

CSE 444: Database Internals

Lecture 2 Review of the Relational Model

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1

Announcements

- Lab 1 part 1 is due on Monday
 - Lab 1 is due on Jan 23rd
 - “git commit -a” and “git push” often!
- HW1 is due next week on Friday
 - Print out PDF and hand in completed version
- 544M first paper review is also due next week
 - Deadlines are flexible for graduate readings

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2

Agenda

- Review Relational Model
- Review Queries (will skip some slides)
 - Relational Algebra
 - SQL
- Review translation SQL → RA
 - Needed for HW1

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3

Database/Relation/Tuple

- A **Database** is collection of relations
- A **Relation** R is subset of $S_1 \times S_2 \times \dots \times S_n$
 - Where S_i is the domain of attribute i
 - n is number of attributes of the relation
 - A relation is a set of tuples
- A **Tuple** t is an element of $S_1 \times S_2 \times \dots \times S_n$

Other names: relation = **table**; tuple = **row**

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4

Discussion

- **Rows** in a relation:
 - Ordering immaterial (a relation is a set)
 - All rows are distinct – **set semantics**
 - Query answers may have duplicates – **bag semantics**
- **Columns** in a tuple:
 - Ordering is significant
 - Applications refer to columns by their names
- **Domain** of each column is a primitive type

Data independence!

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5

Schema

- **Relation schema**: describes column heads
 - Relation name
 - Name of each field (or column, or attribute)
 - Domain of each field
- **Degree (or arity) of relation**: # attributes
- **Database schema**: set of all relation schemas

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6

Instance

- **Relation instance:** concrete table content
 - Set of tuples (also called records) matching the schema
- **Cardinality of relation instance:** # tuples
- **Database instance:** set of all relation instances

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What is the schema? What is the instance?

Supplier

sno	sname	scity	sstate
1	s1	city 1	WA
2	s2	city 1	WA
3	s3	city 2	MA
4	s4	city 2	MA

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8

What is the schema? What is the instance?

Relation schema

Supplier(**sno**: integer, **sname**: string, **scity**: string, **sstate**: string)

Supplier

sno	sname	scity	sstate
1	s1	city 1	WA
2	s2	city 1	WA
3	s3	city 2	MA
4	s4	city 2	MA

} instance

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9

Integrity Constraints

- Condition specified on a database schema
- Restricts data that can be stored in db instance
- DBMS enforces integrity constraints
 - Ensures only legal database instances exist
- Simplest form of constraint is domain constraint
 - Attribute values must come from attribute domain

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10

Key Constraints

- **Super Key:** “set of attributes that functionally determines all attributes”
- **Key:** Minimal super-key; a.k.a. “candidate key”
- **Primary key:** One minimal key can be selected as primary key

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11

Foreign Key Constraints

- A relation can refer to a tuple in another relation
- **Foreign key**
 - Field that refers to tuples in another relation
 - Typically, this field refers to the primary key of other relation
 - Can pick another field as well

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12

Key Constraint SQL Examples

```
CREATE TABLE Part (  
  pno integer,  
  pname varchar(20),  
  psize integer,  
  pcolor varchar(20),  
  PRIMARY KEY (pno)  
);
```

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13

Key Constraint SQL Examples

```
CREATE TABLE Supply(  
  sno integer,  
  pno integer,  
  qty integer,  
  price integer  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Part (  
  pno integer,  
  pname varchar(20),  
  psize integer,  
  pcolor varchar(20),  
  PRIMARY KEY (pno)  
);
```

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14

Key Constraint SQL Examples

```
CREATE TABLE Supply(  
  sno integer,  
  pno integer,  
  qty integer,  
  price integer,  
  PRIMARY KEY (sno,pno)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Part (  
  pno integer,  
  pname varchar(20),  
  psize integer,  
  pcolor varchar(20),  
  PRIMARY KEY (pno)  
);
```

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15

Key Constraint SQL Examples

```
CREATE TABLE Supply(  
  sno integer,  
  pno integer,  
  qty integer,  
  price integer,  
  PRIMARY KEY (sno,pno),  
  FOREIGN KEY (sno) REFERENCES Supplier,  
  FOREIGN KEY (pno) REFERENCES Part  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Part (  
  pno integer,  
  pname varchar(20),  
  psize integer,  
  pcolor varchar(20),  
  PRIMARY KEY (pno)  
);
```

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16

Key Constraint SQL Examples

```
CREATE TABLE Supply(  
  sno integer,  
  pno integer,  
  qty integer,  
  price integer,  
  PRIMARY KEY (sno,pno),  
  FOREIGN KEY (sno) REFERENCES Supplier  
  ON DELETE NO ACTION,  
  FOREIGN KEY (pno) REFERENCES Part  
  ON DELETE CASCADE  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Part (  
  pno integer,  
  pname varchar(20),  
  psize integer,  
  pcolor varchar(20),  
  PRIMARY KEY (pno)  
);
```

