CSE 344

JANUARY 17TH – SUBQUERIES

GROUPING AND AGGREGATION

```
Purchase(product, price, quantity)
```

Find total quantities for all sales over $1, by product.

```
SELECT   product, Sum(quantity) AS TotalSales
FROM     Purchase
WHERE    price > 1
GROUP BY product
```

How is this query processed?

GROUPING AND AGGREGATION

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```

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FROM     Purchase
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```

Do these queries return the same number of rows? Why?

```
SELECT   product, Sum(quantity) AS TotalSales
FROM     Purchase
GROUP BY product
```

GROUPING AND AGGREGATION

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Purchase(product, price, quantity)
```

Find total quantities for all sales over $1, by product.

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SELECT   product, Sum(quantity) AS TotalSales
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```

Do these queries return the same number of rows? Why?

```
SELECT   product, Sum(quantity) AS TotalSales
FROM     Purchase
GROUP BY product
```

Empty groups are removed, hence first query may return fewer groups

GROUPING AND AGGREGATION

1. Compute the FROM and WHERE clauses.
2. Group by the attributes in the GROUPBY
3. Compute the SELECT clause:
   grouped attributes and aggregates.

FWGS™

1,2: FROM, WHERE

FWGS

Product	Price	Quantity
Bagel	3	20
Bagel	1.50	20
Banana	~~0.5~~	~~50~~
Banana	2	10
Banana	4	10

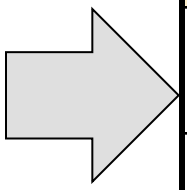
WHERE price > 1

```
SELECT   product, Sum(quantity) AS TotalSales
FROM     Purchase
WHERE    price > 1
GROUP BY product
```

3,4. GROUPING, SELECT

FWGS

Product	Price	Quantity
Bagel	3	20
Bagel	1.50	20
Banana	~~0.5~~	~~50~~
Banana	2	10
Banana	4	10



Product	TotalSales
Bagel	40
Banana	20

```
SELECT   product, Sum(quantity) AS TotalSales
FROM     Purchase
WHERE    price > 1
GROUP BY product
```

Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)

ORDERING RESULTS

```
SELECT product, sum(price*quantity) as rev
FROM    Purchase
GROUP BY product
ORDER BY rev desc
```

FWGOS ™

Note: some SQL engines
want you to say `ORDER BY sum(price*quantity) desc`

Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)

HAVING CLAUSE

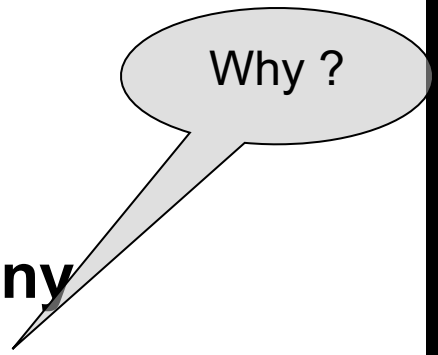
Same query as before, except that we consider only products that had at least 30 sales.

```
SELECT   product, sum(price*quantity)
FROM     Purchase
WHERE    price > 1
GROUP BY product
HAVING   sum(quantity) > 30
```

HAVING clause contains conditions on aggregates.

GENERAL FORM OF GROUPING AND AGGREGATION

```
SELECT    S
FROM      R1,…,Rn
WHERE     C1
GROUP BY  a1,…,ak
HAVING    C2
```



S = may contain attributes $a_1,\ldots,a_k$ and/or any aggregates but NO OTHER ATTRIBUTES

C1 = is any condition on the attributes in $R_1,\ldots,R_n$

C2 = is any condition on aggregate expressions and on attributes $a_1,\ldots,a_k$

SEMANTICS OF SQL WITH GROUP-BY

```
SELECT    S
FROM      R1,…,Rn
WHERE     C1
GROUP BY  a1,…,ak
HAVING    C2
```

FWGHOS

Evaluation steps:

1. **Evaluate FROM-WHERE using Nested Loop Semantic**
2. **Group by the attributes $a_1,\ldots,a_k$**
3. **Apply condition C2 to each group (may have aggrega**
4. **Compute aggregates in S and return the result**

```
Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)
```

EXERCISE

Compute the total income per month
Show only months with less than 10 items sold
Order by quantity sold and display as “TotalSold”

Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)

EXERCISE

Compute the total income per month
Show only months with less than 10 items sold
Order by quantity sold and display as “TotalSold”

