Introduction to Database Systems
CSE 444

Lecture 02: SQL

April 2, 2008

Administrivia

- Homework 1 is out. Due: Fri., April 11
- Did you login on IISQLSRV?
- Did you change your password?
- Did you read today's reading assignment?
  - (Do you remember what it was?)
- Project 0: Who's your partner?
  - Due next Wednesday

Outline

- Data in SQL
- Simple Queries in SQL (6.1)
- Queries with more than one relation (6.2)

SQL Introduction

Standard language for querying and manipulating data

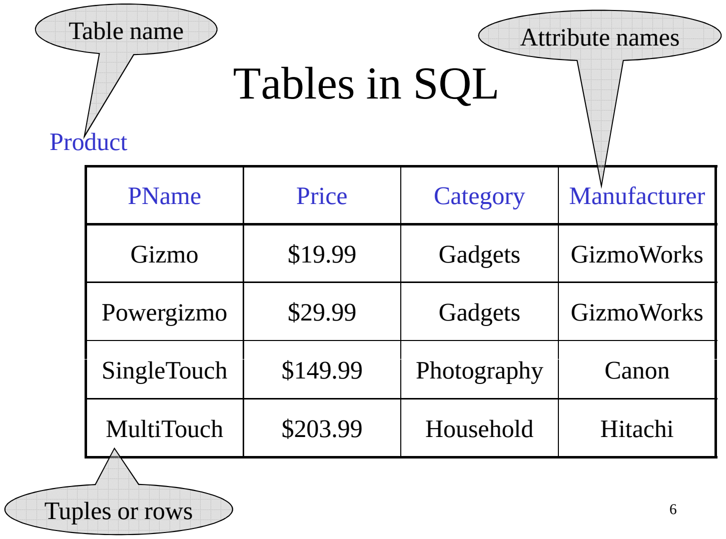
Structured **Q**uery **L**anguage

Many standards out there:
- ANSI SQL, SQL92 (a.k.a. SQL2), SQL99 (a.k.a. SQL3), ….
- Vendors support various subsets: watch for fun discussions in class!

SQL

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
  - – Create/alter/delete tables and their attributes
  - – Following lectures...
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - – Query one or more tables – discussed next !
  - – Insert/delete/modify tuples in tables

Tables in SQL



PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

Tables Explained

- The *schema* of a table is the table name and its attributes:

Product(PName, Price, Category, Manfacturer)

- A *key* is an attribute whose values are unique; we underline a key

Product(PName, Price, Category, Manfacturer)

Data Types in SQL

- Atomic types:
  - – Characters: CHAR(20), VARCHAR(50)
  - – Numbers: INT, BIGINT, SMALLINT, FLOAT
  - – Others: MONEY, DATETIME, …
- Every attribute must have an atomic type
  - – Hence tables are flat
  - – Why ?

Tables Explained

- A tuple = a record
  - Restriction: all attributes are of atomic type
- A table = a set of tuples
  - Like a list…
  - …but it is unorderd:
    no **first()**, no **next()**, no **last()**.

SQL Query

Basic form: (plus many many more bells and whistles)

```
SELECT  <attributes>
FROM    <one or more relations>
WHERE   <conditions>
```

Simple SQL Query

Product

PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

```
SELECT   *
FROM     Product
WHERE    category=‘Gadgets’
```

⇩

PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks

“selection”

Simple SQL Query

Product

PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

```
SELECT   PName, Price, Manufacturer
FROM     Product
WHERE    Price > 100
```

⇩

PName	Price	Manufacturer
SingleTouch	$149.99	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Hitachi

“selection” and “projection”

Notation

Input Schema

Product(PName, Price, Category, Manfacturer)

```
SELECT   PName, Price, Manufacturer
FROM     Product
WHERE    Price > 100
```

Answer(PName, Price, Manfacturer)

Output Schema

Details

- Case insensitive:
  - Same: SELECT Select select
  - Same: Product   product
  - Different: ‘Seattle’ ‘seattle’
- Constants:
  - ‘abc’ - yes
  - “abc” - no

