XML, DTD, and XML Schema

Introduction to Databases CompSci 316 Fall 2014



Announcements (Tue. Oct. 21)

- Midterm scores and sample solution posted
 - You may pick up graded exams outside my office

• Mean: 83.9

• Stdev: 11.0

• Max: 100+5

```
95 ********

90 ********

85 *******

80 *******

75 ******

70 ****

65 ******
```

- PHP and Django example website code posted; more to come
- Homework #3 to be assigned on Thursday
- Project milestone #1 feedback to be returned this weekend

Structured vs. unstructured data

- Relational databases are highly structured
 - All data resides in tables
 - You must define schema before entering any data
 - Every row confirms to the table schema
 - Changing the schema is hard and may break many things
- Texts are highly unstructured
 - Data is free-form
 - There is no pre-defined schema, and it's hard to define any schema
 - Readers need to infer structures and meanings

What's in between these two extremes?

23



Jun Yang

Professor Department of Computer Science **Duke University**

Teaching Home **Publications Students** Personal

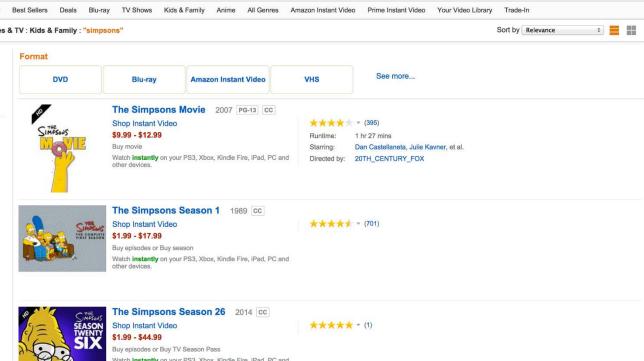
Published Work

1. You Wu, Pankaj K. Agarwal, Chengkai Li, Jun Yang, and Cong Yu. "Toward computational fact-checking." Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment, 7(7):589-600,



Eligible for Free Shipping Free Shipping by Amazon Format DVD (110) Blu-ray (4) Amazon Instant Video (37) □ VHS (15) + See more Genre < Any Genre Comedy Kids & Family Action & Adventure Drama Mystery & Thrillers Westerns Romance Documentary

Horror



Semi-structured data

- Observation: most data have some structure, e.g.:
 - Book: chapters, sections, titles, paragraphs, references, index, etc.
 - Item for sale: name, picture, price (range), ratings, promotions, etc.
 - Web page: HTML

• Ideas:

- Ensure data is "well-formatted"
- If needed, ensure data is also "well-structured"
 - But make it easy to define and extend this structure
- Make data "self-describing"

Click here to download full PDF material