```
FROM      Purchase
```

Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)

EXERCISE

Compute the total income per month
Show only months with less than 10 items sold
Order by quantity sold and display as “TotalSold”

```
FROM       Purchase
GROUP BY   month
```

Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)

EXERCISE

Compute the total income per month
Show only months with less than 10 items sold
Order by quantity sold and display as “TotalSold”

```
FROM        Purchase
GROUP BY    month
HAVING      sum(quantity) < 10
```

Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)

EXERCISE

Compute the total income per month
Show only months with less than 10 items sold
Order by quantity sold and display as “TotalSold”

```
SELECT   month, sum(price*quantity),
         sum(quantity) as TotalSold
FROM     Purchase
GROUP BY month
HAVING   sum(quantity) < 10
```

Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)

EXERCISE

Compute the total income per month
Show only months with less than 10 items sold
Order by quantity sold and display as “TotalSold”

```
SELECT    month, sum(price*quantity),
          sum(quantity) as TotalSold
FROM      Purchase
GROUP BY  month
HAVING    sum(quantity) < 10
ORDER BY  sum(quantity)
```

WHERE VS HAVING

WHERE condition is applied to individual rows

- The rows may or may not contribute to the aggregate
- No aggregates allowed here
- Occasionally, some groups become empty and are removed

HAVING condition is applied to the entire group

- Entire group is returned, or removed
- May use aggregate functions on the group

Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)

MYSTERY QUERY

What do they compute?

```
SELECT    month, sum(quantity), max(price)
FROM      Purchase
GROUP BY  month
```

```
SELECT    month, sum(quantity)
FROM      Purchase
GROUP BY  month
```

```
SELECT    month
FROM      Purchase
GROUP BY  month
```

Purchase(pid, product, price, quantity, month)

MYSTERY QUERY

What do they compute?

```
SELECT    month, sum(quantity), max(price)
FROM      Purchase
GROUP BY  month
```

```
SELECT    month, sum(quantity)
FROM      Purchase
GROUP BY  month
```

```
SELECT    month
FROM      Purchase
GROUP BY  month
```

Lesson:
DISTINCT is
a special case
of GROUP BY

```
Product(pid,pname,manufacturer)
Purchase(id,product_id,price,month)
```

AGGREGATE + JOIN

For each manufacturer, compute how many products with price > $100 they sold

```
Product(pid,pname,manufacturer)
Purchase(id,product_id,price,month)
```

AGGREGATE + JOIN

For each manufacturer, compute how many products with price > $100 they sold

Problem: manufacturer is in Purchase, price is in Product...

Product(pid,pname,manufacturer)
Purchase(id,product_id,price,month)

AGGREGATE + JOIN

For each manufacturer, compute how many products with price > $100 they sold

Problem: manufacturer is in Purchase, price is in Product...

```
-- step 1: think about their join
SELECT ...
FROM Product x, Purchase y
WHERE x.pid = y.product_id
  and y.price > 100
```

manu facturer	...	price	...
Hitachi		150	
Canon		300	
Hitachi		180	

Product(pid,pname,manufacturer)
Purchase(id,product_id,price,month)

AGGREGATE + JOIN

For each manufacturer, compute how many products with price > $100 they sold

Problem: manufacturer is in Purchase, price is in Product...

```
-- step 1: think about their join
SELECT ...
FROM Product x, Purchase y
WHERE x.pid = y.product_id
  and y.price > 100
```

manu facturer	...	price	...
Hitachi		150	
Canon		300	
Hitachi		180	

```
-- step 2: do the group-by on the join
SELECT x.manufacturer, count(*)
FROM Product x, Purchase y
WHERE x.pid = y.product_id
  and y.price > 100
GROUP BY  x.manufacturer
```

manu facturer	count(*)
Hitachi	2
Canon	1
...	

Product(pid,pname,manufacturer)
Purchase(id,product_id,price,month)

AGGREGATE + JOIN

Variant:
For each manufacturer, compute how many products with price > $100 they sold in each month

```
SELECT x.manufacturer, y.month, count(*)
FROM Product x, Purchase y
WHERE x.pid = y.product_id
  and y.price > 100
GROUP BY  x.manufacturer, y.month
```

manu facturer	month	count(*)
Hitachi	Jan	2
Hitachi	Feb	1
Canon	Jan	3
...		

INCLUDING EMPTY GROUPS

FWGHOS

In the result of a group by query, there is one row per group in the result

Count(*) is never 0