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17

General Constraints

- Table constraints serve to express complex constraints over a single table

```
CREATE TABLE Part (  
  pno integer,  
  pname varchar(20),  
  psize integer,  
  pcolor varchar(20),  
  PRIMARY KEY (pno),  
  CHECK ( psize > 0 )  
);
```

Note: Also possible to create constraints over many tables
Best to use database triggers for that purpose

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18

Relational Query Languages

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Relational Query Language

- **Set-at-a-time:**
 - Query inputs and outputs are relations
- Two variants of the query language:
 - Relational algebra: specifies order of operations
 - Relational calculus / SQL: declarative

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20

Note

- We will go very quickly in class over the Relational Algebra and SQL
- Please review at home:
 - Read the slides that we skipped in class
 - Review material from 344 as needed

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21

Relational Algebra

- **Queries specified in an operational manner**
 - A query gives a step-by-step procedure
- **Relational operators**
 - Take one or two relation instances as argument
 - Return one relation instance as result
 - Easy to compose into **relational algebra expressions**

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22

Five Basic Relational Operators

- **Selection:** $\sigma_{\text{condition}}(S)$
 - Condition is Boolean combination (\wedge, \vee) of atomic predicates ($<, <=, =, \neq, >=, >$)
- **Projection:** $\pi_{\text{list-of-attributes}}(S)$
- **Union** (\cup)
- **Set difference** ($-$),
- **Cross-product/cartesian product** (\times),
Join: $R \bowtie_{\theta} S = \sigma_{\theta}(R \times S)$

Other operators: anti-semijoin, renaming

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23

```
Supplier(sno, sname, scity, sstate)
Supply(sno, pno, qty, price)
Part(pno, pname, psize, pcolor)
```

Logical Query Plans

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24

Supplier(sno, sname, scity, sstate)
 Supply(sno, pno, qty, price)
 Part(pno, pname, psize, pcolor)

Logical Query Plans

What does this query compute?

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Selection & Projection Examples

Patient			
no	name	zip	disease
1	p1	98125	flu
2	p2	98125	heart
3	p3	98120	lung
4	p4	98120	heart

$\pi_{zip, disease}(Patient)$	
zip	disease
98125	flu
98125	heart
98120	lung
98120	heart

$\sigma_{disease='heart'}(Patient)$			
no	name	zip	disease
2	p2	98125	heart
4	p4	98120	heart

$\pi_{zip}(\sigma_{disease='heart'}(Patient))$
zip
98120
98125

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Cross-Product Example

AnonPatient P		
age	zip	disease
54	98125	heart
20	98120	flu

Voters V		
name	age	zip
p1	54	98125
p2	20	98120

P x V					
P.age	P.zip	disease	name	V.age	V.zip
54	98125	heart	p1	54	98125
54	98125	heart	p2	20	98120
20	98120	flu	p1	54	98125
20	98120	flu	p2	20	98120

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Different Types of Join

- Theta-join:** $R \bowtie_{\theta} S = \sigma_{\theta}(R \times S)$
 - Join of R and S with a join condition θ
 - Cross-product followed by selection θ
- Equijoin:** $R \bowtie_{\theta} S = \pi_A(\sigma_{\theta}(R \times S))$
 - Join condition θ consists only of equalities
 - Projection π_A drops all redundant attributes
- Natural join:** $R \bowtie S = \pi_A(\sigma_{\theta}(R \times S))$
 - Equijoin
 - Equality on **all** fields with same name in R and in S

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Theta-Join Example

AnonPatient P		
age	zip	disease
50	98125	heart
19	98120	flu

Voters V		
name	age	zip
p1	54	98125
p2	20	98120

$P \bowtie_{zip = V.zip \text{ and } Page \leq V.age + 1 \text{ and } Page \geq V.age - 1} V$

P.age	P.zip	disease	name	V.age	V.zip
19	98120	flu	p2	20	98120

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Equijoin Example

AnonPatient P		
age	zip	disease
54	98125	heart
20	98120	flu

Voters V		
name	age	zip
p1	54	98125
p2	20	98120

$P \bowtie_{Page=V.age} V$

age	P.zip	disease	name	V.zip
54	98125	heart	p1	98125
20	98120	flu	p2	98120

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Natural Join Example

AnonPatient P

age	zip	disease
54	98125	heart
20	98120	flu

Voters V

name	age	zip
p1	54	98125
p2	20	98120

$P \bowtie V$

age	zip	disease	name
54	98125	heart	p1
20	98120	flu	p2

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31

More Joins

- **Outer join**
 - Include tuples with no matches in the output
 - Use NULL values for missing attributes
- Variants
 - Left outer join
 - Right outer join
 - Full outer join