The **LIKE** operator

```
SELECT   *
FROM     Products
WHERE    PName LIKE ‘%gizmo%’
```

- s **LIKE** p: pattern matching on strings
- p may contain two special symbols:
  - % = any sequence of characters
  - _ = any single character

Eliminating Duplicates

```
SELECT   DISTINCT category
FROM     Product
```

Category
Gadgets
Photography
Household

Compare to:

```
SELECT   category
FROM     Product
```

Category
Gadgets
Gadgets
Photography
Household

Ordering the Results

```
SELECT   pname, price, manufacturer
FROM     Product
WHERE    category='gizmo' AND price > 50
ORDER BY  price, pname
```

Ties are broken by the second attribute on the ORDER BY list, etc.

Ordering is ascending, unless you specify the DESC keyword.

PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

```
SELECT   DISTINCT category
FROM     Product
ORDER BY category
```

⇨ ?

```
SELECT   Category
FROM     Product
ORDER BY  PName
```

⇨ ?

```
SELECT   DISTINCT category
FROM     Product
ORDER BY PName
```

⇨ ?

Keys and Foreign Keys

Company

CName	StockPrice	Country
GizmoWorks	25	USA
Canon	65	Japan
Hitachi	15	Japan

Key

Product

PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

Foreign key

Joins

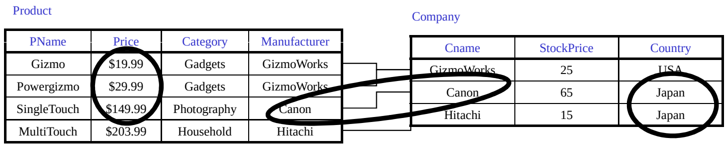
Product (pname, price, category, manufacturer)
Company (cname, stockPrice, country)

Find all products under $200 manufactured in Japan;
return their names and prices.

```
SELECT   PName, Price
FROM     Product, Company
WHERE    Manufacturer=CName AND Country='Japan'
         AND Price <= 200
```

Join between Product and Company

Joins



Product

PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

Company

Cname	StockPrice	Country
GizmoWorks	25	USA
Canon	65	Japan
Hitachi	15	Japan

```
SELECT   PName, Price
FROM     Product, Company
WHERE    Manufacturer=CName AND Country=‘Japan’
         AND Price <= 200
```

PName	Price
SingleTouch	$149.99

More Joins

Product (pname, price, category, manufacturer)
Company (cname, stockPrice, country)

Find all Chinese companies that manufacture products both in the ‘electronic’ and ‘toy’ categories

```
SELECT   cname

FROM

WHERE
```

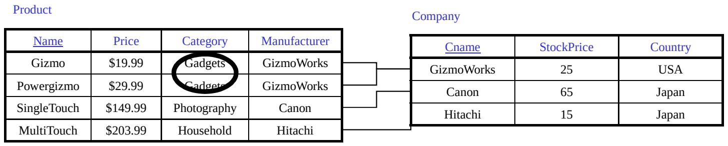
A Subtlety about Joins

Product (pname, price, category, manufacturer)
Company (cname, stockPrice, country)

Find all countries that manufacture some product in the ‘Gadgets’ category.

```
SELECT   Country
FROM     Product, Company
WHERE    Manufacturer=CName AND Category=‘Gadgets’
```

A Subtlety about Joins



Product

Name	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

Company

Cname	StockPrice	Country
GizmoWorks	25	USA
Canon	65	Japan
Hitachi	15	Japan

```
SELECT   Country
FROM     Product, Company
WHERE    Manufacturer=CName AND Category=‘Gadgets’
```

Country
??
??

What is
the problem ?

A Subtlety about Joins

Product

<u>Name</u>	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

Company

<u>Cname</u>	StockPrice	Country
GizmoWorks	25	USA
Canon	65	Japan
Hitachi	15	Japan

```
SELECT   Country
FROM     Product, Company
WHERE    Manufacturer=CName AND Category=‘Gadgets’
```

Country
USA
USA

Duplicates ! What’s the solution ?

