

SQL SQL SQL SQL SQL SQL SQL

Eugene Wu

Fall 2018

Didn't Lecture 3 Go Over SQL?

haha

Didn't Lecture 3 Go Over SQL?

Two sublanguages

DDL Data Definition Language

define and modify schema (physical, logical, view)

CREATE TABLE, Integrity Constraints

DML Data Manipulation Language

get and modify data

simple SELECT, INSERT, DELETE

human-readable language

Gritty Details

DDL

NULL, Views

DML

Basics, SQL Clauses, Expressions, Joins, Nested Queries, Aggregation, With, Triggers

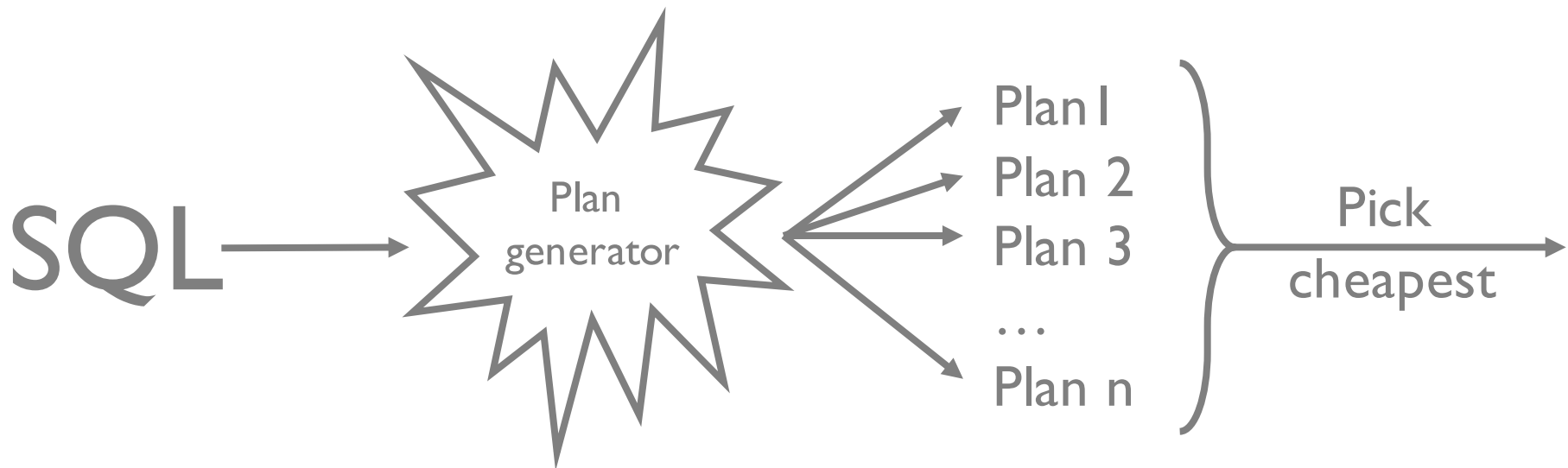
Why a declarative language (SQL)?

DBMS makes it run efficiently

Key: precise query semantics

Reorder/modify queries while answers stay same

DBMS estimates costs for different evaluation plans



SQL Extends Relational Algebra

More expressive power than Rel Alg

Multisets (bags) rather than sets

i.e. # duplicates in a table carefully accounted for

Ordering

NULLs

Aggregates

Most widely used *query language*, not just relational query language

Today's Database

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
101	Legacy	red
102	Melon	blue
103	Mars	red

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	day
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13
2	103	9/14

Is Reserves table correct?

Today's Database

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
101	Legacy	red
102	Melon	blue
103	Mars	red

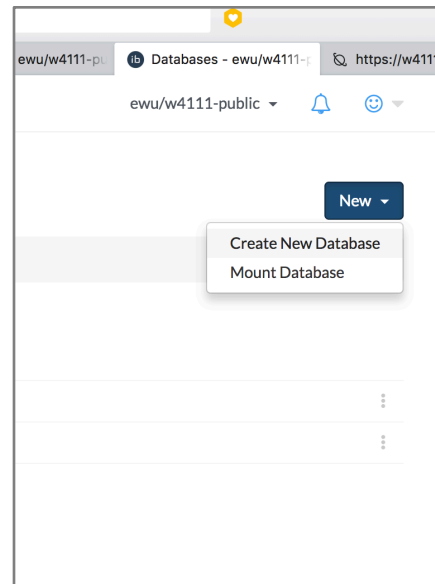
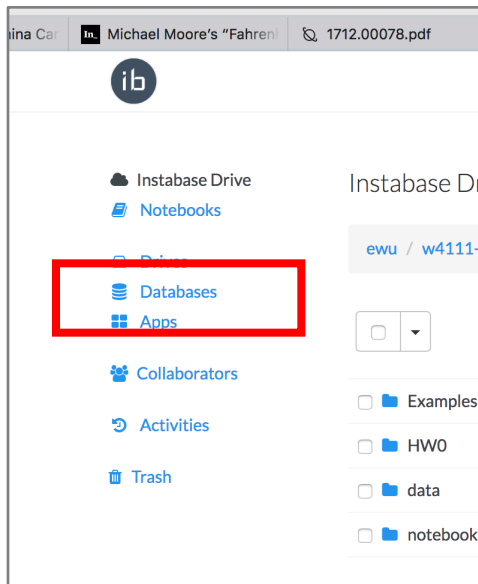
Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	day
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13
2	103	9/14

Is Reserves table correct?
Day should be part of key

Follow along at home!

<https://www.instabase.com/ewu/w4111-public/fs/Instabase%20Drive/Examples/sql.ipynb>



Pick postgres

```
ib.connect_db('ib://ewu/w4111-public/databases/w4111')
```

instabase user

Repo

DBName

<30 year old sailors

```
SELECT *  
FROM Sailors  
WHERE age < 30
```

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
3	Ken	8	27

```
SELECT name, age  
FROM Sailors  
WHERE age < 30
```

name	age
Eugene	22
Ken	27

<30 year old sailors

```
SELECT *  
FROM Sailors  
WHERE age < 30
```

$\sigma_{\text{age} < 30} (\text{Sailors})$

```
SELECT name, age  
FROM Sailors  
WHERE age < 30
```

$\pi_{\text{name, age}} (\sigma_{\text{age} < 30} (\text{Sailors}))$

Multiple Relations

```
SELECT S.name
FROM Sailors AS S, Reserves AS R
WHERE S.sid = R.sid AND R.bid = 102
```

$\pi_{\text{name}} (\sigma_{\text{bid}=2} (\text{Sailors} \bowtie_{\text{sid}} \text{Reserves}))$

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	day
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13
2	103	9/14

Structure of a SQL Query

DISTINCT

Optional, answer should not have duplicates
Default: duplicates not removed (multiset)

target-list

List of expressions over attrs of tables in relation-list

SELECT [DISTINCT] *target-list*
FROM *relation-list*
WHERE *qualification*

relation-list

List of relation names
Can define range-variable “AS X”

qualification

Boolean expressions

- Combined w/ AND, OR, NOT
- $attr\ op\ const$
- $attr_1\ op\ attr_2$
- op is =, <, >, !=, etc

