## 2. Unit: Querying with XPath

Solve the following exercises using XPath only.

## Exercise 2.1 (XPath: Mondial)

a) Find out which countries are neighbors of Russia and have more than 10 million inhabitants.
b) Which countries are members of the NATO? Return the countries' names.
c) Give the names of countries with a neighbor country with a mountain of 4000 m and higher.

## Exercise 2.2 (XPath: Hamlet)

a) List all scenes with less than 10 persons speaking by their titles.
b) Give the names of all persons speaking in both the first and the last act. Give the names of all persons speaking in the first act, but not speaking in the last act?
c) What happens (stage directive) directly before King Claudius says: "Part them; they are incensed."?
d) Who says what in the 187th speech overall?

The other way round (and harder): Give the query with which one can find out that "Something is rotten in the state od Denmark" is said in the 187th SPEECH.

## Exercise 2.3 (XPath: Mondial (2))

a) Which (country) capitals are located at a river, sea or lake? Give their names.
b) Give the names of all capitals located at a lake.
c) Give the names of all lakes with no city located at them.
d) Give the names of all rivers flowing through some capital.
e) Find all "german leaf-nodes", which means all element nodes that are sub-nodes of the countryelement of Germany and have no children.
f) In Mondial, there exist city elements as sub-elements of province elements, and city elements as sub-elements of country elements. Are there any other city elements?

## Exercise 2.4 (XPath: Mondial (3))

These are some really hard examples for pure XPath.
Try to solve them with XPath, otherwise use XQuery.
a) Which organizations have at least one member on each continent? Give their names.
b) Give the names of all mountains that are the highest ones on the continent where they are located

## Exercise 2.5 (XML Tree and XPath Axes)

Consider the XPath axes in a document. Provide equivalent characterizations of the "following" axis and of the "preceding" axis
i) in terms of "preorder" and "postorder" (i.e., enumeration in a preorder/postorder tree traversal),
ii) in terms of other axes.