Tuple Variables

Person(<u>pname</u>, address, worksfor)
Company(<u>cname</u>, address)

```
SELECT   DISTINCT pname, address
FROM     Person, Company
WHERE    worksfor = cname
```

Which address ?

```
SELECT   DISTINCT Person.pname, Company.address
FROM     Person, Company
WHERE    Person.worksfor = Company.cname
```

```
SELECT   DISTINCT x.pname, y.address
FROM     Person AS x, Company AS y
WHERE    x.worksfor = y.cname
```

Meaning (Semantics) of SQL Queries

```
SELECT $a_1, a_2, …, a_k$
FROM   $R_1$ AS $x_1$, $R_2$ AS $x_2$, …, $R_n$ AS $x_n$
WHERE  Conditions
```

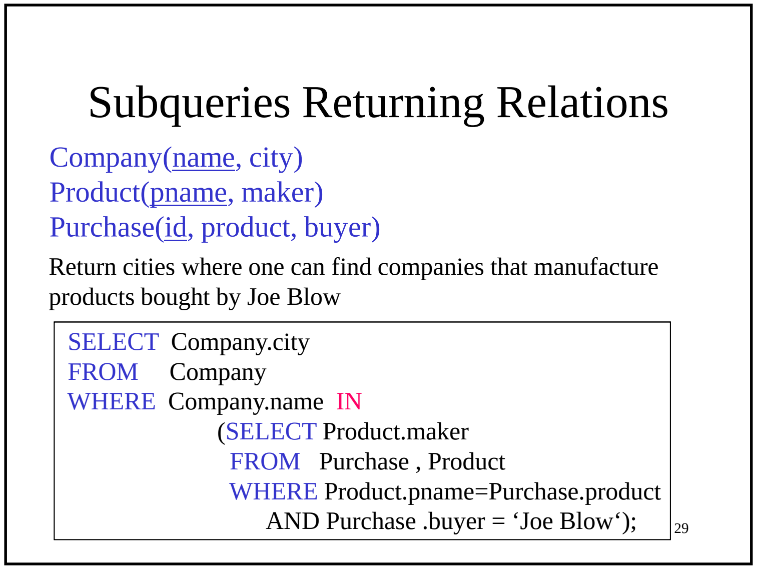
```
Answer = {}
for $x_1$ in $R_1$ do
    for $x_2$ in $R_2$ do
        …..
            for $x_n$ in $R_n$ do
                if Conditions
                    then Answer = Answer $\cup$ {($a_1,…,a_k$)}
return Answer
```

An Unintuitive Query

```
SELECT  DISTINCT R.A
FROM    R, S, T
WHERE   R.A=S.A   OR   R.A=T.A
```

What does it compute ?

Computes $R \cap (S \cup T)$ But what if $S = \phi$?

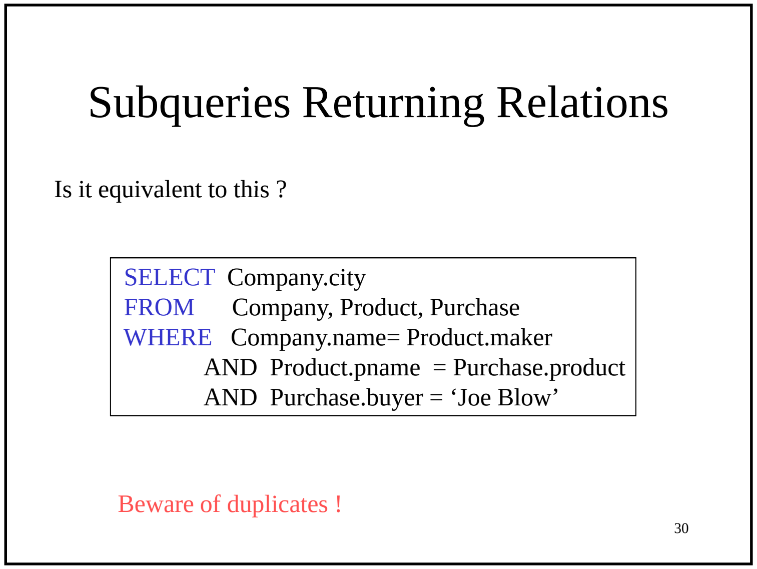


Subqueries Returning Relations

Company(name, city)
Product(pname, maker)
Purchase(id, product, buyer)