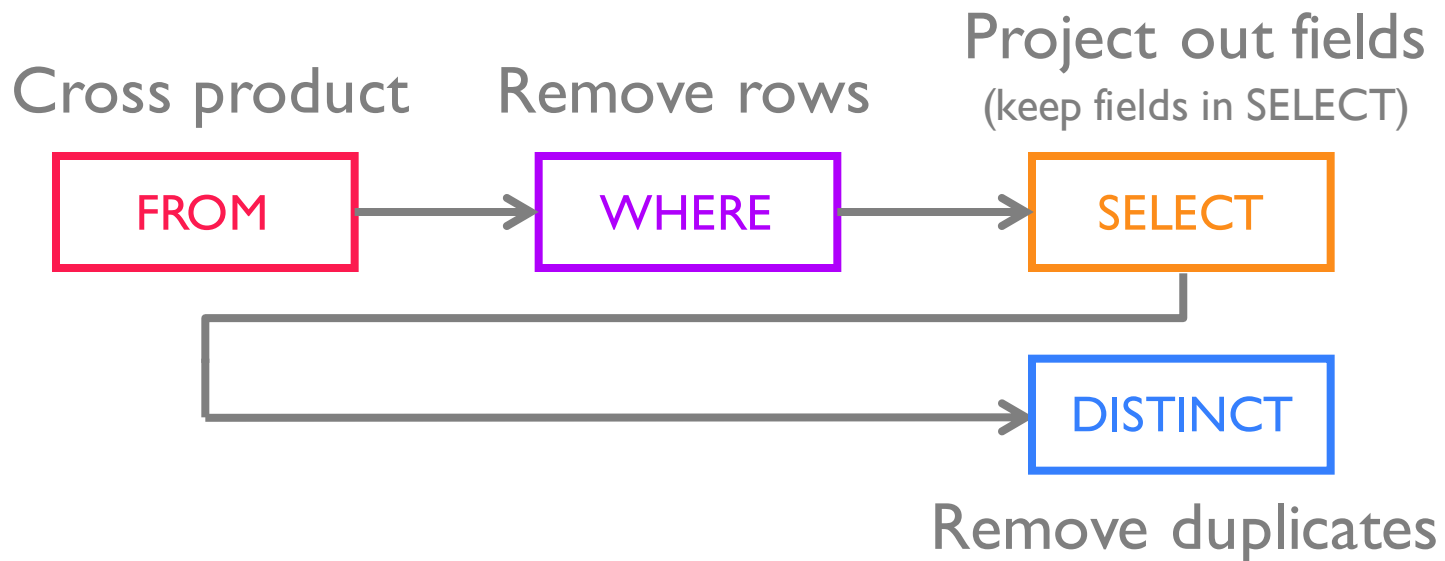
Semantics

SELECT [DISTINCT] *target-list*
FROM *relation-list*
WHERE *qualification*

FROM compute cross product of relations
WHERE remove tuples that fail qualifications
SELECT remove fields not in target-list
DISTINCT remove duplicate rows

Conceptual Query Evaluation

SELECT [DISTINCT] *target-list*
FROM *relation-list*
WHERE *qualification*
GROUP BY *grouping-list*
HAVING *group-qualification*



Not how actually executed! Above is likely very slow

DISTINCT (vol. I)

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13
2	103	9/14

```
SELECT bid
FROM Reserves
```

<u>bid</u>
102
102
103

```
SELECT DISTINCT bid
FROM Reserves
```

<u>bid</u>
102
103

Sailors that reserved 1+ boats

```
SELECT  S.sid
FROM    Sailors AS S, Reserves AS R
WHERE   S.sid = R.sid
```

Would DISTINCT change anything in this query?

What if SELECT clause was SELECT S.name?

Range Variables

Disambiguate relations

same table used multiple times (self join)

```
SELECT sid  
FROM Sailors, Sailors  
WHERE age > age
```

```
SELECT S1.sid  
FROM Sailors AS S1, Sailors AS S2  
WHERE S1.age > S2.age
```

Range Variables

Disambiguate relations

same table used multiple times (self join)

```
SELECT sid  
FROM Sailors, Sailors  
WHERE age > age
```

```
SELECT S1.name, S1.age, S2.name, S2.age  
FROM Sailors AS S1, Sailors AS S2  
WHERE S1.age > S2.age
```

Expressions (Math)

```
SELECT  S.age, S.age - 5 AS age2, 2*S.age AS age3
FROM    Sailors AS S
WHERE   S.name = 'eugene'
```

```
SELECT  S1.name AS name1, S2.name AS name2
FROM    Sailors AS S1, Sailors AS S2
WHERE   S1.rating*2 = S2.rating - 1
```

Expressions (Strings)

```
SELECT  S.name
FROM    Sailors AS S
WHERE   S.name LIKE 'e_%'
```

'_' any one character (• in regex)

'%' 0 or more characters of any kind (•* in regex)

Most DBMSes have rich string manipulation support e.g., regex

PostgreSQL documentation

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/functions-string.html>

Expressions (Date/Time)

```
SELECT  R.sid
FROM    Reserves AS R
WHERE   now() - R.date < interval '1 day'
```

TIMESTAMP, DATE, TIME types

now() returns timestamp at start of transaction

DBMSes provide rich time manipulation support

exact support may vary by vender

Postgresql Documentation

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/functions-datetime.html>

Expressions

Constant	
Col reference	Sailors.name
Arithmetic	Sailors.sid * 10
Unary operators	NOT, EXISTS
Binary operators	AND, OR, IN
Function calls	abs(), sqrt(), ...
Casting	1.7::int, '10-12-2015'::date

sid of Sailors that reserved red or blue boat

```
SELECT    R.sid
FROM      Boats B, Reserves R
WHERE     B.bid = R.bid AND
          (B.color = 'red' OR B.color = 'blue')
```

OR

```
SELECT    R.sid
FROM      Boats B, Reserves R
WHERE     B.bid = R.bid AND B.color = 'red'
UNION ALL
SELECT    R.sid
FROM      Boats B, Reserves R
WHERE     B.bid = R.bid AND B.color = 'blue'
```


sid of Sailors that reserved red or blue boat

```
SELECT  DISTINCT R.sid
FROM    Boats B, Reserves R
WHERE   B.bid = R.bid AND
        (B.color = 'red' OR B.color = 'blue')
```

OR

```
SELECT  R.sid
FROM    Boats B, Reserves R
WHERE   B.bid = R.bid AND B.color = 'red'
UNION
SELECT  R.sid
FROM    Boats B, Reserves R
WHERE   B.bid = R.bid AND B.color = 'blue'
```

sid of Sailors that reserved red and blue boat

```
SELECT R.sid  
FROM Boats B, Reserves R  
WHERE B.bid = R.bid AND  
(B.color = 'red' AND B.color = 'blue')
```

```
SELECT R.sid  
FROM Boats B, Reserves R  
WHERE B.bid = R.bid AND B.color = 'red'  
INTERSECT ALL  
SELECT R.sid  
FROM Boats B, Reserves R  
WHERE B.bid = R.bid AND B.color = 'blue'
```

sid of Sailors that reserved red and blue boat

Can use self-join instead

```
SELECT  R.sid
FROM    Boats B1, Reserves R1
WHERE   B1.bid = R1.bid AND

        B1.color = 'red'
```

sid of Sailors that reserved red and blue boat

Can use self-join instead

```
SELECT  R.sid
FROM    Boats B1, Reserves R1, Boats B2, Reserves R2
WHERE   B1.bid = R1.bid AND

        B1.color = 'red'
```

sid of Sailors that reserved red and blue boat

Can use self-join instead

```
SELECT  R.sid
FROM    Boats B1, Reserves R1, Boats B2, Reserves R2
WHERE   B1.bid = R1.bid AND
        B2.bid = R2.bid AND
        B1.color = 'red' AND B2.color = 'blue'
```

sid of Sailors that reserved red and blue boat

Can use self-join instead

```
SELECT  R.sid
FROM    Boats B1, Reserves R1, Boats B2, Reserves R2
WHERE   R1.sid = R2.sid AND
        B1.bid = R1.bid AND
        B2.bid = R2.bid AND
        B1.color = 'red' AND B2.color = 'blue'
```

sids of sailors that haven't reserved a boat

```
SELECT  S.sid  
FROM    Sailors S
```

EXCEPT

```
SELECT  S.sid  
FROM    Sailors S, Reserves R  
WHERE   S.sid = R.sid
```

Can we write EXCEPT using more basic functionality?

EXCEPT ALL actually takes duplicates into account (multi-set cardinality) will them matter.

