

Generative XPath

One XPath to rule them all

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Outline

- **Introduction**
- Approach
- Architecture
- Correctness and performance
- Deploying

Use case: FrameMaker+SGML

The screenshot shows the FrameMaker SGML Editor interface. On the left, there's a vertical toolbar with icons for text, tables, and other document structures. The main window has a title bar with buttons for 'Small' and a dropdown menu. Below the title bar, there are two sections: 'Aufgabe' and 'Funktion'. The 'Aufgabe' section contains a text block about communication via a ring bus. The 'Funktion' section contains a detailed description of how the system works with a converter and a feedback loop. To the right of these sections is the 'Structure View' panel. This panel displays a hierarchical tree of SGML elements. At the top level, there are two 'Variant' nodes. The first 'Variant' node has a 'Comment' child node and a 'Variable' child node. The 'Variable' node has two attributes: '= Profilmatic ModuleS' and '= 112de121'. The second 'Variant' node also has a 'Comment' child node and a 'Variable' child node, with similar attribute values. Below these variants are several 'Space', 'Margin', and 'Bodytext' elements, each with a '+' sign next to it. At the bottom of the tree, there is another 'Variant' node with a 'Comment' child node and a 'Variable' child node, identical to the ones above. The entire interface has a classic Windows-style look with grey borders and a light blue header.

Using XPath:
@attribute

Use case: FrameMaker+SGML

```
//  
// Return the value of an attribute  
  
Sub GetAttributeValue Using vElement vAttributeName  
    Local vValue; // Returns  
    Local vIdx;  
    Local vAttr;  
    Local vAttrValList;  
    If Not vElement.Attributes  
        LeaveSub;  
    EndIf  
    Set vIdx = 1;  
    Loop While (vIdx <= vElement.Attributes.Size)  
        Get Member Number(vIdx) From(vElement.Attributes) NewVar(vAttr);  
        If vAttr.AttrName = vAttributeName  
            Set vAttrValList = vAttr.AttrValues;  
            If vAttrValList  
                If 1 = vAttrValList.Size  
                    Get Member Number(1) From(vAttrValList) NewVar(vValue);  
                EndIf  
            EndIf  
            LeaveLoop;  
        EndIf  
        Set vIdx = vIdx + 1;  
    EndLoop  
EndSub;
```

Using FrameScript

More use cases

- Compilers
- Text processors
- Any tree processing

XPath rule

Derived from Greenspun's Tenth Rule
of Programming:

Any sufficiently complicated tree navigation library
contains an ad hoc informally-specified bug-
ridden slow implementation of half of XPath.

The need: portable XPath

One implementation for all trees and languages.

Generative programming is a software engineering paradigm based on modeling software families such that, given a particular requirements specification, a highly customized and optimized intermediate or end-product can be automatically manufactured on demand from elementary, reusable implementation components by means of configuration knowledge. — Krzysztof Czarnecki and Ulrich W. Eisenecker.

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How?

Pseudocode (Virtual Machine):

- concise
- powerful

Code example

```
(define (fac n)
  (if (< n 2)
      1
      (* n (fac (- n 1))))))
```

(**fac** 1) ; Evaluates to 1

(**fac** 6) ; Evaluates to 720

Scheme R5RS



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Two components

- Compiler
- Runtime

Runtime

Application layer

Customization layer

Virtual machine layer

Interfaces

Application layer to customization layer

- Load VM
- Execute XPath
- Data conversion

Interfaces

VM layer to customization layer

- Get an axis
- Compare document order
- Get a node property

XPath functions

- **string**
- namespace-uri
- local-name
- **name**
- lang
- id

Functions are simplified

string string(node) vs

The `string` function converts an object to a string as follows:

A node-set is converted to a string by returning the `string-value` of the node in the node-set that is first in `document order`. If the node-set is empty, an empty string is returned.

A number is converted to a string as follows

`Nan` is converted to the string `NaN`

positive zero is converted to the string `0`

negative zero is converted to the string `0`

positive infinity is converted to the string `Infinity`

negative infinity is converted to the string `-Infinity`

if the number is an integer, the number is represented in decimal form as a `Number` with no decimal point and no leading zeros, preceded by a minus sign (`-`) if the number is negative

otherwise, the number is represented in decimal form as a `Number` including a decimal point with at least one digit before the decimal point and at least one digit after the decimal point, preceded by a minus sign (`-`) if the number is negative; there must be no leading zeros before the decimal point apart possibly from the one required digit immediately before the decimal point; beyond the one required digit after the decimal point there must be as many, but only as many, more digits as are needed to uniquely distinguish the number from all other IEEE 754 numeric values.

The boolean false value is converted to the string `false`.

The boolean true value is converted to the string `true`.

An object of a type other than the four basic types is converted to a string in a way that is dependent on that type.

If the argument is omitted, it defaults to a node-set with the context node as its only member.

Technical details

- See the paper
- See the example (C and Guile)

Compiler

Straightforward, but in generated code...

Morphisms instead of recursion

Usual algebra: $x^2 - 10x + 21 = (x - 3)(x - 7)$

There is also algebra of programming

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Standard compliance

Correctness is the must

Even for such clauses:

If the argument is less than zero, but greater than or equal to -0.5, then negative zero is returned.

Standard compliance

DocBook XSLT

xsltproc (XSieve) +

Generative XPath as the XPath engine

Works!

Performance

Today: it sucks :-(

unfair measurements: 30, 20, 2 times slower

In future: very, very fast

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Finding a virtual machine

66 implementations listed on schemers.org

Recommended:

- C: Guile
- Java: SISC

From scratch: two weeks in free-time

Customization layer

Few hours (for me) or few days

In practice

XPath over S-expressions

(XLinq for LISP)

Wrap-up

- Universal XPath implementation
- Secret alien technology inside
- It works

Thank you!

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