SQL Queries

CPSC 315 – Programming Studio

Project 1, Lecture 4

Slides adapted from those used by Jeffrey Ullman, via Jennifer Welch

Modifying the Database

- Data Manipulation Language
- Given a schema, must “populate” the database with actual data
- Insert, Delete, Modify

Insertion

- INSERT command:
  INSERT INTO <Relation>
  VALUES (<value list>);
- Can specify only certain attributes in Relation
  Relation(<attribute list>)
- Instead of values, can have subquery

Insertion Example

- Senator(Name, Party, State, Years)
  INSERT INTO Senator
  VALUES (Jill Smith, Republican, NY, 5);

- INSERT INTO Senator(Name, State)
  VALUES (Jill Smith, NY);
Deletion

- Delete from relation according to condition
  
  DELETE FROM <Relation>
  WHERE <condition>;

- Example: delete Texas Senators:
  
  DELETE FROM Senator
  WHERE State = 'TX';

Modification

- Update subset according to condition
  
  UPDATE <Relation>
  SET <list of attribute assignments>
  WHERE <condition>;

- Example: Joe Lieberman becomes Independent
  
  UPDATE Senator
  SET Party = 'Independent'
  WHERE Name = 'Joseph Lieberman';

Queries

- The heart of SQL
- Queries can form portion of other commands
  - e.g. INSERT results of a query into a table
- Form:
  - SELECT attributes
  - FROM relation(s)
  - WHERE condition

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Adams</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue Jones</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Senator:

SELECT Name
FROM Senator
WHERE Party = 'Republican';

Result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query:

SELECT Name
FROM Senator
WHERE Party = 'Republican';
Statement Processing

- Begin with the relation(s) in the FROM clause
  - Can be the result of another query!
- Apply selection condition in WHERE clause
  - Can potentially be very complex, and include subqueries
- Get the attributes given in (more generally, apply a projection to) the SELECT clause
- Process: iterate through all tuples in FROM, checking vs. WHERE, and for those that match, apply the SELECT

SELECT Clause - *

- Can use a * for SELECT to indicate all attributes given in the relation listed in FROM.

Senator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Adams</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue Jones</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query:
SELECT *  
FROM Senator  
WHERE Party = 'Republican';

Result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SELECT Clause - AS

- Can use AS to rename attributes in result

Senator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Adams</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sue Jones</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query:
SELECT Name AS Person, Party AS Affiliation, State FROM Senator  
WHERE Party = 'Republican';

Result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SELECT Clause - Expression

- Can include expressions in SELECT Clause

Senator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Adams</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue Jones</td>
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<td>CT</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query:
SELECT Name, Years * 365 AS DaysInOffice  
FROM Senator  
WHERE Party = 'Republican';

Result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DaysInOffice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>5475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SELECT Clause - Constants**

- Can include constant attributes
- **Senator:**

**Query:**
SELECT Name, 'Senator' AS OfficeHeld
FROM Senator
WHERE Party = 'Republican';

**Result:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Adams</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sue Jones</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aggregations**

- SUM, AVG, COUNT, MIN, MAX
  - COUNT(*) counts number of tuples
- Applied to column in SELECT clause
- Use DISTINCT to eliminate duplicates
- NULLs are ignored
- If Aggregation is used, every selected column must be aggregated or in the GROUP BY list

**Grouping Aggregations**

- Adding GROUP BY <attribute> at the end will apply aggregation only to group
  - e.g. to get the total number of U.S. Representatives from each state:
    SELECT State, COUNT(*)
    FROM USRepresentatives
    GROUP BY State

**HAVING**

- Can restrict GROUP using HAVING
  - HAVING can refer to the FROM clause and its attributes
  - e.g. Count representatives by state, only if all representatives have 3 years experience
    SELECT State, COUNT(*)
    FROM USRepresentatives
    GROUP BY State
    HAVING MIN(Years) > 3
WHERE Clause – Complex Expressions