```
SELECT x.manufacturer, count(*)
FROM Product x, Purchase y
WHERE x.pname = y.product
GROUP BY x.manufacturer
```

INCLUDING EMPTY GROUPS

```
SELECT x.manufacturer, count(y.pid)
FROM Product x LEFT OUTER JOIN Purchase y
ON x.pname = y.product
GROUP BY x.manufacturer
```

Count(pid) is 0 when all pid's in the group are NULL

SUBQUERIES

A subquery is a SQL query nested inside a larger query

Such inner-outer queries are called nested queries

A subquery may occur in:

- A `SELECT` clause
- A `FROM` clause
- A `WHERE` clause

Rule of thumb: avoid nested queries when possible

- But sometimes it's impossible, as we will see

SUBQUERIES…

Can return a single value to be included in a `SELECT` clause

Can return a relation to be included in the `FROM` clause, aliased using a tuple variable

Can return a single value to be compared with another value in a `WHERE` clause

Can return a relation to be used in the `WHERE` or `HAVING` clause under an existential quantifier

1. SUBQUERIES IN SELECT

```
Product (pname,  price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)
```

For each product return the city where it is manufactured

```
SELECT X.pname, (SELECT Y.city
                 FROM Company Y
                 WHERE Y.cid=X.cid) as City
FROM   Product X
```

"correlated subquery"

What happens if the subquery returns more than one city?

We get a runtime error

(and SQLite simply ignores the extra values…)

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

1. SUBQUERIES IN SELECT

Whenever possible, don't use a nested queries:

```
SELECT X.pname, (SELECT Y.city
                 FROM Company Y
                 WHERE Y.cid=X.cid) as City
FROM  Product X
```

=

```
SELECT X.pname, Y.city
FROM   Product X, Company Y
WHERE  X.cid=Y.cid
```

We have "unnested" the query

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

1. SUBQUERIES IN SELECT

Compute the number of products made by each company

```
SELECT DISTINCT C.cname, (SELECT count(*)
                          FROM Product P
                          WHERE P.cid=C.cid)
FROM  Company C
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

1. SUBQUERIES IN SELECT

Compute the number of products made by each company

```
SELECT DISTINCT C.cname, (SELECT count(*)
                          FROM Product P
                          WHERE P.cid=C.cid)
FROM  Company C
```

Better: we can unnest using a GROUP BY

```
SELECT C.cname, count(*)
FROM   Company C, Product P
WHERE  C.cid=P.cid
GROUP BY C.cname
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

1. SUBQUERIES IN SELECT

But are these really equivalent?

```
SELECT DISTINCT C.cname, (SELECT count(*)
                          FROM Product P
                          WHERE P.cid=C.cid)
FROM  Company C
```

```
SELECT C.cname, count(*)
FROM   Company C, Product P
WHERE  C.cid=P.cid
GROUP BY C.cname
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

1. SUBQUERIES IN SELECT

But are these really equivalent?

```
SELECT DISTINCT C.cname, (SELECT count(*)
                          FROM Product P
                          WHERE P.cid=C.cid)
FROM  Company C
```

```
SELECT C.cname, count(*)
FROM   Company C, Product P
WHERE  C.cid=P.cid
GROUP BY C.cname
```

No! Different results if a company has no products

```
SELECT C.cname, count(pname)
FROM Company C LEFT OUTER JOIN Product P
ON   C.cid=P.cid
GROUP BY C.cname
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

2. SUBQUERIES IN FROM

Find all products whose prices is > 20 and < 500

```
SELECT X.pname
FROM (SELECT *
      FROM Product AS Y
      WHERE price > 20) as X
WHERE X.price < 500
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

2. SUBQUERIES IN FROM

Find all products whose prices is > 20 and < 500

```
SELECT X.pname
FROM (SELECT *
      FROM Product AS Y
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WHERE X.price < 500
```

Try unnest this query !

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

2. SUBQUERIES IN FROM

Find all products whose prices is > 20 and < 500

```
SELECT X.pname
FROM (SELECT *
      FROM Product AS Y
      WHERE price > 20) as X
WHERE X.price < 500
```

Side note: This is not a correlated subquery. (why?)

Try unnest this query !