SET Comparison Operators

UNION, INTERSECT, EXCEPT

EXISTS, NOT EXISTS

IN, NOT IN

UNIQUE, NOT UNIQUE

op ANY, *op* ALL

$op \in \{ <, >, =, \leq, \geq, \neq, \dots \}$

Many of these rely on Nested Query Support

Nested Queries

```
SELECT S.sid  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE S.sid IN (SELECT R.sid  
                FROM Reserves R  
                WHERE R.bid = 101)
```

a “Subquery”

Nested Queries

```
SELECT S.sid  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE
```

```
boolean_function(S)
```

```
for S in Sailors  
    if boolean_function(S):  
        yield S.sid
```

Nested Queries

```
SELECT S.sid  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE S.sid IN
```



subquery()

for S in Sailors

if **S.sid in subquery():**

yield S.sid

Nested Queries

```
SELECT S.sid  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE S.sid IN
```



subquery()

squery = subquery()

for S in Sailors

if S.sid in squery:

yield S.sid

Nested Queries

```
SELECT  S.sid
FROM    Sailors S
WHERE   S.sid IN (SELECT  R.sid
                  FROM    Reserves R
                  WHERE   R.bid = 101)
```

Many clauses can contain SQL queries

WHERE, FROM, HAVING, SELECT

Conceptual model:

for each Sailors tuple

run the subquery and evaluate qualification

Nested Correlated Queries

```
SELECT  S.sid
FROM    Sailors S
WHERE   EXISTS (SELECT  *
                  FROM    Reserves R
                  WHERE   R.bid = 101 AND
                          S.sid = R.sid)
```

Outer table referenced in nested query

Conceptual model:

for each Sailors tuple

run the subquery and evaluate qualification

Nested Correlated Queries

```
SELECT  S.sid  
FROM    Sailors S  
WHERE   EXISTS
```

subquery(S.sid)

~~sqquery = subquery(S.sid)~~

~~for S in Sailors~~

~~if S.sid in sqquery:~~

~~yield S.sid~~

Nested Correlated Queries

```
SELECT  S.sid  
FROM    Sailors S  
WHERE   EXISTS
```



subquery(S.sid)

```
for S in Sailors  
  if squery(S.sid):  
    yield S.sid
```


Nested Correlated Queries

```
SELECT  S.sid
FROM    Sailors S
WHERE   UNIQUE (SELECT  *
                  FROM    Reserves R
                  WHERE   R.bid = 101 AND
                          S.sid = R.sid)
```

UNIQUE checks that there are no duplicates

What does this do?

Nested Correlated Queries

```
SELECT  S.sid
FROM    Sailors S
WHERE   UNIQUE (SELECT  R.sid
                FROM    Reserves R
                WHERE   R.bid = 101 AND
                        S.sid = R.sid)
```

UNIQUE checks that there are no duplicates

What does this do?

Sailors whose rating is greater than
any sailor named “Bobby”

```
SELECT S1.name
FROM   Sailors S1
WHERE  S1.rating > ANY (SELECT   S2.rating
                        FROM     Sailors S2
                        WHERE     S2.name = 'Bobby')
```

What about this?

```
SELECT S1.name
FROM   Sailors S1
WHERE  S1.rating > ALL (SELECT   S2.rating
                        FROM     Sailors S2
                        WHERE     S2.name = 'Bobby')
```

Rewrite INTERSECT using IN

```
SELECT S.sid  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE S.rating > 2
```

INTERSECT

```
SELECT R.sid  
FROM Reserves R
```

```
SELECT S.sid  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE S.rating > 2 AND  
S.sid IN (  
    SELECT R.sid  
    FROM Reserves R  
)
```

Similar trick for EXCEPT → NOT IN

What if want *names* instead of sids?

Rewrite INTERSECT using IN

```
SELECT S2.name
FROM Sailors S2, (
    SELECT S.sid
    FROM Sailors S
    WHERE S.rating > 2
    INTERSECT
    SELECT R.sid
    FROM Reserves R
) as tmp
WHERE tmp.sid = S2.sid
```

```
SELECT S.name
FROM Sailors S
WHERE S.rating > 2 AND
S.sid IN (
    SELECT R.sid
    FROM Reserves R
)
```

Sailors that reserved all boats (Division)

Hint: double negation

reserved all boats == no boat w/out reservation

```
SELECT    S.name
FROM      Sailors S
WHERE     NOT EXISTS (
           (SELECT  B.bid FROM    Boats B)
           EXCEPT
           (SELECT  R.bid
            FROM    Reserves R
            WHERE  R.sid = S.sid)
          )
```

Sailors that reserved all boats (Division)

Hint: double negation

reserved all boats == \nexists boat \nexists reservation

```
SELECT S.name  
FROM   Sailors S  
WHERE  NOT EXISTS (
```

Sailors S such that

There's no boat without

A reservation by S

Sailors that reserved all boats (Division)

Hint: double negation

reserved all boats == \nexists boat \nexists reservation

```
SELECT S.name
FROM   Sailors S
WHERE  NOT EXISTS (SELECT B.bid
                  FROM   Boats B
                  WHERE  NOT EXISTS (
```

Sailors S such that

There's no boat without

A reservation by S

Sailors that reserved all boats (Division)

Hint: double negation

reserved all boats == \nexists boat \nexists reservation

```
SELECT S.name
FROM   Sailors S
WHERE  NOT EXISTS (SELECT B.bid
                  FROM   Boats B
                  WHERE  NOT EXISTS (SELECT R.bid
                                    FROM   Reserves R
                                    WHERE  R.sid = S.sid
                                           AND R.bid = B.bid ))
```

Sailors S such that

There's no boat without

A reservation by S

NULL

Field values sometimes unknown or inapplicable
SQL provides a special value *null* for such situations.

The presence of null complicates many issues e.g.,

Is `age = null` true or false?

Is `null = null` true or false?

Is `null = 8` OR `1 = 1` true or false?

Special syntax “IS NULL” and “IS NOT NULL”

3 Valued Logic (true, false, unknown)

How does WHERE remove rows?

if qualification doesn't evaluate to true

New operators (in particular, outer joins) possible/needed.

NULL

(null > 0) = null
(null + 1) = null
(null = 0) = null
(null AND true) = null
null is null = true

Some truth tables

AND	T	F	NULL
T	T	F	NULL
F	F	F	F
NULL	NULL	F	NULL

OR	T	F	NULL
T	T	T	T
F	T	F	NULL
NULL	T	NULL	NULL

JOINS

```
SELECT [DISTINCT] target_list
FROM table_name
    [INNER | {LEFT | RIGHT | FULL } {OUTER}] JOIN table_name
    ON qualification_list
WHERE ...
```

INNER is default

Difference in how to deal with NULL values

PostgreSQL documentation:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.4/static/tutorial-join.html>

Inner/Natural Join

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM   Sailors S, Reserves r
WHERE  s.sid = r.sid
```

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM   Sailors s INNER JOIN Reserves r
ON     s.sid = r.sid
```

All
Equivalent!

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM   Sailors s NATURAL JOIN Reserves r
```

Natural Join means equi-join for each pair of
attrs with same name

Sailor names and their reserved boat ids

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM   Sailors s INNER JOIN Reserves r
ON     s.sid = r.sid
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13

Result

sid	name	bid
1	Eugene	102
2	Luis	102

Sailor names and their reserved boat ids

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM Sailors s INNER JOIN Reserves r
ON s.sid = r.sid
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13

Result

sid	name	bid
1	Eugene	102
2	Luis	102

Prefer INNER JOIN over NATURAL JOIN. Why?

Sailor names and their reserved boat ids

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM   Sailors s INNER JOIN Reserves r
ON     s.sid = r.sid
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13

Result

sid	name	bid
1	Eugene	102
2	Luis	102

Notice: No result for Ken!

Left Outer Join (or No Results for Ken)

Returns all matched rows *and all unmatched rows from table on left of join clause*

(at least one row for each row in left table)

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM   Sailors s LEFT OUTER JOIN Reserves r
ON     s.sid = r.sid
```

All sailors & bid for boat in their reservations

Bid set to NULL if no reservation

Left Outer Join

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM   Sailors s LEFT OUTER JOIN Reserves r
ON     s.sid = r.sid
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13

Result

<u>sid</u>	name	bid
1	Eugene	102
2	Luis	102
3	Ken	NULL

Can Left Outer Join be expressed with Cross-Product?