Return cities where one can find companies that manufacture products bought by Joe Blow

```
SELECT  Company.city
FROM     Company
WHERE  Company.name  IN
               (SELECT Product.maker
                FROM   Purchase , Product
                WHERE Product.pname=Purchase.product
                    AND Purchase .buyer = ‘Joe Blow‘);
```

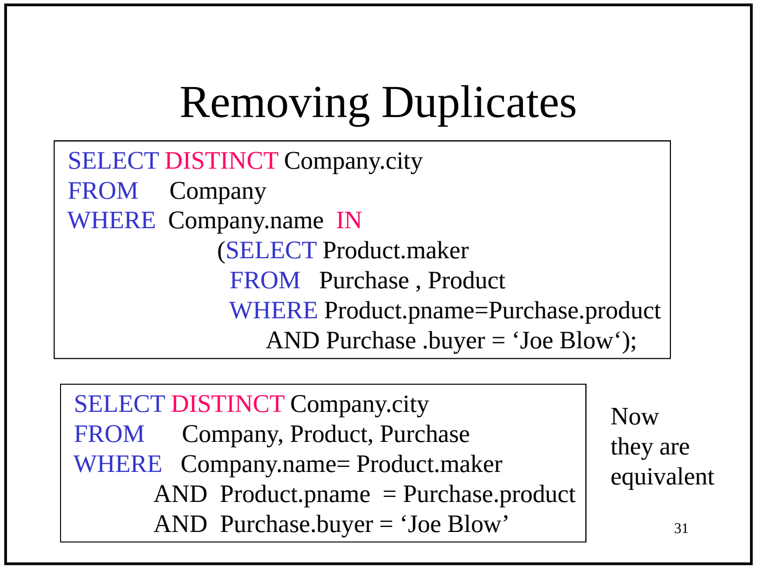


Subqueries Returning Relations

Is it equivalent to this ?

```
SELECT  Company.city
FROM      Company, Product, Purchase
WHERE   Company.name= Product.maker
         AND  Product.pname  = Purchase.product
         AND  Purchase.buyer = ‘Joe Blow’
```

Beware of duplicates !

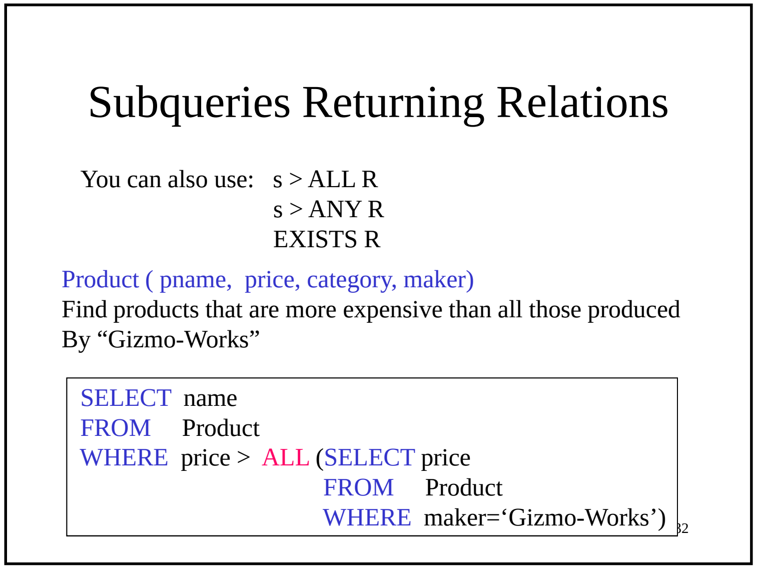


Removing Duplicates

```
SELECT DISTINCT Company.city
FROM     Company
WHERE  Company.name  IN
               (SELECT Product.maker
                FROM   Purchase , Product
                WHERE Product.pname=Purchase.product
                    AND Purchase .buyer = ‘Joe Blow‘);
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT Company.city
FROM      Company, Product, Purchase
WHERE   Company.name= Product.maker
         AND  Product.pname  = Purchase.product
         AND  Purchase.buyer = ‘Joe Blow’
```

