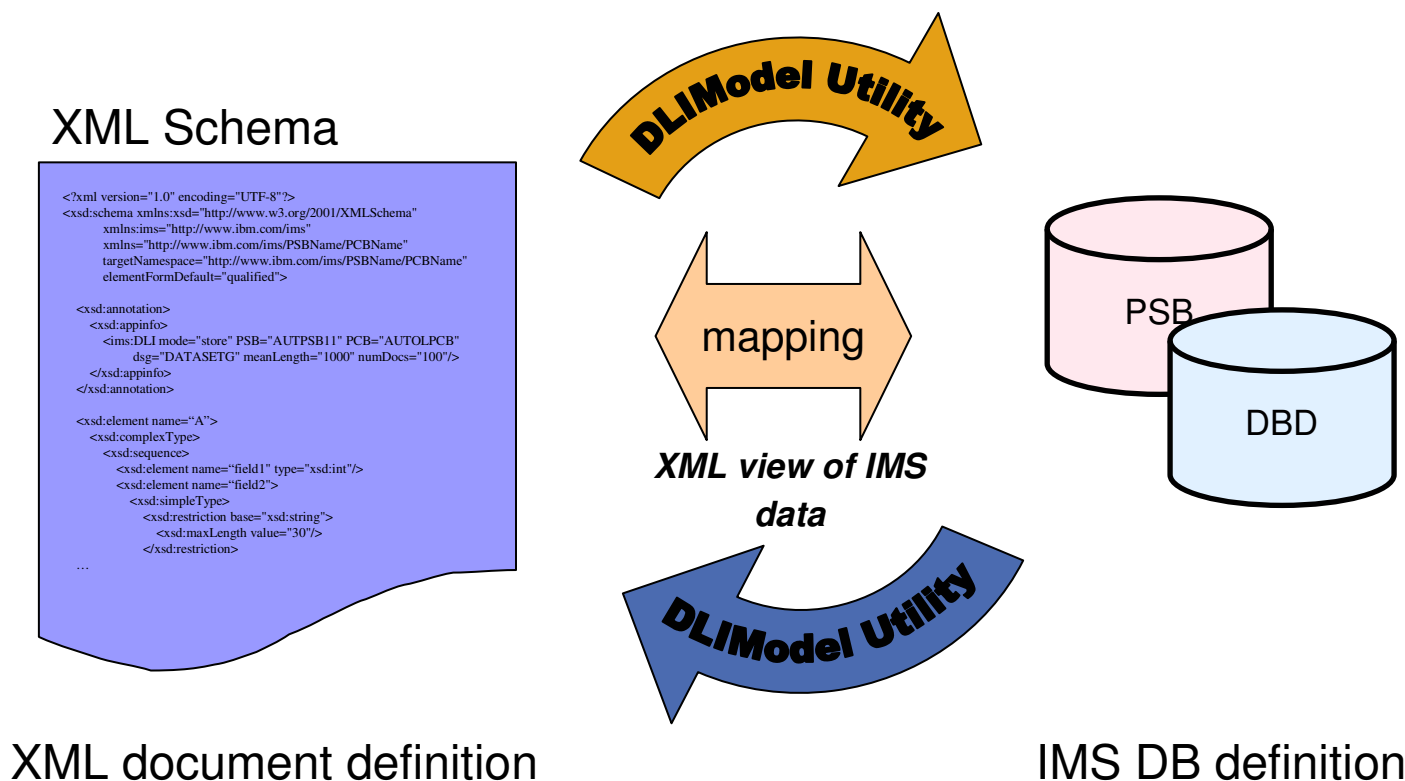
# IMS XML Database

- Introduces a way to view/map *native* IMS hierarchical data to XML documents
- Aligns IMS Database (DBD) with XML Schema
- Allows the retrieval and storage of IMS Records as XML documents with ***no change*** to existing IMS databases



# IMS XML-DB Metadata

- “Natural” mapping between hierarchic XML data and hierarchic IMS database definitions.