- Can include NOT, AND, OR operators
- Senator:
  - Query: SELECT * FROM Senator WHERE Party = 'Republican' OR Years > 3;
  - Result:
    | Name    | Party    | State | Years |
    |---------|----------|-------|-------|
    | Jill Smith | Republican | NY    | 5     |
    | Joe Adams  | Democrat  | NJ    | 0     |
    | Sue Jones  | Democrat  | CT    | 9     |
    | Jim Brown  | Republican | PA    | 15    |

WHERE Clause – other effects

- Order of operations, including parentheses
- LIKE: String comparisons with wildcards
  - % means any string
  - _ means any character

WHERE Clause – NULL values

- Tuples may contain NULL values
  - Undefined/Unknown
  - Inapplicable
- All conditions evaluate to either TRUE, FALSE, or UNKNOWN
- Comparisons to NULL are UNKNOWN
- Tuples selected only if TRUE

3-valued Logic

- Can think of values as
  - TRUE = 1
  - FALSE = 0
  - UNKNOWN = ½
- Operations would be
  - OR = MAX
  - AND = MIN
  - NOT = 1-x
- Example: (T AND ((NOT U OR F) AND NOT (U OR T)))
3-valued Logic

- Can think of values as
  - TRUE = 1
  - FALSE = 0
  - UNKNOWN = ½
- Operations would be
  - OR = MAX
  - AND = MIN
  - NOT = 1-x
- Example: (T AND (NOT U OR F) AND NOT (U OR T))
  \[ \text{MAX}(1-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \text{MAX}(\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{1}{2} = U \]

---

3-valued Logic

- Can think of values as
  - TRUE = 1
  - FALSE = 0
  - UNKNOWN = ½
- Operations would be
  - OR = MAX
  - AND = MIN
  - NOT = 1-x
- Example: (T AND (U AND NOT U OR T))
  \[ \text{MAX}(\frac{1}{2}, 1) = 1 = T \]

---

3-valued Logic

- Can think of values as
  - TRUE = 1
  - FALSE = 0
  - UNKNOWN = ½
- Operations would be
  - OR = MAX
  - AND = MIN
  - NOT = 1-x
- Example: (T AND (U AND NOT (U OR T)))

---

3-valued Logic

- Can think of values as
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  - AND = MIN
  - NOT = 1-x
- Example: (T AND (U AND NOT (U OR T)))
3-valued Logic

- Can think of values as
  - TRUE = 1
  - FALSE = 0
  - UNKNOWN = ½

- Operations would be
  - OR = MAX
  - AND = MIN
  - NOT = 1-x

- Example: (T AND (U AND NOT T) )
  \[ \text{MIN}(\frac{1}{2}, 1-1) = \text{MIN}(\frac{1}{2}, 0) = 0 = F \]

3-valued Logic

- Can think of values as
  - TRUE = 1
  - FALSE = 0
  - UNKNOWN = ½

- Operations would be
  - OR = MAX
  - AND = MIN
  - NOT = 1-x

- Example: (T AND F)
  \[ \text{MIN}(0,1) = 0 = F \]

3-valued Logic

- Can think of values as
  - TRUE = 1
  - FALSE = 0
  - UNKNOWN = ½

- Operations would be
  - OR = MAX
  - AND = MIN
  - NOT = 1-x

- Example: (T AND F)
  \[ (T \text{ AND } ((\text{NOT } U \text{ OR } F) \text{ AND } \text{NOT } (U \text{ OR } T))) \]

3-valued Logic

- Can think of values as
  - TRUE = 1
  - FALSE = 0
  - UNKNOWN = ½

- Operations would be
  - OR = MAX
  - AND = MIN
  - NOT = 1-x

- Example: (T AND F)
  \[ (T \text{ AND } ((\text{NOT } U \text{ OR } F) \text{ AND } \text{NOT } (U \text{ OR } T))) \]
Unexpected Results for NULLs

- WHERE (Years > 2) OR (Years < 3)
- This should “cover” all cases
- If Years is NULL
  - Years > 2 is UNKNOWN
  - Years < 3 is UNKNOWN
  - So the OR is UNKNOWN
  - And thus the tuple is NOT selected!