Now
they are
equivalent

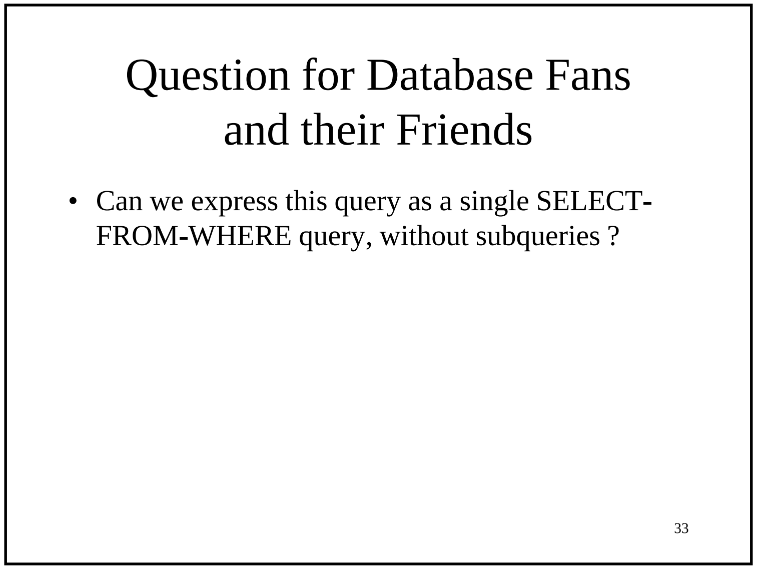


Subqueries Returning Relations

You can also use: s > ALL R
s > ANY R
EXISTS R

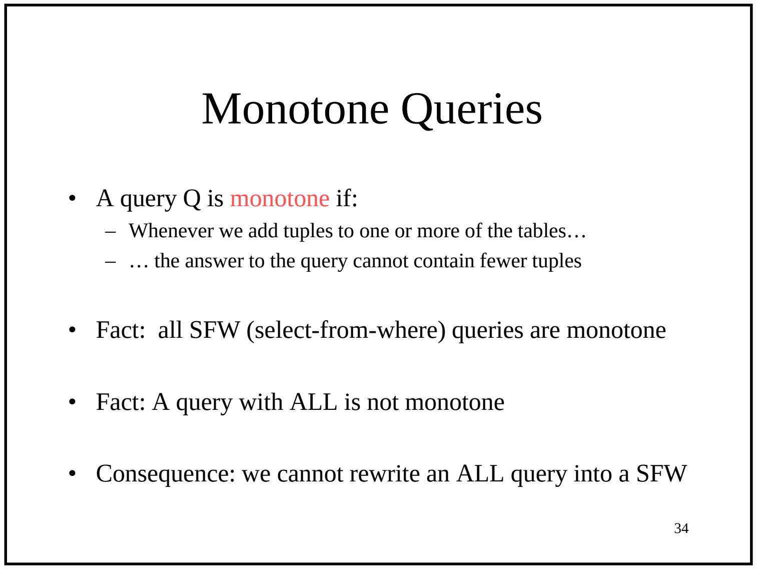
Product (pname, price, category, maker)
Find products that are more expensive than all those produced
By “Gizmo-Works”

```
SELECT  name
FROM     Product
WHERE  price >  ALL (SELECT price
                      FROM     Product
                      WHERE  maker=‘Gizmo-Works’)
```