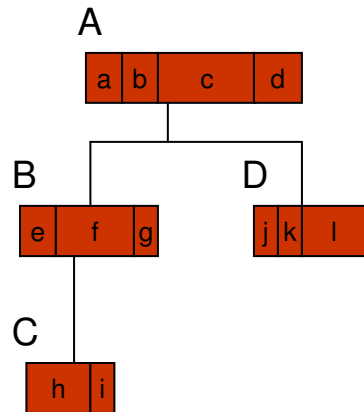


# XML Visualization

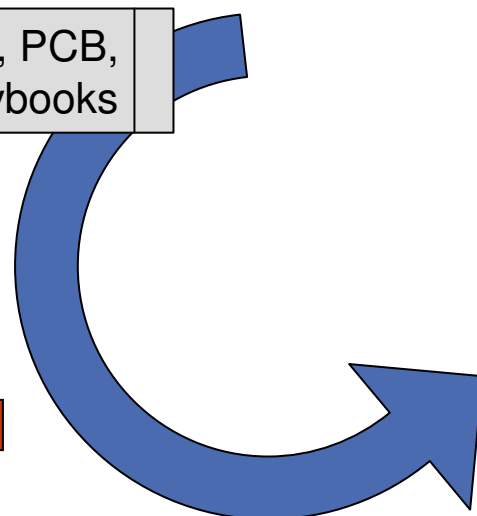
On Disk I/O



IMS Hierarchical Model

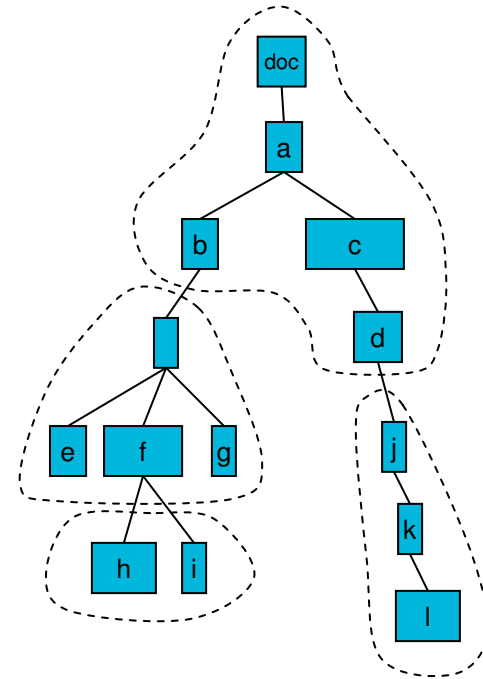


DBD, PCB, Copybooks



XML Schema

XQuery 1.0 XPath 2.0  
Data Model



# It's the Metadata, Stupid!

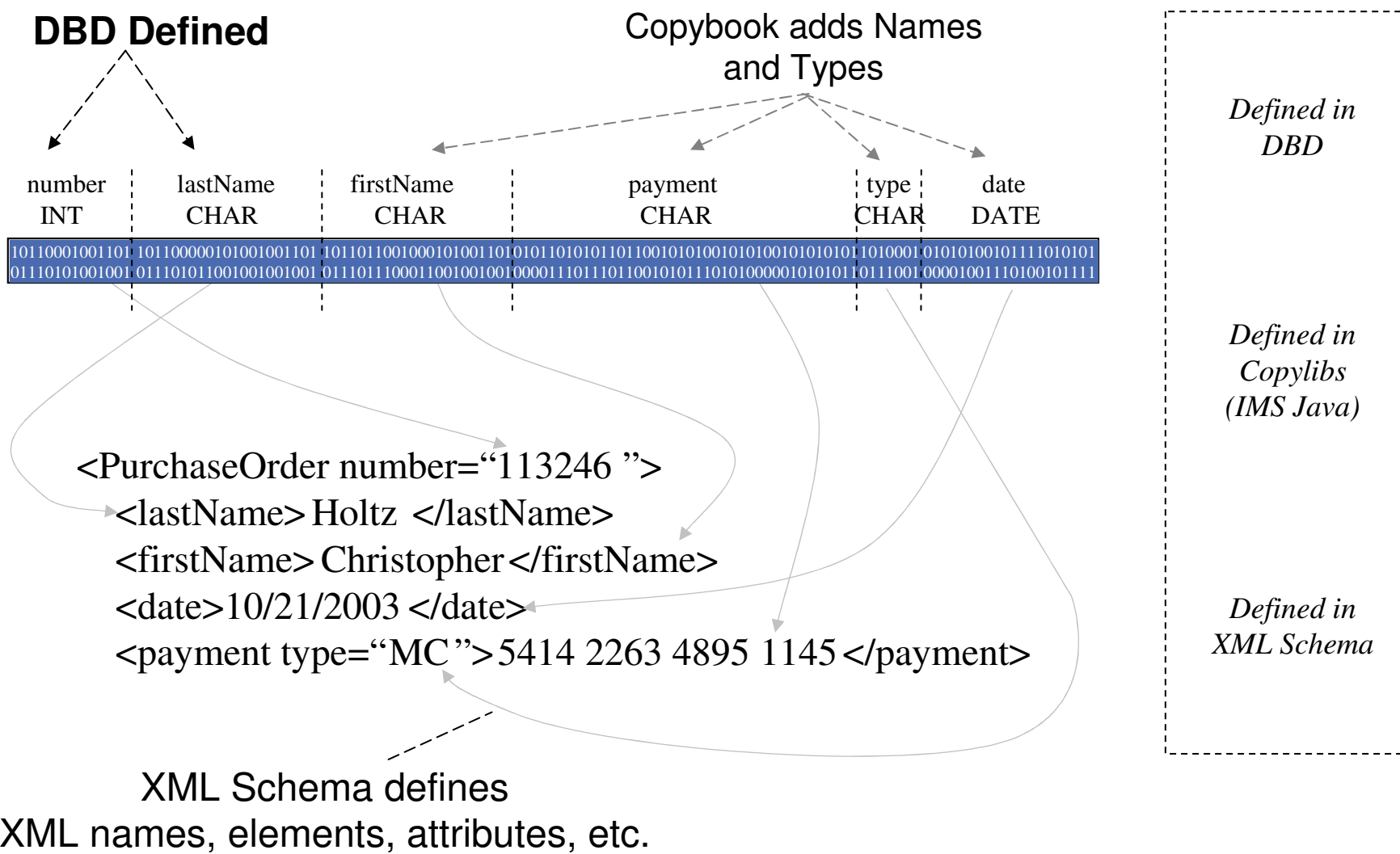
- Physical Metadata
  - Segment Sizes
  - Segment Hierarchy (*field relationships – 1-to-1, 1-to-n*)
  - DBD Defined Fields
  
  - Application Defined Fields
  - Field Type, Type Length, Byte Ordering, Encoding, etc.
  - Offer Field/Segment Renaming (*lift 8 char restriction*)
  
- Structural Metadata
  - XML layout for fields (*field relationships must still match*)
  - Element vs. Attribute
  - Type Restrictions, Enumerations, etc.

*Defined in  
DBD*

*Defined in  
Copylibs  
(IMS Java)*

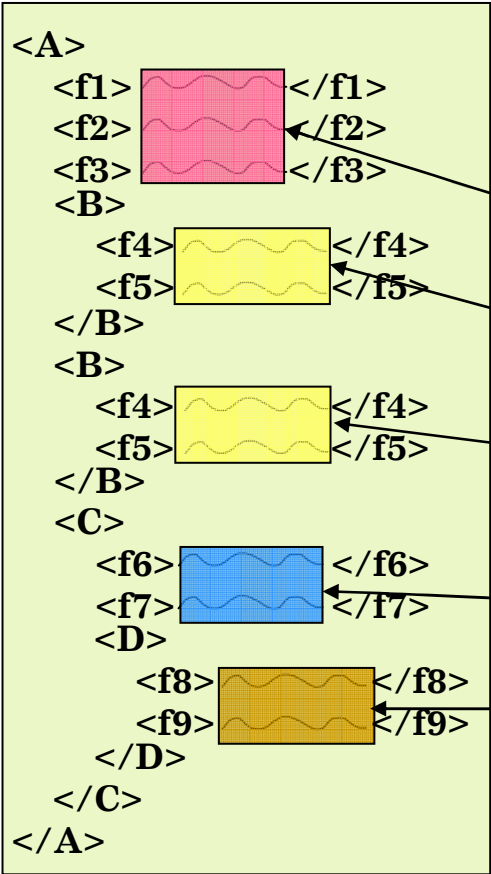
*Defined in  
XML Schema*

# It's the Metadata, Stupid!



# Decomposed XML Retrieval in IMS

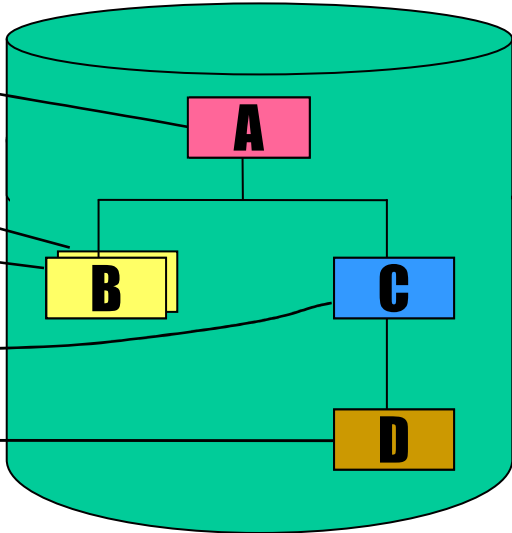
## Composed XML



```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8">
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:ims="http://www.ibm.com/ims"
  xmlns="http://www.ibm.com/ims/PSBName/PCBName"
  targetNamespace="http://www.ibm.com/ims/PSBName/PCBName"
  elementFormDefault="qualified">
  <xsd:annotations go here>
  <xsd:element name="A">
    <xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element name="field1" type="xsd:int"/>
      <xsd:element name="field2">
        <xsd:simpleType>
      ...
    <xsd:element name="B">
      <xsd:complexType>
      ...
    <xsd:element name="C">
      <xsd:complexType>
      ...
    <xsd:element name="D">
      <xsd:complexType>
  
```

## XML Schema/ Metadata



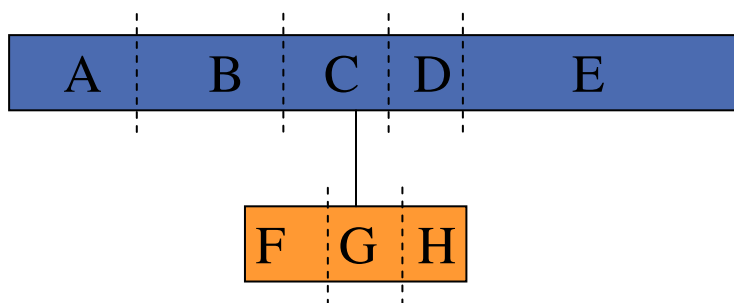
# Decomposed Storage

- XML document must be parsed and validated.
- Data is converted to *traditional* IMS types
  - COMP-1, COMP-2, etc.
  - EBCDIC CHAR, Picture Strings
- Stored data is searchable by IMS and transparently accessible by non-XML enabled applications.