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
------------	------------	------------

Sailors x Reserves

Sailors s **LEFT OUTER JOIN** Reserves r
ON s.sid = r.sid

Result

sid	name	bid
-----	------	-----

Result

sid	name	bid
1	Eugene	NULL
2	Luis	NULL
3	Ken	NULL

Can Left Outer Join be expressed with Cross-Product?

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
------------	------------	------------

Sailors \bowtie Reserves

U

$(\text{Sailors} - (\text{Sailors} \bowtie \text{Reserves})) \times \{(\text{null}, \dots)\}$

How to compute this with a query?

Right Outer Join

Same as LEFT OUTER JOIN, but guarantees result for rows in table on **right side of JOIN**

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM Reserves r RIGHT OUTER JOIN Sailors S
ON s.sid = r.sid
```

FULL OUTER JOIN

Returns all matched *or* unmatched rows from both sides of JOIN

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM   Sailors s FULL OUTER JOIN Reserves r
ON     s.sid = r.sid
```

FULL OUTER JOIN

```
SELECT s.sid, s.name, r.bid
FROM Sailors s Full OUTER JOIN Reserves r
ON s.sid = r.sid
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
1	102	9/12
2	102	9/13
4	109	9/20

Result

sid	name	bid
1	Eugene	102
2	Luis	102
3	Ken	NULL
NULL	NULL	109

Why is sid NULL?

Serious people can count: Aggregation

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM Sailors S
```

```
SELECT AVG(S.age)  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE S.rating = 10
```

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT S.name)  
FROM Sailors S  
WHERE S.name LIKE 'D%'
```

```
SELECT S.name  
FROM Sailors  
WHERE S.rating = (SELECT MAX(S2.rating)  
                  FROM Sailors S2)
```

```
COUNT([DISTINCT] A)  
SUM([DISTINCT] A)  
AVG([DISTINCT] A)  
MAX/MIN(A)  
STDDEV(A)  
CORR(A,B)
```

PostgreSQL documentation

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.4/static/functions-aggregate.html>

Name and age of oldest sailor(s)

```
SELECT S.name, MAX(S.age)
FROM Sailors S
```

```
SELECT S.name, S.age
FROM Sailors S
WHERE S.age >= ALL (SELECT S2.age
                   FROM Sailors S2)
```

```
SELECT S.name, S.age
FROM Sailors S
WHERE S.age = (SELECT MAX(S2.age)
              FROM Sailors S2)
```

```
SELECT S.name, S.age
FROM Sailors S
ORDER BY S.age DESC
LIMIT 1
```

← When does this not work?

GROUP BY

```
SELECT min(s.age)
FROM   Sailors s
```

Minimum age among all sailors

What if want min age *per rating level*?

We don't even know how many rating levels exist!

If we did, could write (awkward):

```
for rating in [0...10]
  SELECT min(s.age)
  FROM   Sailors s
  WHERE  s.rating = <rating>
```

GROUP BY

```
SELECT count(*)  
FROM Reserves R
```

Total number of reservations

What if want reservations per boat?

May not even know all our boats (depends on data)!

If we did, could write (awkward):

```
for boat in [0..10]  
  SELECT count(*)  
  FROM Reserves R  
  WHERE R.bid = <boat>
```

GROUP BY