2. SUBQUERIES IN FROM

Sometimes we need to compute an intermediate table only to use it later in a SELECT-FROM-WHERE

Option 1: use a subquery in the FROM clause

Option 2: use the WITH clause

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

2. SUBQUERIES IN FROM

```
SELECT X.pname
FROM (SELECT *
      FROM Product AS Y
      WHERE price > 20) as X
WHERE X.price < 500
```

=

A subquery whose result we called myTable

```
WITH myTable AS (SELECT * FROM Product AS Y WHERE price > 20)
  SELECT X.pname
  FROM myTable as X
  WHERE X.price < 500
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies that make some products with price < 200

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies that make some products with price < 200

Existential quantifiers

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies that make some products with price < 200

Existential quantifiers

Using EXISTS:

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM   Company C
WHERE  EXISTS (SELECT *
               FROM Product P
               WHERE C.cid = P.cid and P.price < 200)
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies that make some products with price < 200

Existential quantifiers

Using IN

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM  Company C
WHERE C.cid IN (SELECT P.cid
                FROM Product P
                WHERE P.price < 200)
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies that make some products with price < 200

Existential quantifiers

Using ANY:

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM  Company C
WHERE 200 > ANY (SELECT price
                 FROM Product P
                 WHERE P.cid = C.cid)
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies that make some products with price < 200

Existential quantifiers

Using ANY:

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM  Company C
WHERE 200 > ANY (SELECT price
                 FROM Product P
                 WHERE P.cid = C.cid)
```

Not supported in sqlite

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies that make some products with price < 200

Existential quantifiers

Now let's unnest it:

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM   Company C, Product P
WHERE  C.cid = P.cid and P.price < 200
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies that make some products with price < 200

Existential quantifiers

Now let's unnest it:

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM    Company C, Product P
WHERE   C.cid = P.cid and P.price < 200
```

Existential quantifiers are easy! ☺

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

same as:

Find all companies that make only products with price < 200

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

same as:

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Universal quantifiers

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

same as:

Find all companies that make only products with price < 200

Universal quantifiers

Universal quantifiers are hard! ☹

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

1. Find *the other* companies that make some product ≥ 200

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM   Company C
WHERE  C.cid IN (SELECT P.cid
                 FROM Product P
                 WHERE P.price >= 200)
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

1. Find *the other* companies that make some product ≥ 200

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM   Company C
WHERE  C.cid IN (SELECT P.cid
                 FROM Product P
                 WHERE P.price >= 200)
```

2. Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM   Company C
WHERE  C.cid NOT IN (SELECT P.cid
                     FROM Product P
                     WHERE P.price >= 200)
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

Universal quantifiers

Using EXISTS:

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM  Company C
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT *
                  FROM Product P
                  WHERE P.cid = C.cid and P.price >= 200)
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

Universal quantifiers

Using ALL:

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM  Company C
WHERE 200 >= ALL (SELECT price
                  FROM Product P
                  WHERE P.cid = C.cid)
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

3. SUBQUERIES IN WHERE

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

Universal quantifiers

Using ALL:

```
SELECT DISTINCT  C.cname
FROM  Company C
WHERE 200 >= ALL (SELECT price
                  FROM Product P
                  WHERE P.cid = C.cid)
```

Not supported in sqlite

QUESTION FOR DATABASE THEORY FANS AND THEIR FRIENDS

Can we unnest the *universal quantifier* query?

We need to first discuss the concept of *monotonicity*

```
Product (pname,  price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)
```

MONOTONE QUERIES

Definition A query Q is monotone if:

- Whenever we add tuples to one or more input tables, the answer to the query will not lose any of the tuples

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

MONOTONE QUERIES

Definition A query Q is monotone if:

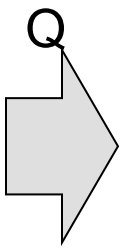
- Whenever we add tuples to one or more input tables, the answer to the query will not lose any of the tuples

Product

pname	price	cid
Gizmo	19.99	c001
Gadget	999.99	c004
Camera	149.99	c003

Company

cid	cname	city
c002	Sunworks	Bonn
c001	DB Inc.	Lyon
c003	Builder	Lodtz



pname	city
Gizmo	Lyon
Camera	Lodtz

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

MONOTONE QUERIES

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- Whenever we add tuples to one or more input tables, the answer to the query will not lose any of the tuples

Product

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Gizmo	19.99	c001
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Camera	149.99	c003

Company

cid	cname	city
c002	Sunworks	Bonn
c001	DB Inc.	Lyon
c003	Builder	Lodtz

Q

pname	city
Gizmo	Lyon
Camera	Lodtz

Product

pname	price	cid
Gizmo	19.99	c001
Gadget	999.99	c004
Camera	149.99	c003
iPad	499.99	c001

Company

cid	cname	city
c002	Sunworks	Bonn
c001	DB Inc.	Lyon
c003	Builder	Lodtz

Q

pname	city
Gizmo	Lyon
Camera	Lodtz
iPad	Lyon

So far it looks monotone...