# Simple XML Structuring

- Uses Default structure
- All data is represented as elements



```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
```

```
<SegName>
```

```
<A> [blue box] </A>
```

```
<B> [blue box] </B>
```

```
<C> [blue box] </C>
```

```
<D> [blue box] </D>
```

```
<E> [blue box] </E>
```

```
<Seg2Name>
```

```
<F> [orange box] </F>
```

```
<G> [orange box] </G>
```

```
<H> [orange box] </H>
```

```
</Seg2Name>
```

```
<Seg2Name>
```

```
<F> [orange box] </F>
```

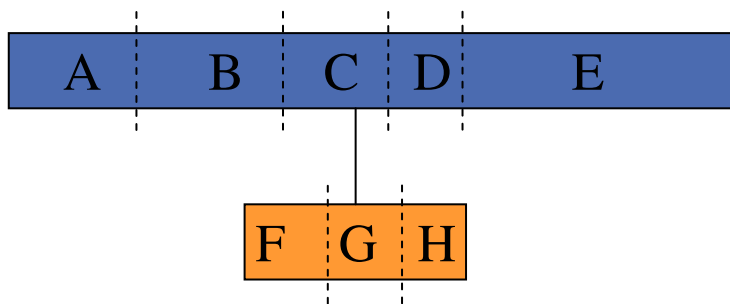
```
<G> [orange box] </G>
```

```
...
```

```
</SegName>
```

# Complex XML Structuring

- Uses Attribute Mapping
- Uses hard coded values
- Uses hard coded levels



```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<document A=" " B=" "
  <G F=" " H=" " > </G>
  <G F=" " H=" " > </G>
  ...
  <sub C=" "
    <another attr="38">
      <E D=" " > </E>
    </another>
  </sub>
</document>

```

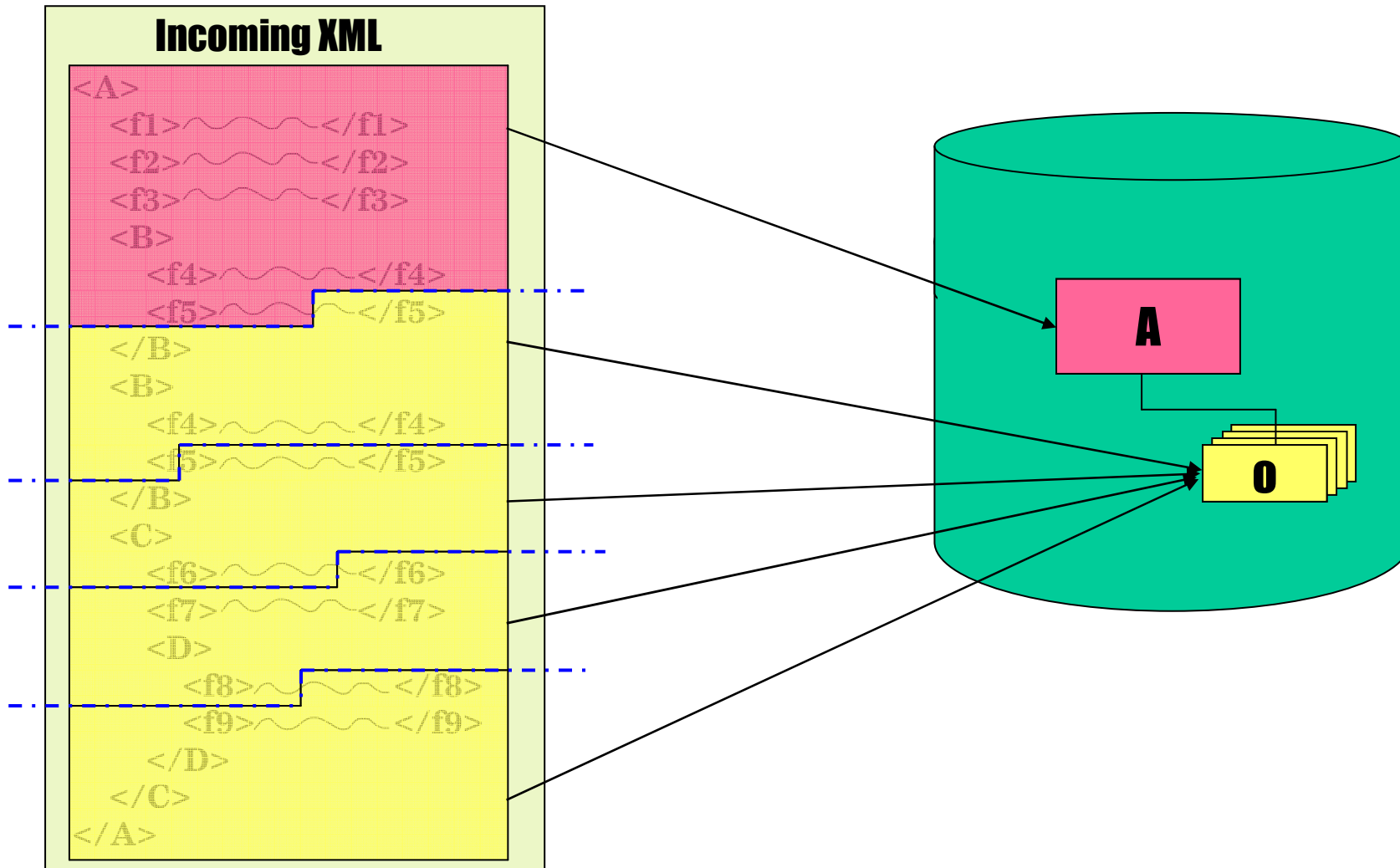
# Two general types of XML documents

- Data-centric
  - Highly structured
  - Limited size and strongly typed data elements
  - Order of elements generally insignificant
  - Invoices, purchase orders, etc.
  
- Document-centric
  - Loosely structured
  - Unpredictable sizes with mostly character data
  - Order of elements significant
  - Newspaper articles, manuals, etc.

# Intact Storage

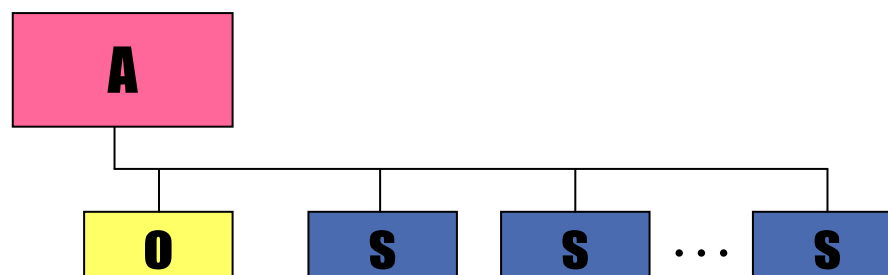
- No (or little) XML Parsing or Schema validation
  - Storage and Retrieval Performance
- No (or little) data type conversions
  - Unicode storage
- Stored documents are no longer searchable by IMS and only accessible to XML-aware applications

# Intact XML Storage in IMS



# Intact Storage Secondary Indexing

- XPath expression identifying Side Segments
  - Side segment is converted to *traditional* data type and copied into segment.
- Side Segments are secondary indexed with documents root as target.