```
SELECT      [DISTINCT] target-list
FROM        relation-list
WHERE       qualification
GROUP BY    grouping-list
HAVING      group-qualification
```

grouping-list is a list of expressions that defines groups

set of tuples w/ same value for all attributes in *grouping-list*

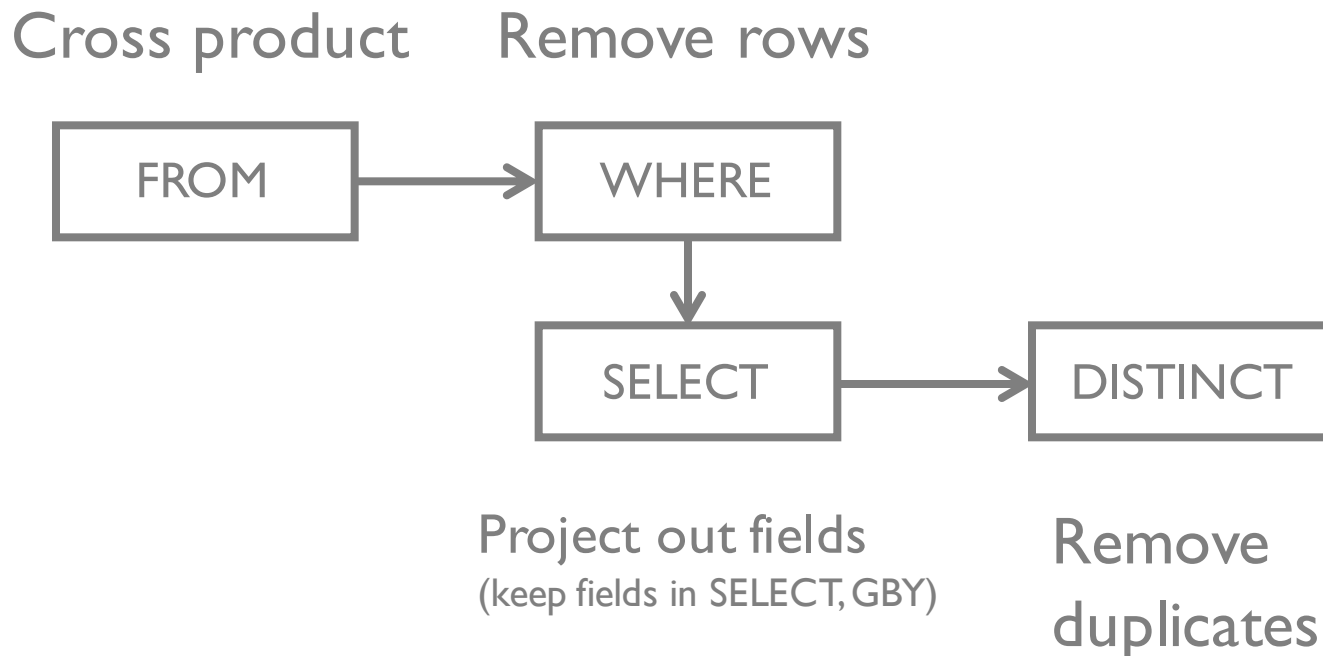
target-list contains

attribute-names \subseteq *grouping-list*

aggregation expressions

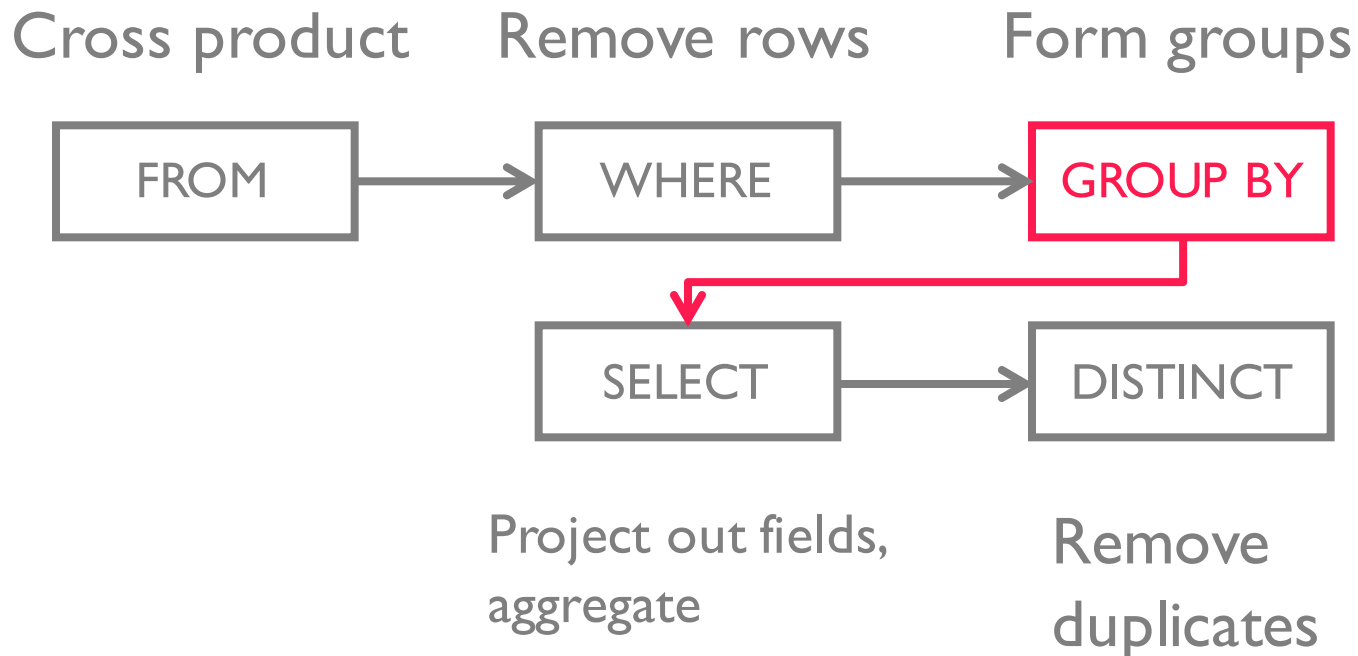
Conceptual Query Evaluation

SELECT [DISTINCT] *target-list*
FROM *relation-list*
WHERE *qualification*
GROUP BY *grouping-list*
HAVING *group-qualification*



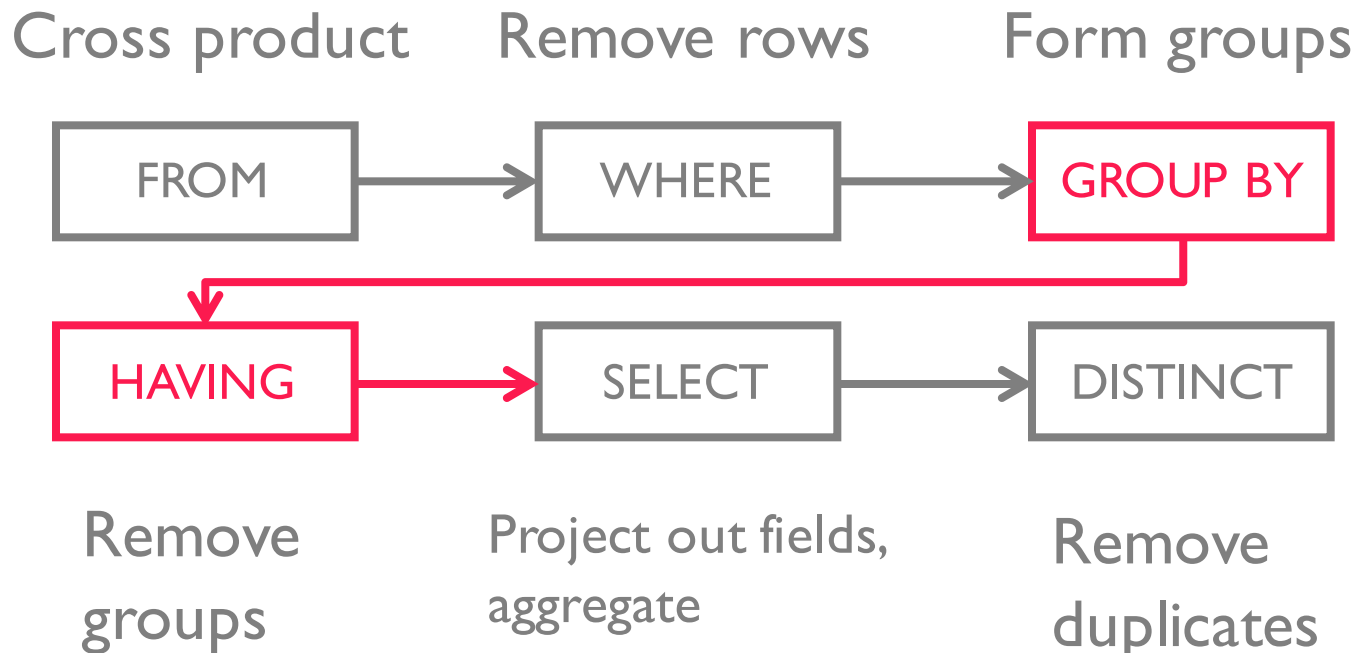
Conceptual Query Evaluation

SELECT [DISTINCT] *target-list*
FROM *relation-list*
WHERE *qualification*
GROUP BY *grouping-list*
HAVING *group-qualification*

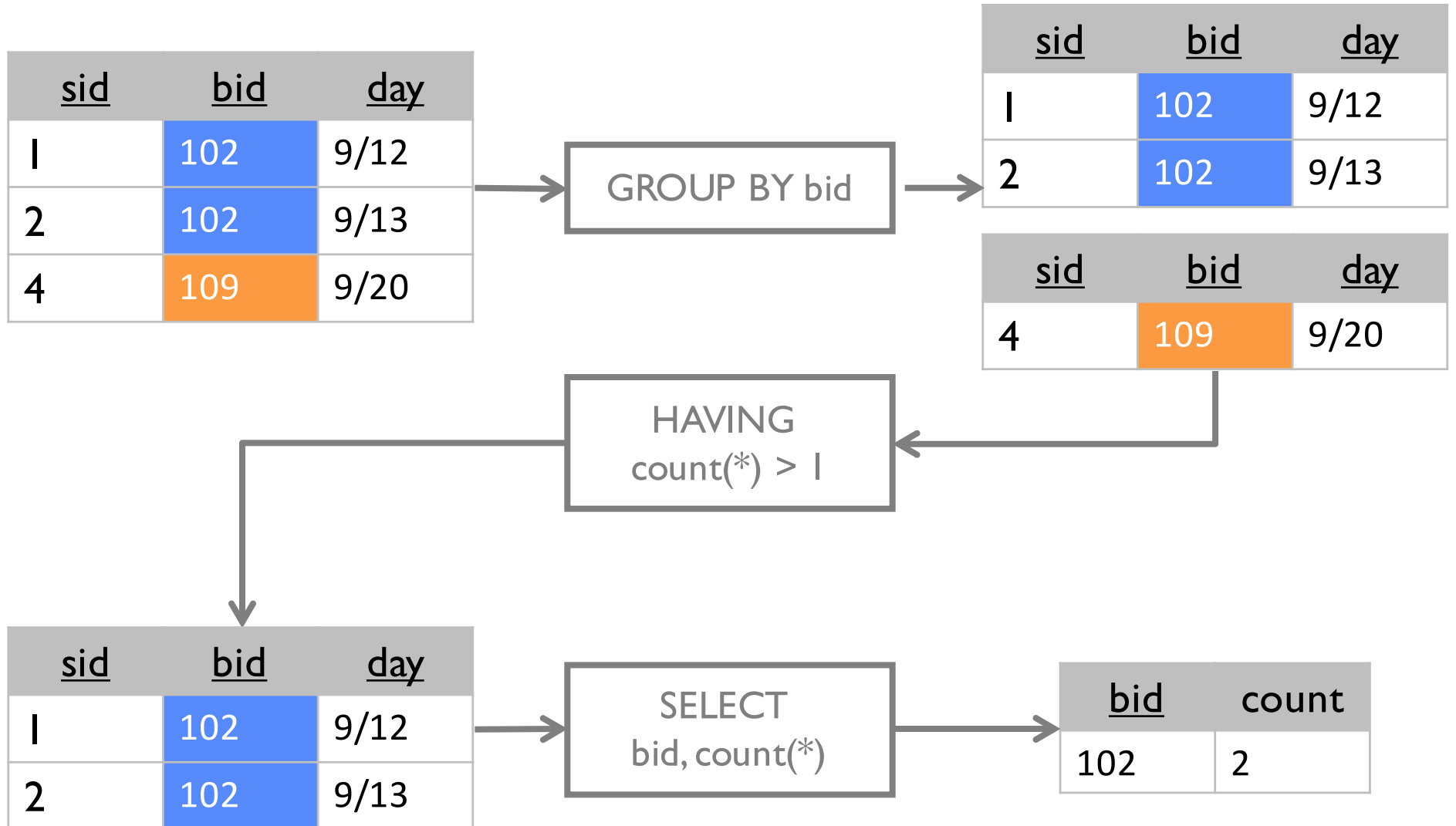


Conceptual Query Evaluation

SELECT [DISTINCT] *target-list*
FROM *relation-list*
WHERE *qualification*
GROUP BY *grouping-list*
HAVING *group-qualification*



Conceptual Evaluation



GROUP BY