WHERE Clause – IN operator

- <tuple> IN <relation>
  - TRUE iff the tuple is a member of the relation

SELECT *
FROM ElectedOfficial
WHERE Name IN USRep

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chet Edwards</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cornyn</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>Federalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Paul</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chet Edwards</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Paul</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHERE Clause – EXISTS operator

- EXISTS (<relation>)
  - TRUE iff the relation is not empty relation

SELECT *
FROM ElectedOfficial
WHERE EXISTS(USRep)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chet Edwards</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cornyn</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>Federalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Paul</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chet Edwards</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Paul</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXISTS (and other) operators

- Usually applied to the results of a subquery
- Example: is any Senator a Whig?

EXISTS(
    SELECT *
    FROM Senator
    WHERE Party = 'Whig'
)
WHERE Clause – ANY and ALL operators

- **x = ANY(<relation>)**
  - TRUE if x is equal to at least one tuple in the relation
- **x = ALL(<relation>)**
  - TRUE if x is equal to all tuples in the relation
- The = can also be >, >=, <, <=, <>
- The relation should have only one attribute

Example: ANY

```sql
SELECT *
FROM ElectedOfficial
WHERE Party = ANY (CurrentParties)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chet Edwards</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cornyn</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>Federalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Paul</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chet Edwards</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cornyn</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Paul</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: ALL

```sql
SELECT *
FROM Senator
WHERE Years > ALL (YearsPresidentsInSenate)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Adams</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue Jones</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: ANY

```sql
SELECT *
FROM Senator
WHERE Years > ALL (YearsPresidentsInSenate)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim Brown</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNION, INTERSECT, DIFFERENCE

- Can combine subqueries with Boolean operations
  - e.g. (subquery) UNION (subquery)
- Default: duplicates are removed by these operations unless ALL is included
  - (subquery) INTERSECT ALL (subquery)
- Likewise, can remove duplicates in normal SELECT by including DISTINCT
  - SELECT DISTINCT Years …
“Bag” vs. “Set” semantics

- Items are in a “bag”
  - Duplicates OK
- Items are in a “set”
  - Duplicates removed

Joins

- Combining relations into one new relation
  - Many ways, variations
- <relation> CROSS JOIN <relation>
  - Takes every possible combination

CROSS JOIN example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VanTypes</th>
<th>SeatsAndPaint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make</td>
<td>Seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda</td>
<td>Leather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Make</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Seats</th>
<th>Paint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>Caravan</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>Caravan</td>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>Caravan</td>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Premium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda</td>
<td>Odyssey</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda</td>
<td>Odyssey</td>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda</td>
<td>Odyssey</td>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Premium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inner Joins

- Inner Joins are based on the Cross Join
- Join is usually limited by some comparison using ON (Theta Join)

  e.g. Senator INNER JOIN Representative
      ON Senator.State = Representative.State

Creates table with one (Senator, Representative) tuple for every pair from the same state.
(Note: both State attributes still appear)
Natural Joins

- Automatically looks for matching columns
- Only one column for each match, and only select tuples that match in those columns

Natural Join Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students</th>
<th>SchoolLocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Smith</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>LSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Jones</td>
<td>Texas A&amp;M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue Jones</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joe Smith</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>LSU</td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Jones</td>
<td>Texas A&amp;M</td>
<td>College Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue Jones</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Houston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTER JOIN

- Includes tuples from both relations, even if no match in the other
  - Those attributes are set to NULL
- LEFT, RIGHT, FULL
  - Keep all records from left table, or from right table, or from both