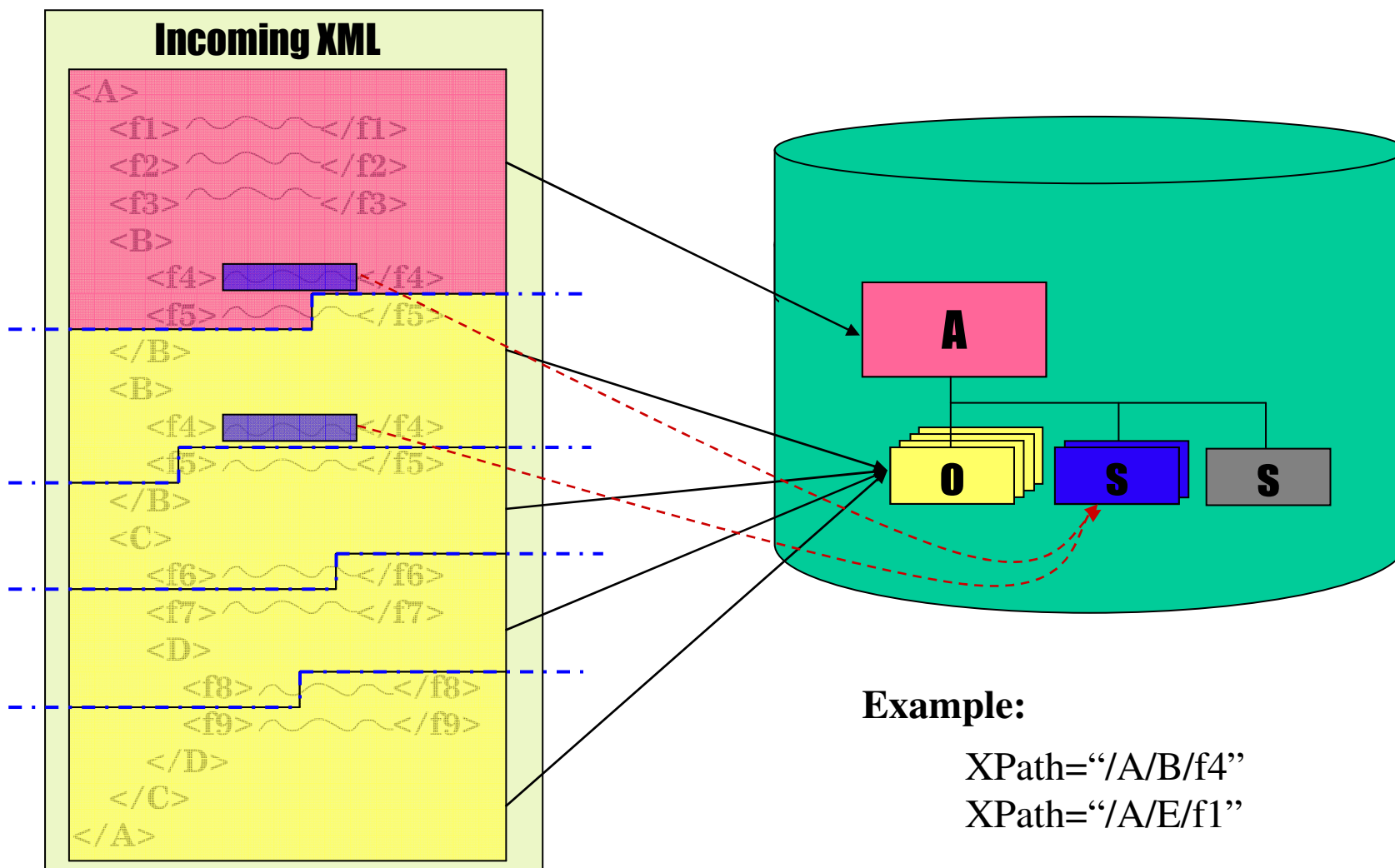


## Example:

XPath="/Dealer/DealerName"

XPath="/Dealer/Model[Year>1995]/Order/LastName"

# Intact XML Storage in IMS



# Decomposed vs. Intact Storage

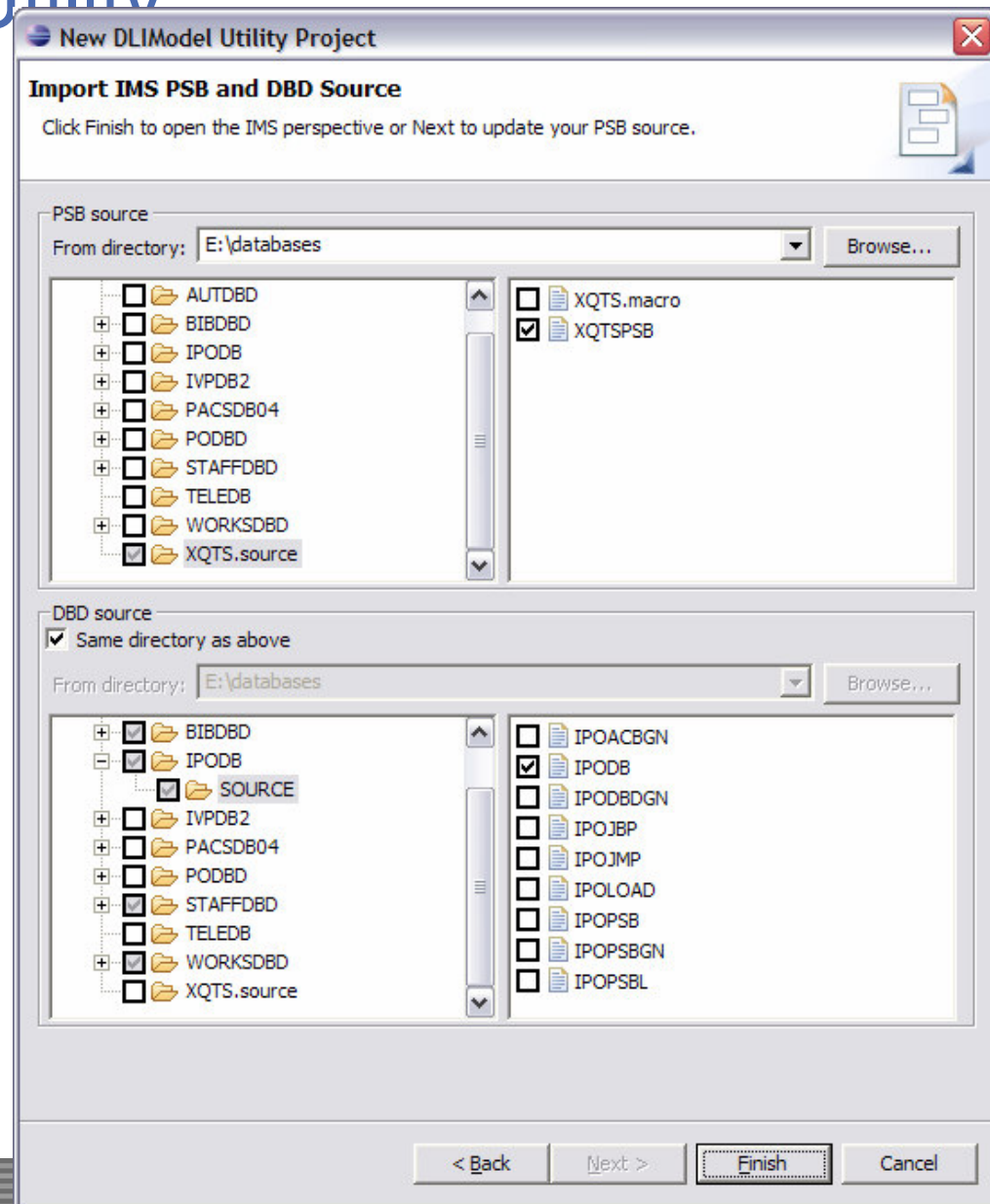
- **Decomposed** (*data-centric storage*)
  - XML tags are stripped from XML data
  - Identical as current IMS storage
  - Strict data-centric XML Schema validated data
  - EBCDIC (or local) encoding
  - Searching on IMS Search Fields
  - Transparently accessible by non-XML enabled applications
  
- **Intact** (*document-centric storage*)
  - Entire XML document is stored (including tags)
  - Relaxed un-validated data
  - Any desired encoding is possible
  - Searching is through XPath specified and generated Secondary Indexed Side Segments
  - Only accessible by XML enabled applications



Wonderful...but this is all high level  
abstract internal mumbo jumbo  
...how do I actually use it

# GUI DL/I Model Utility

- Select DBDs / PSBs
  - must be FTPed locally
- Source is Parsed
  - any errors are reported
- XMI Metamodel
  - generated
  - opened for editing



# GUI DI / Model Utility

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface for the 'IMS - XQTSPSB.mdl' project. The Package Explorer on the left shows the project structure, including databases, diagrams, and XML schemas. The main editor displays a diagram with two segments: 'purchaseOrder' (Total length: 710) and 'item' (Total length: 506). The 'purchaseOrder' segment has a field named 'NUM'. The 'item' segment has fields for 'partNum', 'productName', 'quantity', 'USPrice', and 'shipdate'. The Properties window at the bottom shows the following details for the 'purchaseOrder' segment:

Property	Value
Segment	
Alias	purchaseOrder
IMS Name	ORDER
.Length	710
Field0	[101 - 102]
Field10	[221 - 222]
Field11	[201 - 220]
Field12	[223 - 227]
Field13	[21 - 101]

# GUI DLI Model Utility

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the XSD Editor open for the file XQTSPSB-ipo.xsd. The editor displays the following XML Schema code:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:ims="http://www.ibm.com/ims"
  xmlns="http://www.ibm.com/ims/XQTSPSB/ipo"
  targetNamespace="http://www.ibm.com/ims/XQTSPSB/"
  elementFormDefault="qualified">

  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:appinfo>
      <ims:DLI version="2.0" mode="store" topLevelElement />
    </xsd:appinfo>
  </xsd:annotation>