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

MONOTONE QUERIES

Definition A query Q is monotone if:

- Whenever we add tuples to one or more input tables, the answer to the query will not lose any of the tuples

Product

pname	price	cid
Gizmo	19.99	c001
Gadget	999.99	c004
Camera	149.99	c003

Company

cid	cname	city
c002	Sunworks	Bonn
c001	DB Inc.	Lyon
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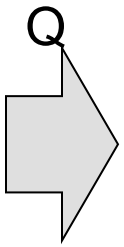


pname	city
Gizmo	Lyon
Camera	Lodtz

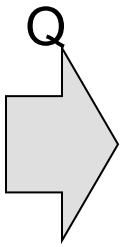
Product

pname	price	cid
Gizmo	19.99	c001
Gadget	999.99	c004
Camera	149.99	c003
iPad	499.99	c001

Company

cid	cname	city
c002	Sunworks	Bonn
c001	DB Inc.	Lyon
c003	Builder	Lodtz
c004	Crafter	Lodtz

Q is not monotone!



pname	city
Gizmo	Lodtz
Camera	Lodtz
iPad	Lyon

MONOTONE QUERIES

Theorem: If Q is a SELECT-FROM-WHERE query that does not have subqueries, and no aggregates, then it is monotone.

MONOTONE QUERIES

Theorem: If Q is a SELECT-FROM-WHERE query that does not have subqueries, and no aggregates, then it is monotone.

Proof. We use the nested loop semantics: if we insert a tuple in a relation R_i, this will not remove any tuples from the answer

```
SELECT a1, a2, …, ak
FROM   R1 AS x1, R2 AS x2, …, Rn AS xn
WHERE  Conditions
```

```
for x1 in R1 do
  for x2 in R2 do
    …
    for xn in Rn do
      if Conditions
        output (a1,…,ak)
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

MONOTONE QUERIES

The query:

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

is not monotone

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

MONOTONE QUERIES

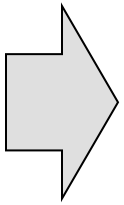
The query:

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

is not monotone

pname	price	cid
Gizmo	19.99	c001

cid	cname	city
c001	Sunworks	Bonn



cname
Sunworks

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

MONOTONE QUERIES

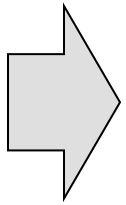
The query:

is not monotone

Find all companies s.t. all their products have price < 200

pname	price	cid
Gizmo	19.99	c001

cid	cname	city
c001	Sunworks	Bonn



cname
Sunworks

pname	price	cid
Gizmo	19.99	c001
Gadget	999.99	c001

cid	cname	city
c001	Sunworks	Bonn

cname
Sunworks

Consequence: if a query is not monotonic, then we cannot write it as a SELECT-FROM-WHERE query without nested subqueries

QUERIES THAT MUST BE NESTED

Queries with universal quantifiers or with negation

QUERIES THAT MUST BE NESTED

Queries with universal quantifiers or with negation

Queries that use aggregates in certain ways

- `sum(..)` and `count(*)` are NOT monotone, because they do not satisfy set containment
- `select count(*) from R` is not monotone!

INTRODUCTION TO DATA MANAGEMENT

CSE 344

LECTURE 7-8: SQL WRAP-UP
RELATIONAL ALGEBRA

ANNOUNCEMENTS

You received invitation email to @cs

You will be prompted to choose passwd

- Problems with existing account?
- In the worst case we will ask you to create a new @outlook account just for this class

If OK, create the database server

- Choose cheapest pricing tier!

Remember: WQ2 due on Friday

Purchase(pid, product, quantity, price)

GROUP BY V.S. NESTED QUERIES

```
SELECT  product, Sum(quantity) AS TotalSales
FROM    Purchase
WHERE   price > 1
GROUP BY product
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT x.product, (SELECT Sum(y.quantity)
                           FROM     Purchase y
                           WHERE x.product = y.product
                             AND y.price > 1)
                           AS TotalSales
FROM  Purchase x
WHERE x.price > 1
```

Why twice ?