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32

Outer Join Example

AnonPatient P

age	zip	disease
54	98125	heart
20	98120	flu
33	98120	lung

Voters V

name	age	zip
p1	54	98125
p2	20	98120

$P \bowtie_{\text{outer}} V$

age	zip	disease	name
54	98125	heart	p1
20	98120	flu	p2
33	98120	lung	null

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33

Example of Algebra Queries

Q1: Names of patients who have heart disease

$\pi_{\text{name}}(\text{Voter} \bowtie_{\text{disease='heart'}} (\text{AnonPatient}))$

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34

More Examples

Relations

Supplier(sno, sname, scity, sstate)
 Part(pno, pname, psize, pcolor)
 Supply(sno, pno, qty, price)

Q2: Name of supplier of parts with size greater than 10

$\pi_{\text{sname}}(\text{Supplier} \bowtie_{\text{psize} > 10} (\text{Part}))$

Q3: Name of supplier of red parts or parts with size greater than 10

$\pi_{\text{sname}}(\text{Supplier} \bowtie_{\text{psize} > 10 \vee \text{pcolor} = \text{'red'}} (\text{Part}))$

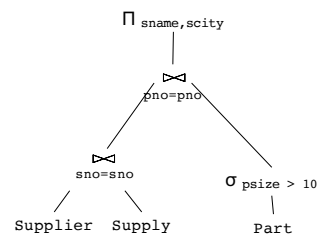
(Many more examples in the book)

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35

Supplier(sno, sname, scity, sstate)
 Part(pno, pname, psize, pcolor)
 Supply(sno, pno, qty, price)

Logical Query Plans



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36

Extended Operators of Relational Algebra

- Duplicate elimination (δ)
 - Since commercial DBMSs operate on multisets not sets
- Aggregate operators (γ)
 - Min, max, sum, average, count
- Grouping operators (ρ)
 - Partitions tuples of a relation into “groups”
 - Aggregates can then be applied to groups
- Sort operator (τ)

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37

Structured Query Language: SQL

- Declarative query language, based on the relational calculus (see 344)
- Data definition language
 - Statements to create, modify tables and views
- Data manipulation language
 - Statements to issue queries, insert, delete data

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38

SQL Query

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

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

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39

```
Supplier(sno, sname, scity, sstate)
Supply(sno, pno, qty, price)
Part(pno, pname, psize, pcolor)
```

Quick Review of SQL

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40

```
Supplier(sno, sname, scity, sstate)
Supply(sno, pno, qty, price)
Part(pno, pname, psize, pcolor)
```

Quick Review of SQL

```
SELECT DISTINCT z.pno, z.pname
FROM Supplier x, Supply y, Part z
WHERE x.sno = y.sno and y.pno = z.pno
and x.scity = 'Seattle' and y.price < 100
```

What does this query compute?

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41

```
Supplier(sno, sname, scity, sstate)
Supply(sno, pno, qty, price)
Part(pno, pname, psize, pcolor)
```

Quick Review of SQL

What about this one?

```
SELECT z.pname, count(*) as cnt, min(y.price)
FROM Supplier x, Supply y, Part z
WHERE x.sno = y.sno and y.pno = z.pno
GROUP BY z.pname
```

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42

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"

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43

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"

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44

Details

- Case insensitive:
 - Same: SELECT Select select
 - Same: Product product
 - Different: 'Seattle' 'seattle'
- Constants:
 - 'abc' - yes
 - "abc" - no

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45

Eliminating Duplicates

```
SELECT DISTINCT category
FROM Product
```

Category
Gadgets
Photography
Household

Compare to:

```
SELECT category
FROM Product
```

Category
Gadgets
Gadgets
Photography
Household

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46

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.

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47

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
```

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48

Tuple Variables

Person(pname, address, worksfor)
Company(cname, 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
```

49

Nested Queries

- **Nested query**

- Query that has another query embedded within it
- The embedded query is called a **subquery**

- Why do we need them?

- Enables to refer to a table that must itself be computed

- Subqueries can appear in

- WHERE clause (common)
- FROM clause (less common)
- HAVING clause (less common)

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50

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

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 Purchase
                   WHERE maker='Gizmo-Works')
```

Correlated Queries

Movie (title, year, director, length)

Find movies whose title appears more than once.

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

correlation

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

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53

Aggregation

```
SELECT avg(price)
FROM Product
WHERE maker="Toyota"
```

```
SELECT count(*)
FROM Product
WHERE year > 1995
```

SQL supports several aggregation operations:
sum, count, min, max, avg

Except count, all aggregations apply to a single attribute

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54

Grouping and Aggregation

```

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

Conceptual evaluation steps:

1. Evaluate FROM-WHERE, apply condition C1
2. Group by the attributes a₁,...,a_k
3. Apply condition C2 to each group (may have aggregates)
4. Compute aggregates in S and return the result

Read more about it in the book...