  <!-- purchaseOrder -->
  <xsd:element name="purchaseOrder">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:appinfo>
        <ims:segment name="ORDER" alias="purchaseOrder" />
      </xsd:appinfo>
    </xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:complexType>
      <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element name="NUM" >
          <xsd:simpleType>
            <xsd:annotation>
              <xsd:appinfo>
                <ims:field name="NUM" alias="NUM" />
              </xsd:appinfo>
            </xsd:annotation>
          </xsd:simpleType>
        </xsd:element>
      </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:complexType>
  </xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>
```

The Outline view on the right shows the following structure:

- XQTSPSB-ipo.xsd
  - purchaseOrder
    - purchaseOrder\_.\_type
      - sequence
        - NUM
        - DATE
        - BNAME
        - BSTREET
        - BCITY
        - SNAME
        - SSTREET
        - SCITY
        - ITEM
  - ITEM
    - ITEM\_.\_type

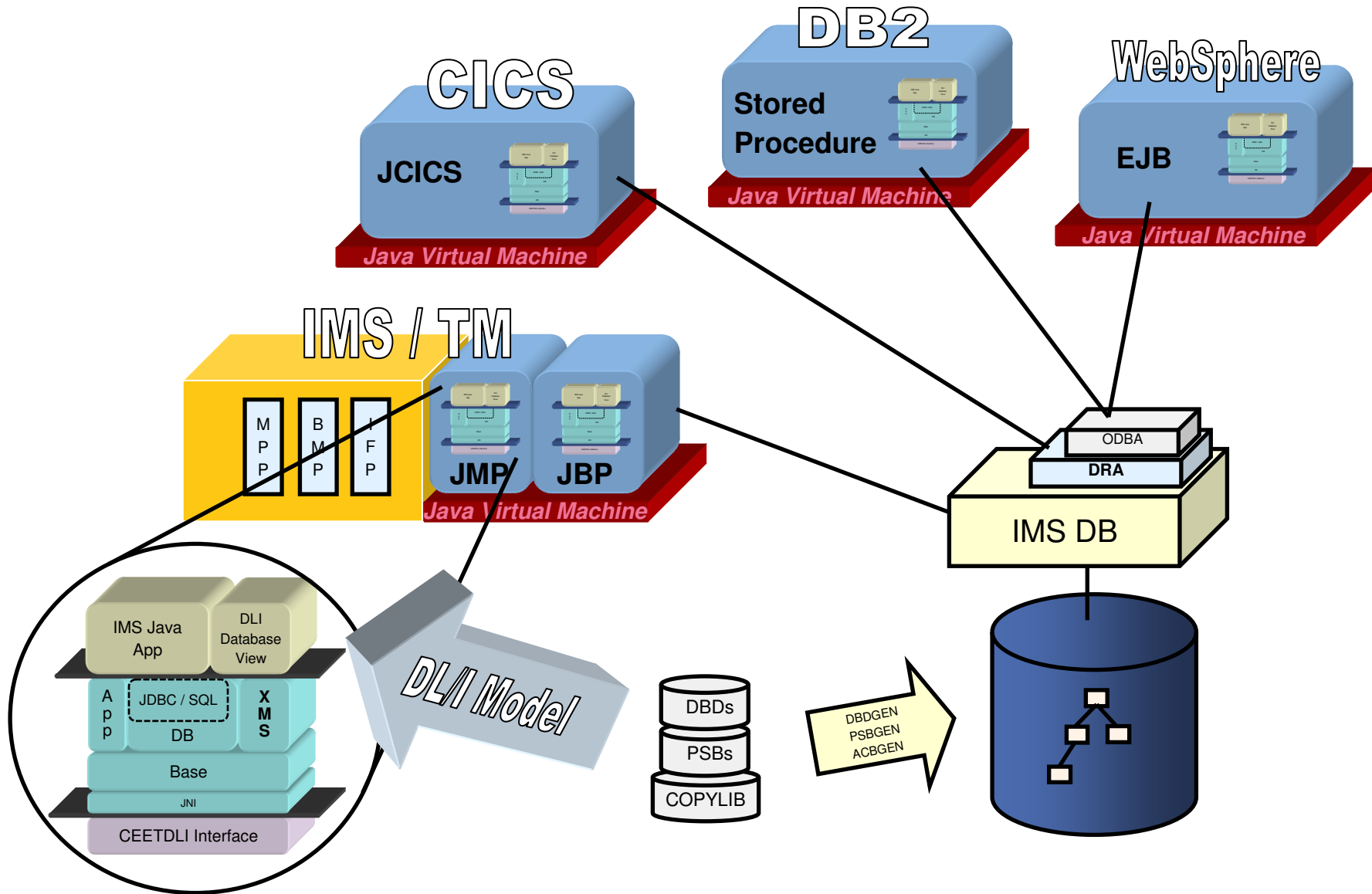
The Properties view at the bottom shows the following details for the selected object:

Property	Value
Attribute Form Default	⚠ (unqualified)
Block Default	⚠
Element	⚠ xsd:schema
Element Form Default	⚠ qualified
Final Default	⚠