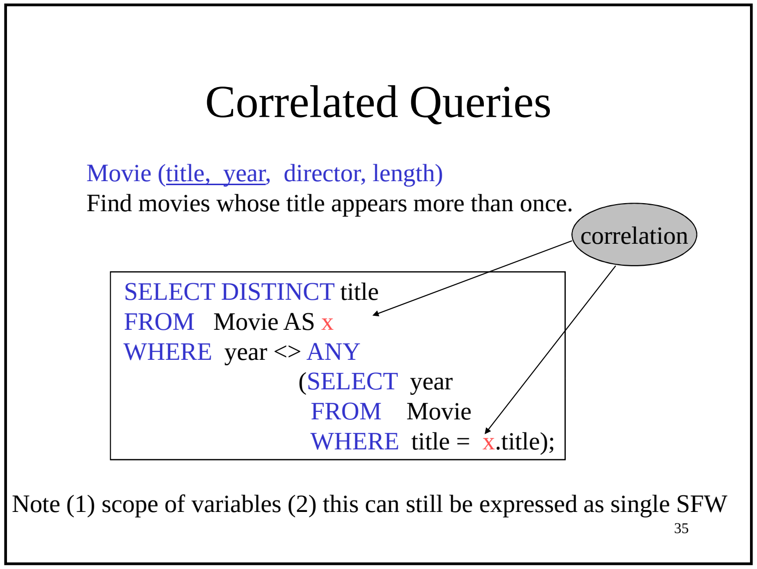
Question for Database Fans and their Friends

- Can we express this query as a single SELECT-FROM-WHERE query, without subqueries ?



Monotone Queries

- A query Q is monotone if:
  - Whenever we add tuples to one or more of the tables…
  - … the answer to the query cannot contain fewer tuples
- Fact: all SFW (select-from-where) queries are monotone
- Fact: A query with ALL is not monotone
- Consequence: we cannot rewrite an ALL query into a SFW



Correlated Queries

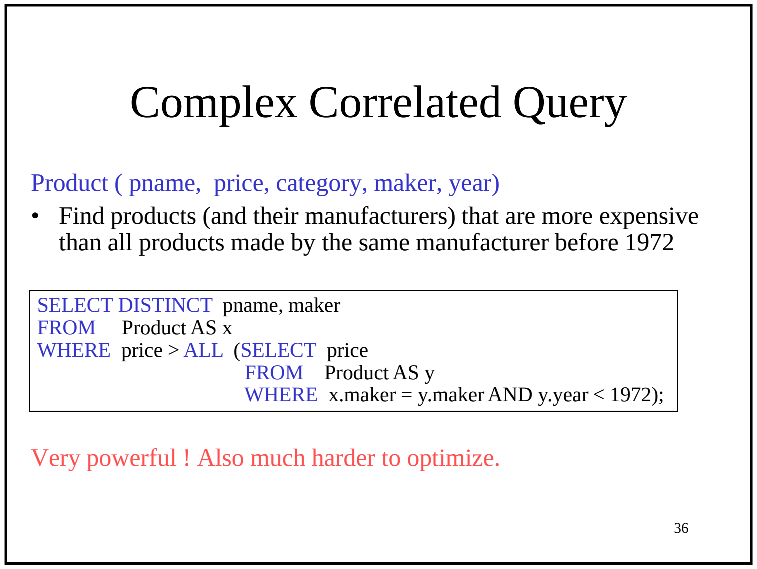
Movie (title, year, director, length)

Find movies whose title appears more than once.

correlation

```
SELECT DISTINCT title
FROM   Movie AS x
WHERE  year <> ANY
                 (SELECT  year
                  FROM    Movie
                  WHERE   title =  x.title);
```

Note (1) scope of variables (2) this can still be expressed as single SFW



Complex Correlated Query

Product (pname, price, category, maker, year)

- Find products (and their manufacturers) that are more expensive than all products made by the same manufacturer before 1972

```
SELECT DISTINCT  pname, maker
FROM     Product AS x
WHERE  price > ALL  (SELECT  price
                     FROM    Product AS y
                     WHERE  x.maker = y.maker AND y.year < 1972);
```

Very powerful ! Also much harder to optimize.