```
Author(login,name)
Wrote(login,url)
```

MORE UNNESTING

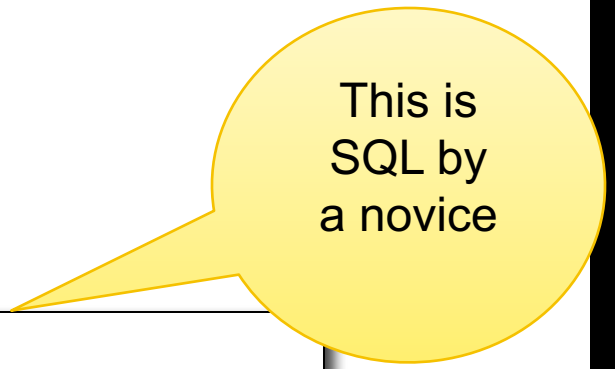
Find authors who wrote ≥ 10 documents:

Author(login,name)
Wrote(login,url)

MORE UNNESTING

Find authors who wrote ≥ 10 documents:

Attempt 1: with nested queries




```
SELECT DISTINCT Author.name
FROM        Author
WHERE       (SELECT count(Wrote.url)
             FROM Wrote
             WHERE Author.login=Wrote.login)
                >= 10
```

Author(login,name)
Wrote(login,url)

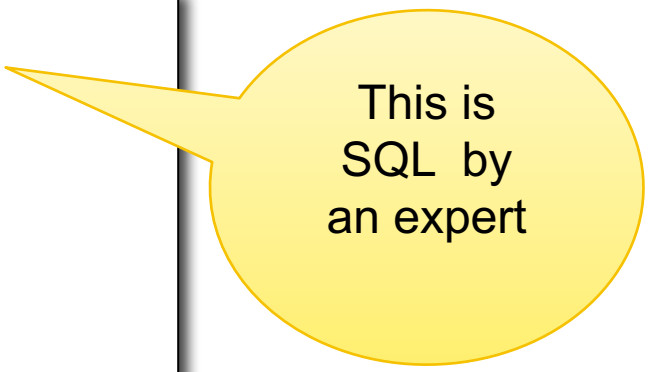
MORE UNNESTING

Find authors who wrote ≥ 10 documents:

Attempt 1: with nested queries

Attempt 2: using GROUP BY and HAVING

```
SELECT      Author.name
FROM        Author, Wrote
WHERE       Author.login=Wrote.login
GROUP BY Author.name
HAVING      count(wrote.url) >= 10
```



Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

FINDING WITNESSES

For each city, find the most expensive product made in that city

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

FINDING WITNESSES

For each city, find the most expensive product made in that city

Finding the maximum price is easy…

```
SELECT x.city, max(y.price)
FROM   Company x, Product y
WHERE  x.cid = y.cid
GROUP BY x.city;
```

But we need the *witnesses*, i.e., the products with max price

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

FINDING WITNESSES

To find the witnesses, compute the maximum price in a subquery (in FROM or in WITH)

```
WITH CityMax AS
  (SELECT x.city, max(y.price) as maxprice
   FROM Company x, Product y
   WHERE x.cid = y.cid
   GROUP BY x.city)
SELECT DISTINCT u.city, v.pname, v.price
FROM Company u, Product v, CityMax w
WHERE u.cid = v.cid
      and u.city = w.city
      and v.price = w.maxprice;
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

FINDING WITNESSES

To find the witnesses, compute the maximum price in a subquery (in FROM or in WITH)

```
SELECT DISTINCT u.city, v.pname, v.price
FROM Company u, Product v,
     (SELECT x.city, max(y.price) as maxprice
      FROM Company x, Product y
      WHERE x.cid = y.cid
      GROUP BY x.city) w
WHERE u.cid = v.cid
      and u.city = w.city
      and v.price = w.maxprice;
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

FINDING WITNESSES

Or we can use a subquery in where clause

```
SELECT u.city, v.pname, v.price
FROM Company u, Product v
WHERE u.cid = v.cid
  and v.price >= ALL (SELECT y.price
                      FROM Company x, Product y
                      WHERE u.city=x.city
                      and x.cid=y.cid);
```

Product (pname, price, cid)
Company (cid, cname, city)

FINDING WITNESSES

There is a more concise solution here:

```
SELECT u.city, v.pname, v.price
FROM Company u, Product v, Company x, Product y
WHERE u.cid = v.cid and u.city = x.city
and x.cid = y.cid
GROUP BY u.city, v.pname, v.price
HAVING v.price = max(y.price)
```