Schema Location	⚠ platform:/resource/XQTS/XMLSchema/XQTSPSB-ipo.xsd
Target Namespace	⚠ http://www.ibm.com/ims/XQTSPSB/ipo

Selected Object: XQTSPSB-ipo.xsd

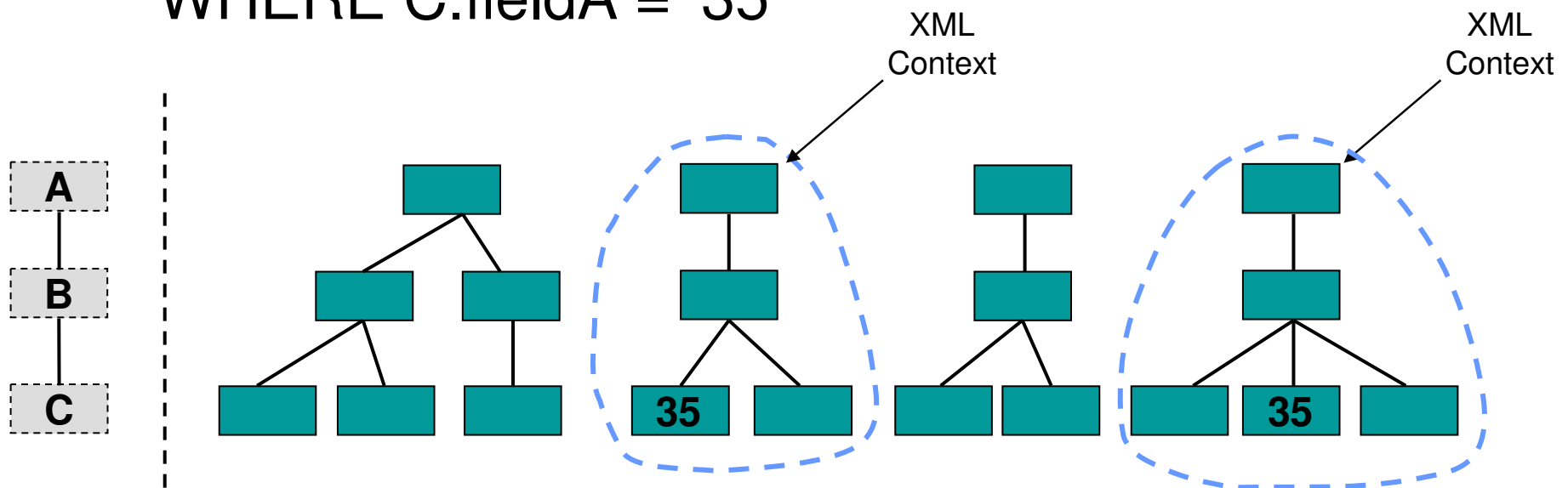
## IMS JDBC interface for XML

# IMS JDBC Runtime



# retrieveXML() UDF

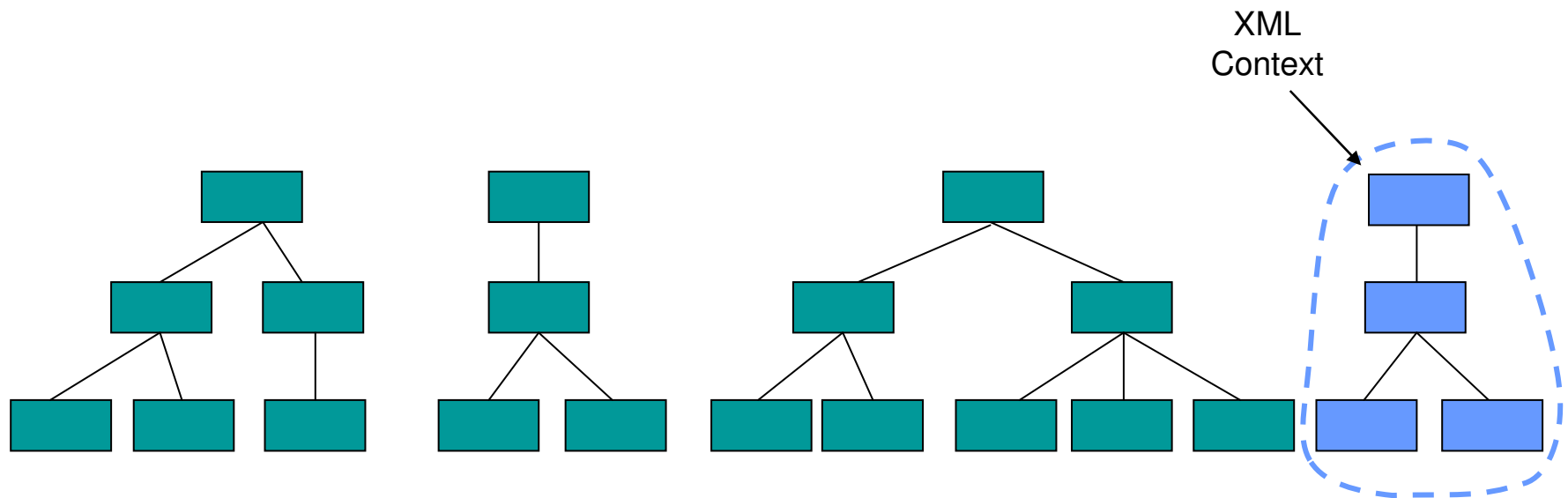
```
SELECT retrieveXML(A)
FROM C
WHERE C.fieldA = '35'
```



*\*Two Rows of XML CLOBs in the ResultSet*

# storeXML() UDF

INSERT INTO A (storeXML())  
VALUES (?)

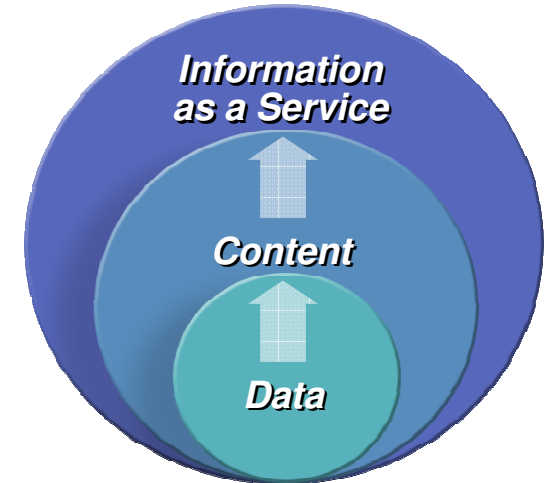


*\*Insert Statement must be a Prepared Statement*

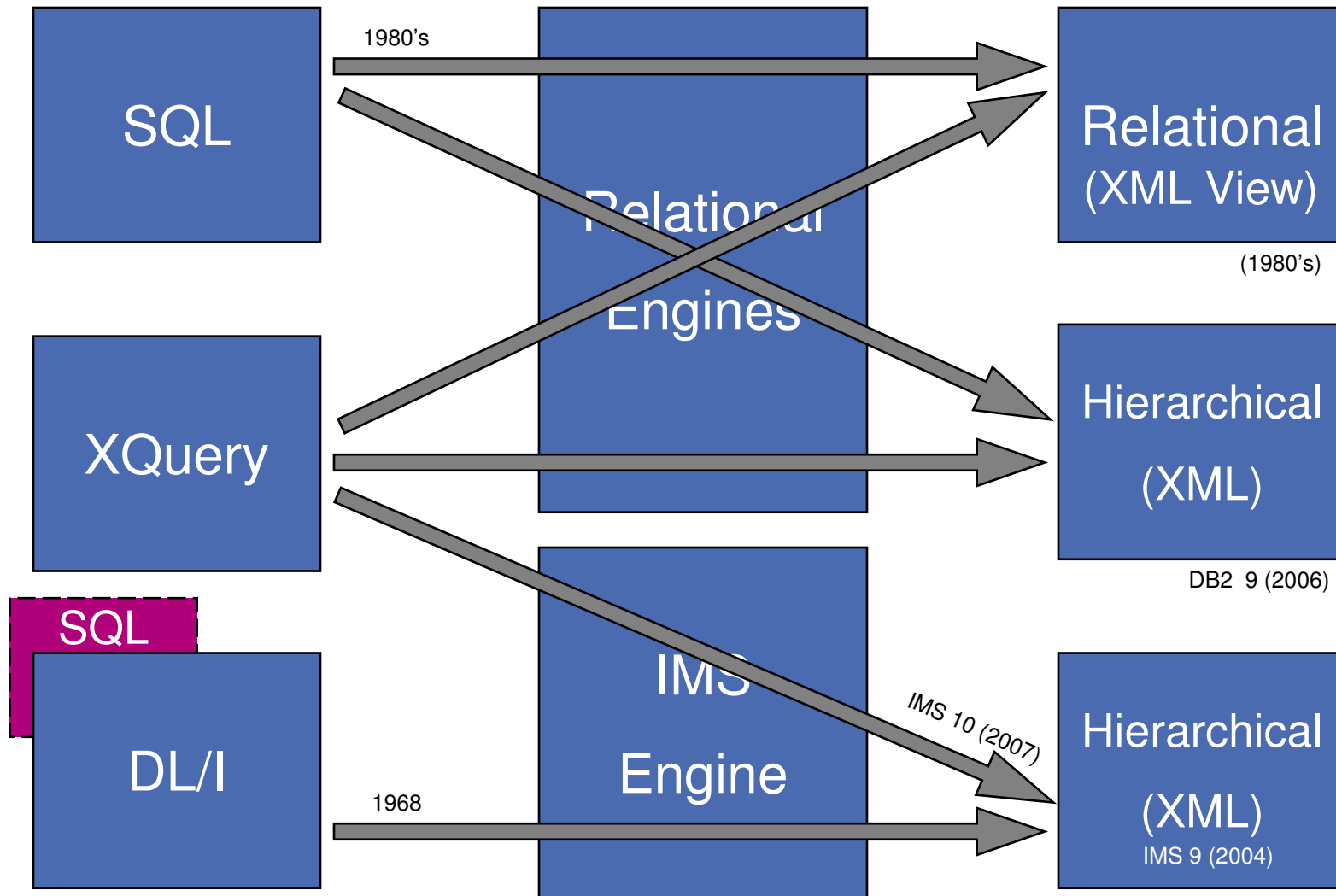


# XQuery support in IMS V10

- Designed to address the querying of collections of XML data.
- Semantically similar to SQL
- XQuery 1.0 became a W3C recommendation in Jan 2007
- More natural fit for querying hierarchical data
- Enables customers to leverage emerging standard skill set
- Enhanced product and tooling integration
- Transparently query existing IMS data as XML documents



# Road to Interoperability through XQuery



# XQuery FLWOR Expressions

- **FOR**: iterates through a sequence, bind variable to items
- **LET**: binds a variable to a sequence
- **WHERE**: eliminates items of the iteration
- **ORDER BY**: reorders items of the iteration
- **RETURN**: constructs query results