```
SELECT    bid, count(*)  
FROM      Reserves R  
GROUP BY  bid
```

Minimum age for each rating

```
SELECT    bid, count(*)  
FROM      Reserves R  
GROUP BY  bid  
HAVING    count(*) > 1
```

Minimum age for each boat with
more than 1 reservation

HAVING

group-qualification used to remove groups
similar to WHERE clause

Expressions must have *one value per group*. Either

An aggregation function or

In *grouping-list*

```
SELECT    bid, count(*)  
FROM      Reserves R  
GROUP BY  bid  
HAVING    color = 'red'
```

AVG age of sailors reserving red boats, by rating

```
SELECT
FROM      Sailors S, Boats B, Reserves R
WHERE     S.sid = R.sid AND
          R.bid = B.bid AND
          B.color = 'red'
```

AVG age of sailors reserving red boats, by rating

```
SELECT    S.rating, avg(S.age) AS age
FROM      Sailors S, Boats B, Reserves R
WHERE     S.sid = R.sid AND
          R.bid = B.bid AND
          B.color = 'red'
GROUP BY  S.rating
```

What if move `B.color='red'` to `HAVING` clause?

Ratings where the avg age is min over all ratings



```
SELECT S.rating
FROM   Sailors S
WHERE  S.age = (
        SELECT MIN(AVG(S2.age))
        FROM   Sailors S2
      )
```



```
SELECT S.rating
FROM   (SELECT S.rating, AVG(S.age) as avgage
        FROM   Sailors S
        GROUP BY S.rating) AS tmp
WHERE  tmp.avgage = (
        SELECT MIN(tmp2.avgage) FROM (
        SELECT S.rating, AVG(S.age) as avgage
        FROM   Sailors S
        GROUP BY S.rating
        ) AS tmp2
      )
```

Ratings where the avg age is min over all ratings



```
SELECT S.rating
FROM   Sailors S
WHERE  S.age = (
        SELECT MIN(AVG(S2.age))
        FROM   Sailors S2
      )
```



```
SELECT S.rating
FROM   (SELECT S.rating, AVG(S.age) as avgage
        FROM   Sailors S
        GROUP BY S.rating) AS tmp
WHERE  tmp.avgage <= ALL (
        SELECT tmp2.avgage FROM (
        SELECT S.rating, AVG(S.age) as avgage
        FROM   Sailors S
        GROUP BY S.rating
        ) AS tmp2
      )
```

Setting up Proj 1 Part 2

Users assigned to schemas (namespaces).

Noticed user didn't have an assigned schema

User created their tables under Public schema.

Uh oh! Did I miss anyone else

Students without a schema

username
vx3948
et1827
etu4938

```
SELECT username  
FROM pg_user;
```

schemaname
et2039
sa2037
kt6765

```
SELECT schemaname  
FROM pg_tables;
```


Setting up Proj 1 Part 2

```
FROM (SELECT username FROM pg_user) AS U  
     (SELECT schemaname FROM pg_tables) AS S
```

username
vx3948
et1827
etu4938

```
SELECT username  
FROM pg_user;
```

schemaname
et2039
sa2037
kt6765

```
SELECT schemaname  
FROM pg_tables;
```

Setting up Proj 1 Part 2

```
FROM (SELECT username FROM pg_user) AS U  
LEFT OUTER JOIN  
(SELECT schemaname FROM pg_tables) AS S  
ON U.username = S.schemaname
```

username
vx3948
et1827
etu4938

```
SELECT username  
FROM pg_user;
```

schemaname
et2039
sa2037
kt6765

```
SELECT schemaname  
FROM pg_tables;
```

Setting up Proj 1 Part 2

```
SELECT U.username, S.schemaname
FROM   (SELECT username FROM pg_user) AS U
LEFT OUTER JOIN
      (SELECT schemaname FROM pg_tables) AS S
ON U.username = S.schemaname
WHERE  S.schemaname is null;
```

username
vx3948
et1827
etu4938

```
SELECT username
FROM pg_user;
```

schemaname
et2039
sa2037
kt6765

```
SELECT schemaname
FROM pg_tables;
```

Setting up Proj 1 Part 2

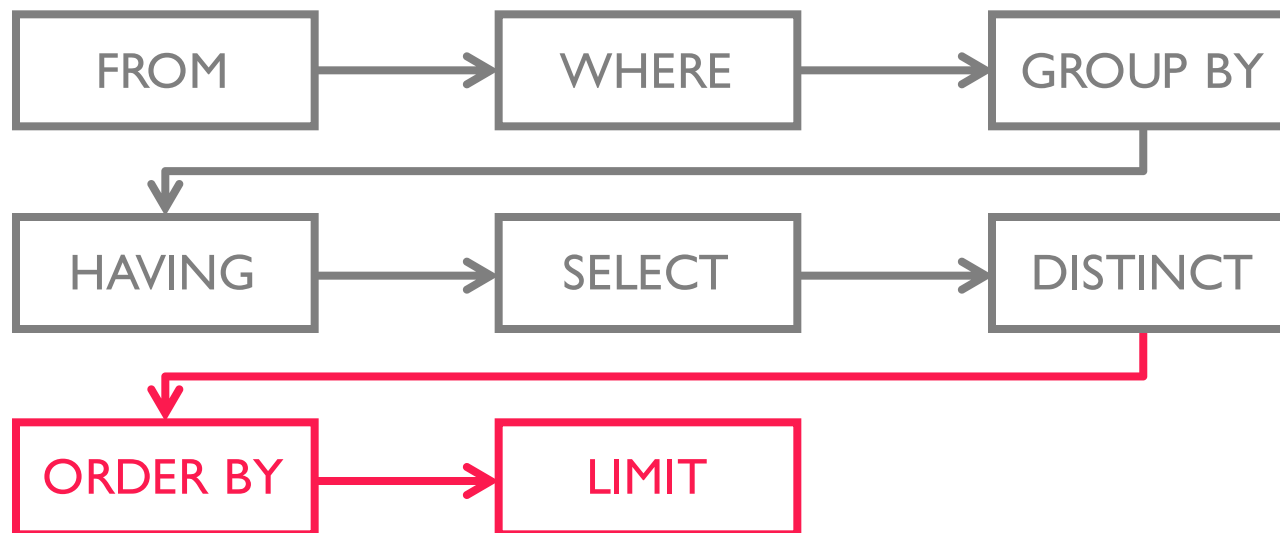
```
SELECT count(*)  
FROM (  
    SELECT U.username, S.schemaname  
    FROM    (SELECT username FROM pg_user) AS U  
    LEFT OUTER JOIN  
            (SELECT schemaname FROM pg_tables) AS S  
    ON U.username = S.schemaname  
    WHERE   S.schemaname is null;  
) AS nestedquery
```

124

but 190 users!

ORDER BY, LIMIT

SELECT [DISTINCT] *target-list*
FROM *relation-list*
WHERE *qualification*
GROUP BY *grouping-list*
HAVING *group-qualification*
ORDER BY *order-list*
LIMIT *limit-expr* [**OFFSET** *offset-expr*]



ORDER BY

```
SELECT    S.name
FROM      Sailors S
ORDER BY  (S.rating/2)::int ASC,
          S.age DESC
```

List of *order-list* expressions dictates ordering precedence

Sorted in ascending by age/rating ratio

If ties, sorted high to low rating

ORDER BY