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55

From SQL to RA

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56

From SQL to RA

Product(pid, name, price)
Purchase(pid, cid, store)
Customer(cid, name, city)

```

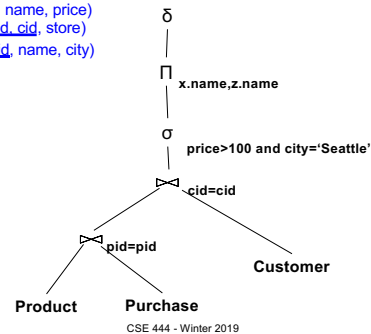
SELECT DISTINCT x.name, z.name
FROM Product x, Purchase y, Customer z
WHERE x.pid = y.pid and y.cid = y.cid and
x.price > 100 and z.city = 'Seattle'
    
```

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57

From SQL to RA

Product(pid, name, price)
Purchase(pid, cid, store)
Customer(cid, name, city)

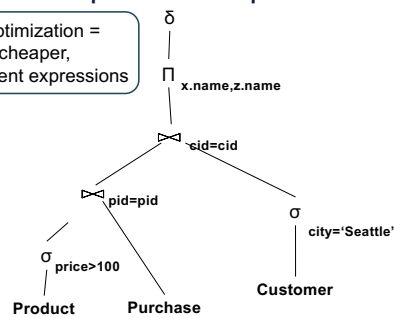


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58

An Equivalent Expression

Query optimization =
finding cheaper,
equivalent expressions



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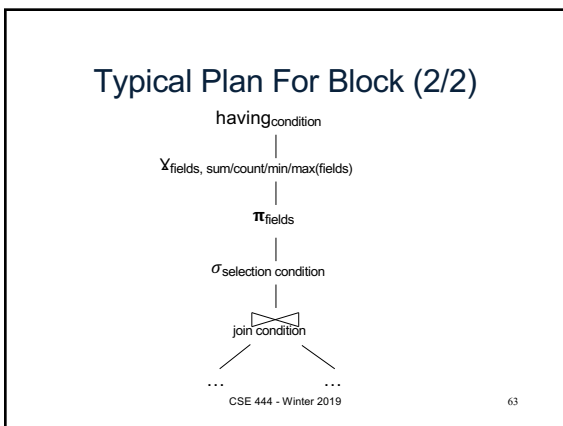
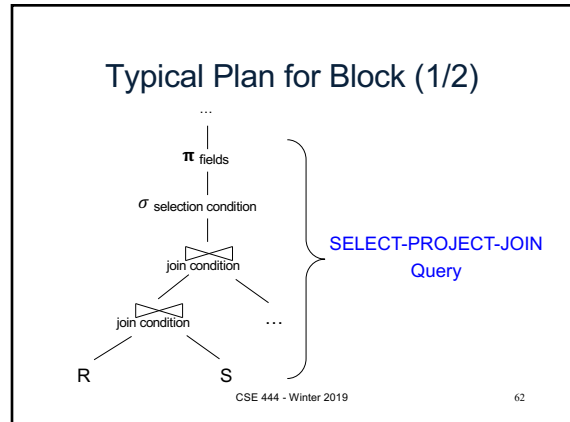
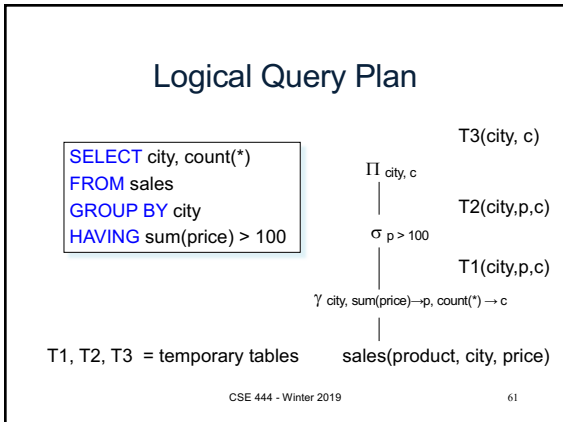
59

Extended RA: Operators on Bags

- Duplicate elimination δ
- Grouping γ
- Sorting τ

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60



- ### Benefits of Relational Model
- **Physical data independence**
 - Can change how data is organized on disk without affecting applications
 - **Logical data independence**
 - Can change the logical schema without affecting applications (not 100%... consider updates)
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