```

<bib> {
  for $b in /bib/book
  let $title := $b/title
  where $b/publisher = "Addison-Wesley"
  order by $b/@year
  return
    <book year="{ $b/@year }">
      { $title }
    </book>
} </bib>

```

```

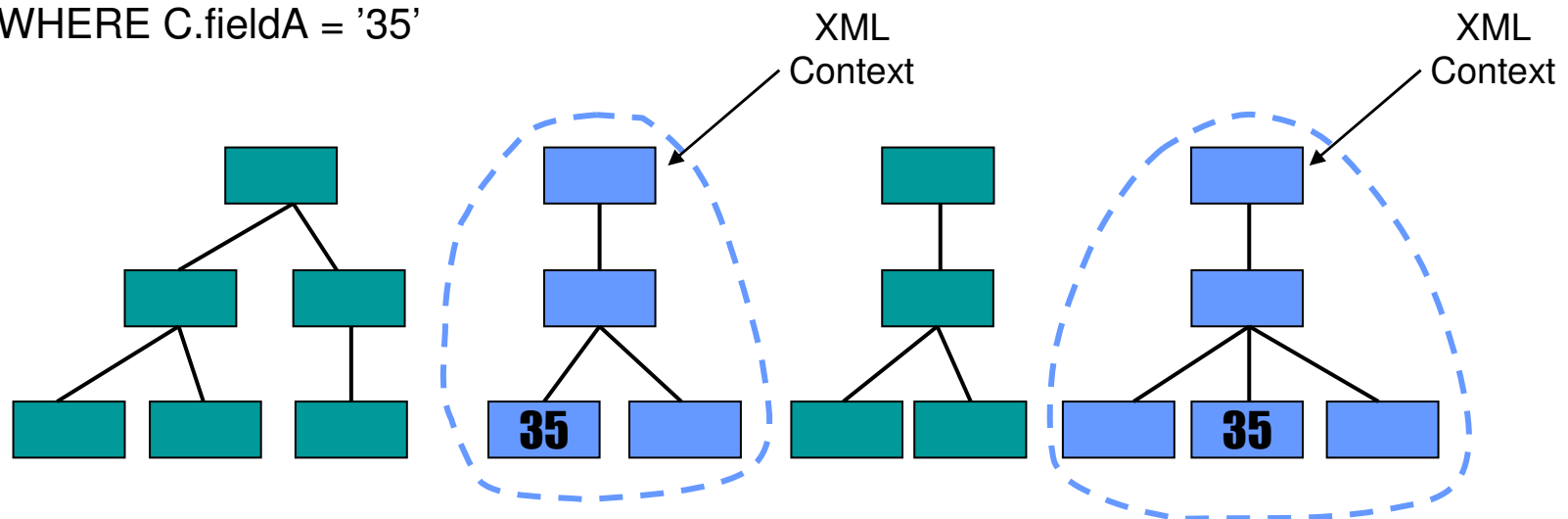
<bib>
  <book year="1992">
    <title>Advanced Programming in the Unix
  </book>
  <book year="1994">
    <title>TCP/IP Illustrated</title>
  </book>
</bib>

```

# Extended JDBC interface...

```
SELECT retrieveXML( A, '<bib> {
    for $b in book
    where $b/publisher = 'Addison-Wesley
    and $b/@year > 1991
    return
    <book year="{ $b/@year }">
    { $b/title }
    </book> }
</bib> ' )
```

```
FROM C
WHERE C.fieldA = '35'
```

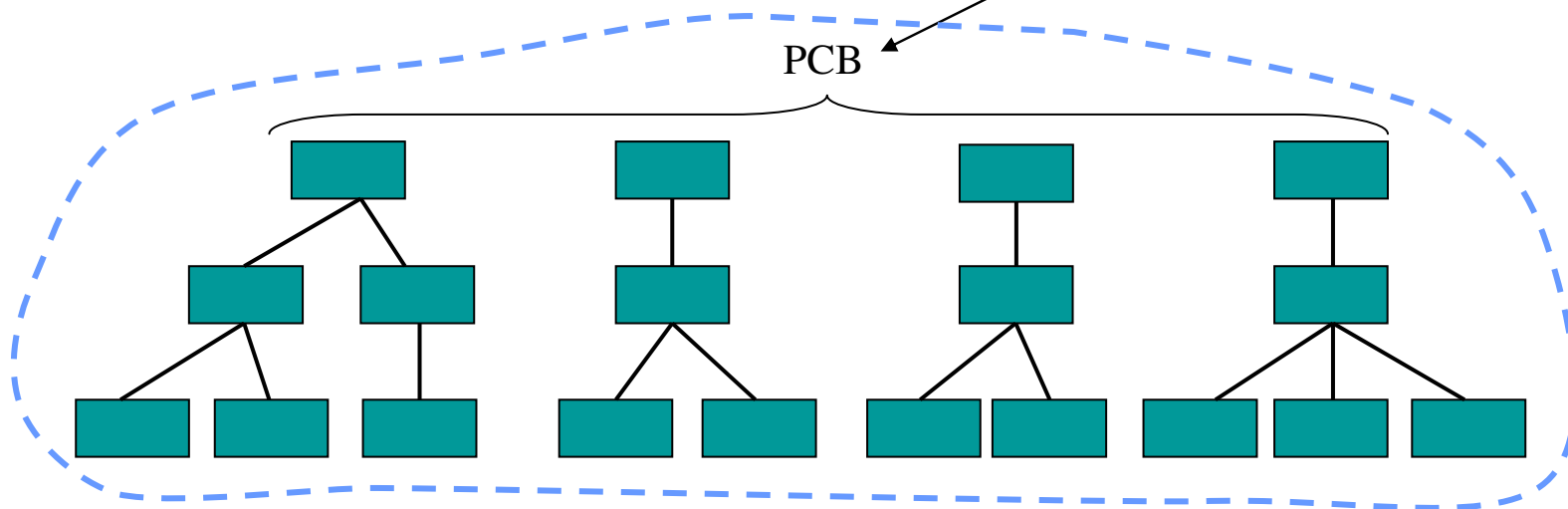


# Extended JDBC interface...