```
SELECT  S.name, (S.rating/2)::int, S.age
FROM    Sailors S
ORDER BY (S.rating/2)::int ASC,
         S.age DESC
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Result

name	int4	age
Luis	1	39
Ken	4	27
Eugene	4	22

ORDER BY

```
SELECT S.name, (S.rating/2)::int, S.age
FROM Sailors S
ORDER BY (S.rating/2)::int ASC,
         S.age ASC
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Result

name	int4	age
Luis	1	39
Eugene	4	22
Ken	4	27

LIMIT

```
SELECT    S.name, (S.rating/2)::int, S.age
FROM      Sailors S
ORDER BY  (S.rating/2)::int ASC,
          S.age DESC
LIMIT    2
```

Only the first 2 results

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Result

name	int4	age
Luis	1	39
Ken	4	27

LIMIT

```
SELECT    S.name, (S.rating/2)::int, S.age
FROM      Sailors S
ORDER BY  (S.rating/2)::int ASC,
          S.age DESC
LIMIT    2 OFFSET 1
```

Only the first 2 results

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Result

name	int4	age
Ken	4	27
Eugene	4	22

LIMIT

```
SELECT    S.name, (S.rating/2)::int, S.age
FROM      Sailors S
ORDER BY  (S.rating/2)::int ASC,
          S.age DESC
LIMIT     (SELECT count(S2.*) / 2
          FROM Sailors AS S2)
```

Can have expressions instead of constants

Result

name	int4	age
Luis	1	39

Integrity Constraints

Conditions that every legal instance must satisfy

Inserts/Deletes/Updates that violate ICs rejected

Helps ensure app semantics or prevent inconsistencies

We've discussed

domain/type constraints, primary/foreign key

general constraints ←

Beyond Keys: Table Constraints

Runs when table is not empty

```
CREATE TABLE Sailors(  
    sid int,  
    ...  
    PRIMARY KEY (sid),  
    CHECK (rating >= 1 AND rating <= 10)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Reserves(  
    sid int,  
    bid int, ←  
    day date,  
    PRIMARY KEY (bid, day),  
    CONSTRAINT no_red_reservations  
    CHECK ('red' NOT IN (SELECT B.color  
                        FROM Boats B  
                        WHERE B.bid = bid))
```

Nested subqueries
Named constraints

Multi-Relation Constraints

of sailors + # of boats should be less than 100

```
CREATE TABLE Sailors (  
    sid int,  
    bid int,  
    day date,  
    PRIMARY KEY (bid, day),  
    CHECK (  
        (SELECT COUNT(S.sid) FROM Sailors S)  
        +  
        (SELECT COUNT(B.bid) FROM Boats B)  
        < 100  
    )  
)
```

What if Sailors is empty?

Only runs if Sailors has rows (ignores Boats)

ASSERTIONS: Multi-Relation Constraints

```
CREATE ASSERTION small_club
CHECK (
    (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Sailors S)
    +
    (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Boats B)
    < 100
)
```

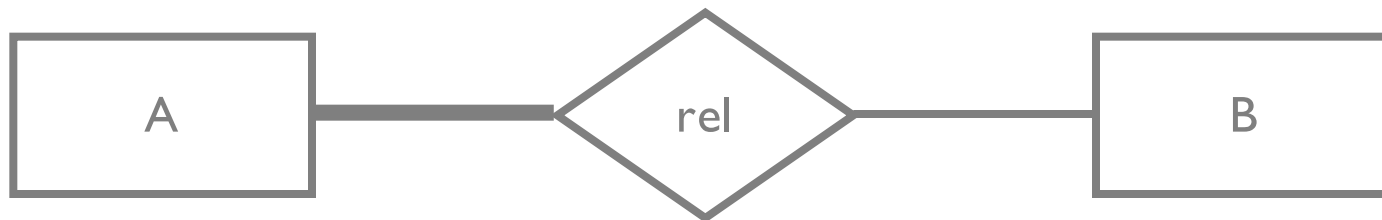
ASSERTIONs are not associated with any table

WHAT!

So many things we can't express or don't work!

Assertions

Nested queries in CHECK constraints



Advanced Stuff

User defined functions

Triggers

WITH

Views

User Defined Functions (UDFs)

Custom functions that can be called in database

Many languages: SQL, python, C, perl, etc

```
CREATE FUNCTION function_name(p1 type, p2 type, ...)  
RETURNS type
```

User Defined Functions (UDFs)

Custom functions that can be called in database

Many languages: SQL, python, C, perl, etc

```
CREATE FUNCTION function_name(p1 type, p2 type, ...)  
RETURNS type  
AS $$
```

```
-- logic
```

```
$$ LANGUAGE language_name;
```

User Defined Functions (UDFs)

Custom functions that can be called in database

Many languages: SQL, python, C, perl, etc

```
CREATE FUNCTION function_name(p1 type, p2 type, ...)
```

```
RETURNS type
```

```
AS $$
```

```
-- logic
```

```
$$ LANGUAGE language_name;
```

A simple UDF (lang = SQL)

```
CREATE FUNCTION mult1(v int) RETURNS int
AS $$
SELECT v * 100;
$$ LANGUAGE SQL;
```

← Last statement
is returned

```
CREATE FUNCTION function_name(p1 type, p2 type, ...)
RETURNS type
AS $$
```

```
-- logic
```

```
$$ LANGUAGE language_name;
```

A simple UDF (lang = SQL)

```
CREATE FUNCTION mult1(v int) RETURNS int
AS $$
SELECT v * 100;
$$ LANGUAGE SQL;
```

```
SELECT mult1(S.age)
FROM   sailors AS S
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Result

int4
220
390
270

A simple UDF (lang = SQL)

```
CREATE FUNCTION mult1(v int) RETURNS int
AS $$
SELECT $1 * 100;
$$ LANGUAGE SQL;
```

```
SELECT mult1(S.age)
FROM   sailors AS S
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Result

int4
220
390
270

Process a Record (lang = SQL)

```
CREATE FUNCTION mult2(x sailors) RETURNS int
AS $$
SELECT (x.sid + x.age) / x.rating;
$$ LANGUAGE SQL;
```

```
SELECT mult2(S.*)
FROM   sailors AS S
```

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Result

int4
3.285
20.5
3.75

Process a Record (lang = SQL)

```
CREATE FUNCTION mult2(sailors) RETURNS int  
AS $$  
SELECT ($1.sid + $1.age) / $1.rating;  
$$ LANGUAGE SQL;
```

```
SELECT mult2(S.*)  
FROM   sailors AS S
```

Sailors

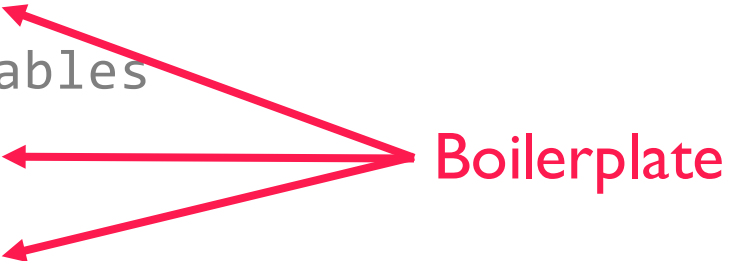
<u>sid</u>	name	rating	age
1	Eugene	7	22
2	Luis	2	39
3	Ken	8	27

Result

int4
3.285
20.5
3.75

Procedural Language/SQL (lang = plsql)

```
CREATE FUNCTION proc(v int) RETURNS int
AS $$
DECLARE
    -- define variables
BEGIN
    -- PL/SQL code
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```



Boilerplate

Procedural Language/SQL(lang = plsql)

```
CREATE FUNCTION proc(v int) RETURNS int
AS $$
DECLARE
    -- define variables.  VAR TYPE [= value]
    qty int = 10;
BEGIN
    qty = qty * v;
    INSERT INTO blah VALUES(qty);
    RETURN qty + 2;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

Procedural Code (lang = plpython2u)

```
CREATE FUNCTION proc(v int) RETURNS int
AS $$
import random
return random.randint(0, 100) * v
$$ LANGUAGE plpython2u;
```

Very powerful – can do anything so must be careful

run in a python interpreter with no security protection

plpy module provides database access