```
SELECT retrieveXML( '<bib> {
                    for $b in /bib/book
                    where $b/publisher = 'Addison-Wesley
                    and $b/@year > 1991
                    return
                    <book year="{ $b/@year }">
                     { $b/title }
                    </book> }
                    </bib>' )
```

FROM PCB

XQuery  
Context



# Why XML Databases...

- Data coming in as XML and going out as XML
  - Need to convert to / from XML
    - Structure
    - Types / Encoding
  - Conceptual divide between XML and Physical Storage Layout
  - XML Standards (XML Schema's, XQuery, etc)
  
- Very much depends on the type of data and how it is going to be used!!

## XML can be a better choice than relational for...

- Data that's inherently hierarchical or nested in nature
  - Example: Medical data, Bill-of-materials, etc.
- Data sets with sparsely populated attributes
  - Example: FIXML, FpML, Customer profiles
- Schema evolution
  - Example: Frequently changing services/products/processes
- Variable schemas, many schemas
  - Example: Data integration, consolidation
- Combining structured & unstructured data
  - Example: CM, Life Sciences, News & Media

*These are already  
IMS's Strengths*

*These are not supported  
(well) in IMS*



# SEPA – IMS Support

*Proof of Concept*



**ON DEMAND BUSINESS™** = *Make it happen now*



# Standards built on XML (to name a few...)

- DTD
- DOM
- SAX
- SOAP
- SQL/XML
- VoiceXML
- WAP
- WSDL
- WS-Policy
- XForms
- XHTML
- XInclude
- XLink
- XML Base
- XML Encryption
- XML Key Management
- XML Processing
- XML Schema
- XML Signature
- XPath
- XPointer
- XQuery
- XSL and XSLT
- ...

## Financial

- FIXML
- FpML
- IFX
- MMDL
- OFX Schema
- REXML
- **SWIFTNet**
- XBRL

## Open Source and Java

- Xerces
- Xalan
- JAXB
- JAXP
- JAXR
- JAX-RPC
- JDOM
- XQJ

## Other Field Vocabularies

- Accounting
- Advertising
- Astronomy
- Building
- Chemistry
- Construction
- Education
- Food
- Finance
- Government
- Healthcare
- Insurance
- Legal
- Manufacturing
- News
- Physics
- Telecommunications
- ...

# Non-Functional Requirements

- **Processing Load:**

- SEPA file can be up to 250MB compressed (zip/gzip) – size varies
- SEPA file uncompressed ~ 10 GBytes
- Payment instruction messages contained: up to 10 Million

- **Processing Latency:**

- ~ 1 [hr]

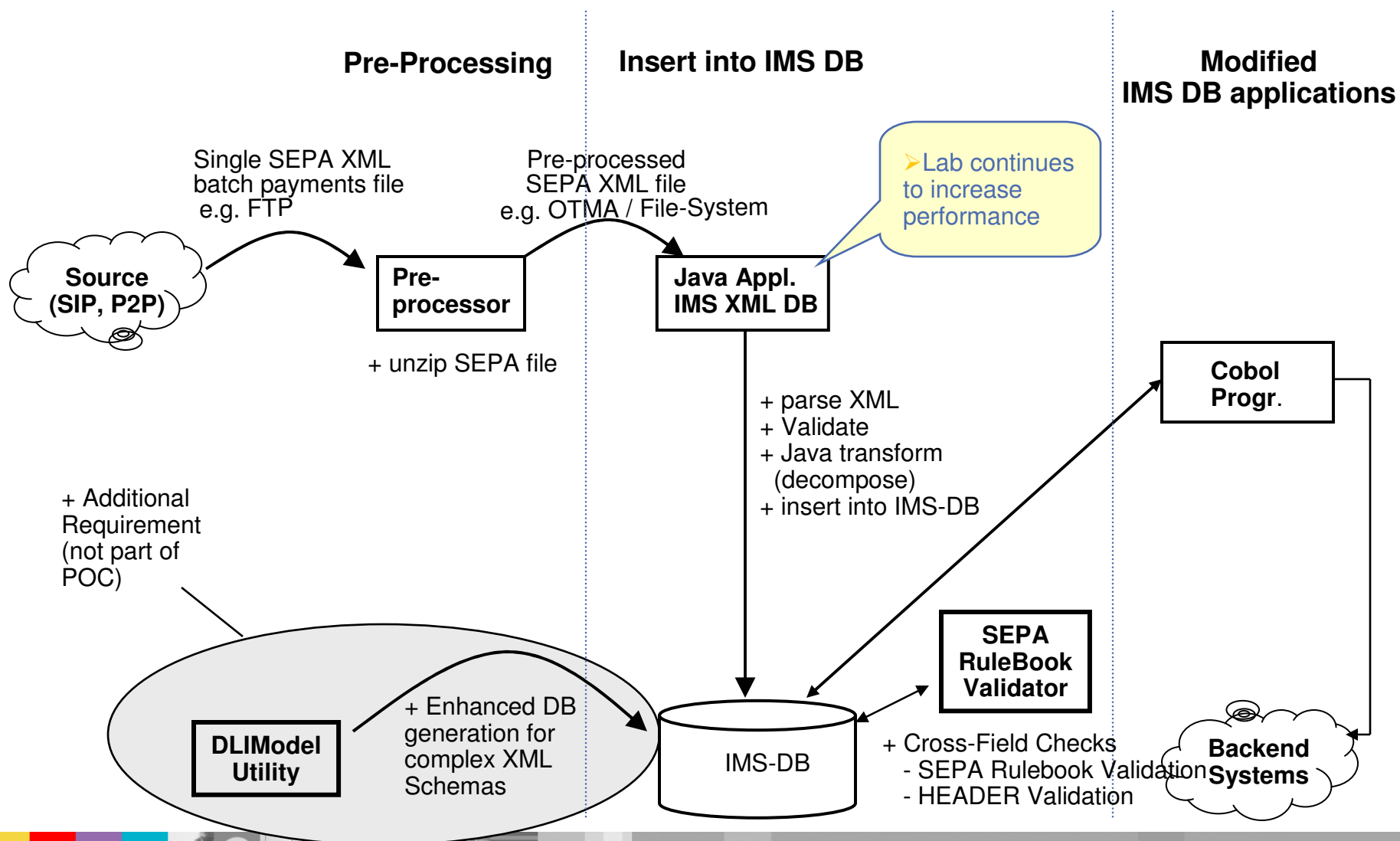
- **Scalability**

- Easy and linear / near-linear
- Possibility for parallel processing with synchronous output

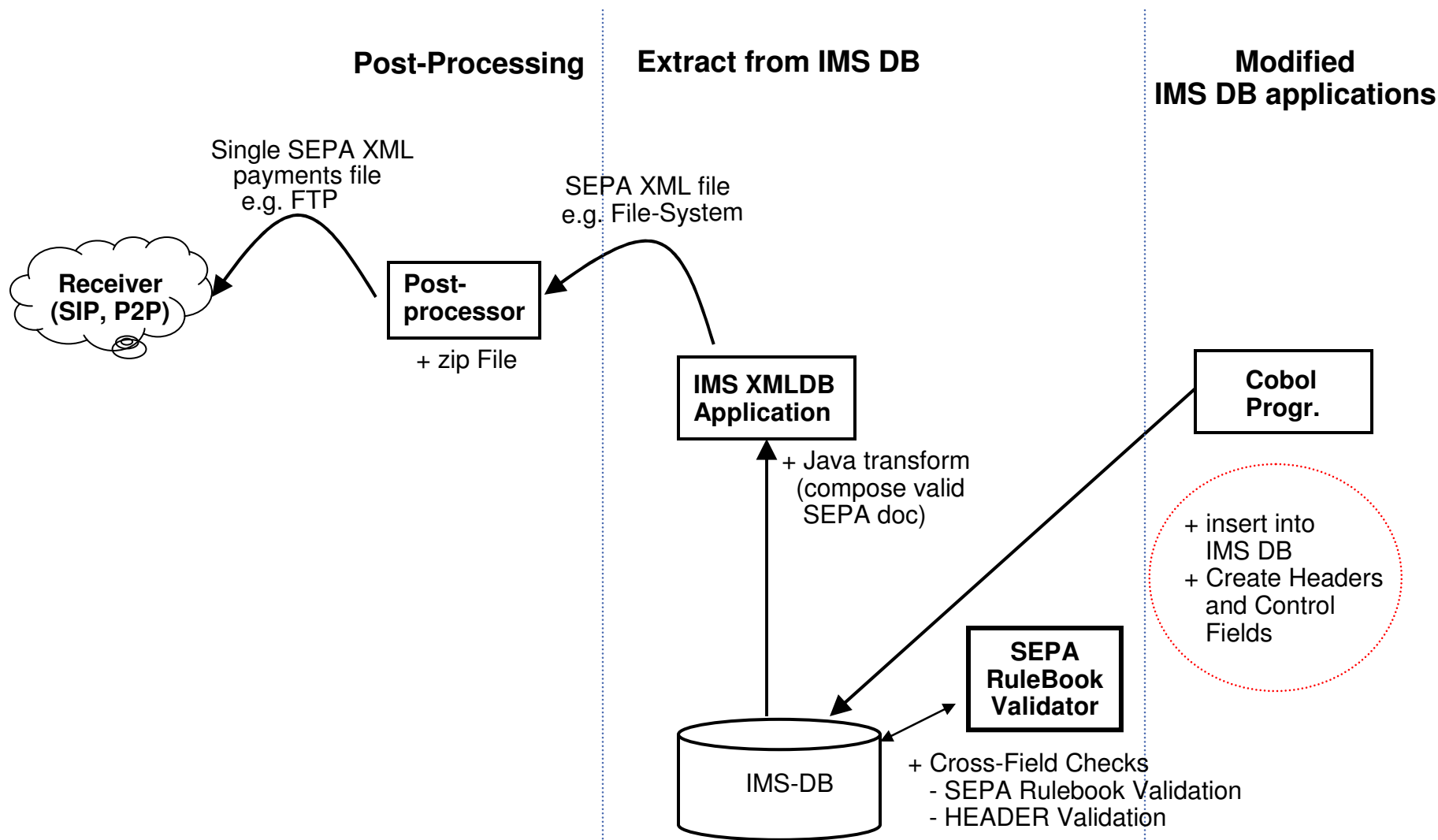
- **Security**

- not applicable yet

# Future proposed by IMS Lab



# IMS Outbound support for SEPA



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- ▶ Replay previously broadcast teleconferences
- ▶ Register for upcoming events