```
plpy.execute("select 1")
```

Procedural Code (lang = plpython2u)

```
CREATE FUNCTION proc(word text) RETURNS text
AS $$
import requests
resp = requests.get('http://google.com/search?q=%s' % v)
return resp.content.decode('unicode-escape')
$$ LANGUAGE plpython2u;
```

Very powerful – can do anything so must be careful

run in a python interpreter with no security protection

plpy module provides database access

```
plpy.execute("select 1")
```

Triggers (logical)

def: procedure that runs automatically if specified changes in DBMS happen

```
CREATE TRIGGER name
```

Event activates the trigger

Condition tests if triggers should run

Action what to do

Triggers (logical)

def: procedure that runs automatically if specified changes in DBMS happen

```
CREATE TRIGGER name  
    [BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF] event_list  
    ON table
```

Event activates the trigger

Condition tests if triggers should run

Action what to do

Triggers (logical)

def: procedure that runs automatically if specified changes in DBMS happen

```
CREATE TRIGGER name  
    [BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF] event_list  
    ON table  
  
    WHEN trigger_qualifications
```

Event activates the trigger

Condition tests if triggers should run

Action what to do

Triggers (logical)

def: procedure that runs automatically if specified changes in DBMS happen

```
CREATE TRIGGER name  
    [BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF] event_list  
    ON table  
    [FOR EACH ROW]  
    WHEN trigger_qualifications  
    procedure
```

Event activates the trigger

Condition tests if triggers should run

Action what to do

Copy new young sailors into special table

(logical)

```
CREATE TRIGGER youngSailorUpdate
  AFTER INSERT ON SAILORS
  REFERENCING NEW TABLE NewInserts
  FOR EACH STATEMENT
  INSERT
    INTO YoungSailors(sid, name, age, rating)
    SELECT sid, name, age, rating
    FROM NewInserts N
    WHERE N.age <= 18
```

Event activates the trigger

Condition tests if triggers should run

Action what to do

Copy new young sailors into special table (logical)

```
CREATE TRIGGER youngSailorUpdate
  AFTER INSERT ON SAILORS
  FOR EACH ROW
  WHEN NEW.age <= 18
  INSERT
    INTO YoungSailors (sid, name, age, rating)
    VALUES (NEW.sid, NEW.name, NEW.age, NEW.rating)
```

Event activates the trigger

Condition tests if triggers should run

Action what to do

Triggers (logical)

Can be complicated to reason about

Triggers may (e.g., insert) cause other triggers to run

If >1 trigger match an action, which is run first?

¯_(\ツ)_/¯

```
CREATE TRIGGER recursiveTrigger
  AFTER INSERT ON SAILORS
FOR EACH ROW
  INSERT INTO Sailors(sid, name, age, rating)
    SELECT sid, name, age, rating
    FROM Sailors S
```

Triggers vs Constraints

Constraint

Statement about state of database

Upheld by the database for *any* modifications

Doesn't modify the database state

Triggers

Operational: X should happen when Y

Specific to statements

Very flexible

Triggers (postgres)

```
CREATE TRIGGER name
  [BEFORE | AFTER | INSTEAD OF] event_list
  ON table
  FOR EACH (ROW | STATEMENT)
  WHEN trigger_qualifications
  EXECUTE PROCEDURE user_defined_function();
```

PostgreSQL only runs *trigger* UDFs

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/sql-createtrigger.html>

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/plpgsql-trigger.html>

Trigger Example

```
CREATE FUNCTION copyrecord() RETURNS trigger
AS $$
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO blah VALUES(NEW.a);
    RETURN NEW;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

Signature: no args, return type is trigger

Returns NULL or same record structure as modified row

Special variables: OLD, NEW

```
CREATE TRIGGER t_copyinserts BEFORE INSERT ON a
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE PROCEDURE copyrecord();
```

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/sql-createtrigger.html>

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/plpgsql-trigger.html>

Total boats and sailors < 100

```
CREATE FUNCTION checktotal() RETURNS trigger
AS $$
BEGIN
    IF ((SELECT COUNT(*) FROM sailors) +
        (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM boats) < 100) THEN
        RETURN NEW
    ELSE
        RETURN null;
    END IF;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER t_checktotal BEFORE INSERT ON sailors
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE PROCEDURE checktotal();
```

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/sql-createtrigger.html>

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/plpgsql-trigger.html>

You can get into trouble...

```
CREATE FUNCTION addme_bad() RETURNS trigger
AS $$
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO a VALUES (NEW.*);
    RETURN NEW;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER t_addme_bad BEFORE INSERT ON a
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE PROCEDURE addme_bad();
```

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/sql-createtrigger.html>

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/plpgsql-trigger.html>

You can get into trouble...

```
CREATE FUNCTION addme_stillwrong() RETURNS trigger
AS $$
BEGIN
    IF (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM a) < 100 THEN
        INSERT INTO a VALUES (NEW.a + 1);
    END IF;
    RETURN NEW;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER t_addme_stillwrong BEFORE INSERT ON a
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE PROCEDURE addme_stillwrong();
```

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/sql-createtrigger.html>

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/plpgsql-trigger.html>

You can get into trouble...

```
CREATE FUNCTION addme_works() RETURNS trigger
AS $$
BEGIN
    IF (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM a) < 100 THEN
        INSERT INTO a VALUES (NEW.a + 1);
    END IF;
    RETURN NEW;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER t_addme_works AFTER INSERT ON a
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE PROCEDURE addme_works();
```

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/sql-createtrigger.html>

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/plpgsql-trigger.html>

WITH

```
WITH RedBoats(bid, count) AS
  (SELECT  B.bid, count(*)
   FROM    Boats B, Reserves R
   WHERE   R.bid = B.bid AND B.color = 'red'
   GROUP BY B.bid)
SELECT   name, count
FROM     Boats AS B, RedBoats AS RB
WHERE    B.bid = RB.bid AND count < 2
```

Names of unpopular boats

WITH

```
WITH RedBoats(bid, count) AS
    (SELECT  B.bid, count(*)
     FROM    Boats B, Reserves R
     WHERE   R.bid = B.bid AND B.color = 'red'
     GROUP BY B.bid)
SELECT     name, count
FROM       Boats AS B, RedBoats AS RB
WHERE      B.bid = RB.bid AND count < 2
```

```
WITH tablename(attr1, ...) AS (select_query)
    [,tablename(attr1, ...) AS (select_query)]
main_select_query
```

Views

```
CREATE VIEW view_name  
AS select_statement
```

“tables” defined as query results rather than inserted base data

Makes development simpler

Used for security

Not *materialized*

References to *view_name* replaced with *select_statement*

Similar to WITH, lasts longer than one query

Names of popular boats

```
CREATE VIEW boat_counts
AS SELECT      bid, count(*)
   FROM        Reserves R
   GROUP BY    bid
   HAVING      count(*) > 10
```

Used like a normal table

```
SELECT bname
FROM   boat_counts bc, Boats B
WHERE  bc.bid = B.bid
```

```
SELECT bname
FROM
  (SELECT bid, count(*)
   FROM Reserves R
   GROUP BY bid
   HAVING count(*) > 10) bc,
  Boats B
WHERE  bc.bid = B.bid
```

Names of popular boats

Rewritten expanded query

CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE <table_name> AS  
  <SELECT STATEMENT>
```

Guess the schema:

```
CREATE TABLE used_boats1 AS  
  SELECT r.bid  
  FROM   Sailors s,  
         Reservations r  
  WHERE  s.sid = r.sid
```

```
used_boats1(bid int)
```

```
CREATE TABLE used_boats2 AS  
  SELECT r.bid as foo  
  FROM   Sailors s,  
         Reservations r  
  WHERE  s.sid = r.sid
```

```
used_boats2(foo int)
```

How is this different than views?

What if we insert a new record into Reservations?

Summary

SQL is pretty complex

Superset of Relational Algebra SQL99 turing complete!

Human readable

More than one way to skin a horse

Many alternatives to write a query

Optimizer (theoretically) finds most efficient plan

