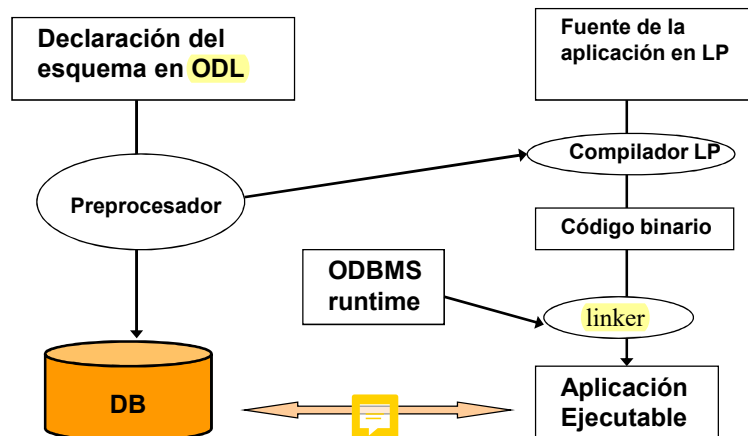


Aplicaciones y OQL

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ODMG: Aplicación



Object Query Language (OQL)

- OQL tiene una sintaxis a la SQL-2.
- OQL provee un acceso declarativo a los datos (OQL puede ser optimizado):
 - operaciones para seleccionar los objetos y valores.
 - operaciones para la actualización explícita usando las operaciones definidas sobre los objetos.
- OQL permite crear objetos (constructor) y valores.
- OQL puede ser utilizado de manera interactiva o dentro de un lenguaje anfitrión (puede llamar las operaciones definidas en el lenguaje).

Esquema ejemplo (1)

```
struct Address{  
    string street;  
    string city;  
    string code;  
}
```

```
class Person (extent Persons)  
{  
    attribute string name;  
    attribute enum gender {mal, female};  
    attribute Address address;  
    attribute set<string> phones;  
    attribute Date birthdate;  
  
    relationship Person spouse inverse Person::spouse;  
    relationship Set<Person> children inverse Person::parents;  
    relationship Set<Person> parents inverse Person::children;  
  
    short age();  
    boolean lives_in(string);  
    Person oldest_child();  
    set<string> activities();  
}
```

Esquema ejemplo (2)

```
class Employee extends Person (extent Employees) {
    attribute Date hireDate;
    attribute float salary;
    attribute short deptno;

    relationship Set<Employee> subordinates inverse Employee::chef;
    ...
    void seniority();
    void hire();
    void fire() raises (no_such_employee);

    set<string> activities();
}
```

Chairman un nombre haciendo referencia a un objeto de tipo `Person`.

Ejemplos de consultas

Expresión OQL:

Tipo del resultado:

■ 2	➤ short
■ 2 + 2	➤ short
■ Chairman	➤ Person
■ Persons	➤ set<Person>
■ Chairman.name	➤ string
■ Chairman.address.city	➤ string
■ Chairman.phones	➤ set<string>
■ Chairman.age	➤ short
■ nil	➤ null

Construcción de valores y objetos

- Una estructura: `struct(name: "Peter", age: 36)`
- Un conjunto: `set(3, 1, 2)`
- Un conjunto múltiple: `bag(3, 3, 1, 2, 2)`
- Listas: `list(1, 2, 3, 3)`

- Construcción de objetos:
 - `Person(name: "Pat", birthdate: Date '1956-3-8')`
 - `Employee(name: "Michel", salary: 30000)`

Select – from - where

- `select p.age from Persons p` ➤ `bag<short>`
`where p.name = "Pat"`

- `select distinct p.age from Persons p` ➤ `set<short>`
`where p. Name = "Pat"`

- `select distinct struct(age: p.age,` ➤ `set<struct(age: short,`
`sex: p.gender)` `sex: string)>`
`from Persons p`
`where p.name = "Pat"`

Tipo resultante

- Un objeto:
 - Chairman
 - element(select p from Person p where p.name = "Pat")
- Un valor:
 - Una literal
 - Una colección: bag, set, list

select distinct p.name from Persons p	➤ set(string)
select [distinct] p.name from Persons p order by p.name	➤ list(string)
select t from Persons t order by *	➤ list(Person)

Forma general select

select caminos / construcción de valores

from puntos de entrada (nombres de objetos o de extensiones, select)

[where predicado]

Select: caminos

- // camino simple (atributo) ➤ bag<float>

select e. salary
from Employees e
- // camino a través de una asociación ➤ bag<string>

select p.spouse.address.city
from Persons p
- // camino en el **from** ➤ set<Address>

select distinct c. address
from Persons p, p.Children c

Select: construcción de valores

```
select distinct struct( name: e.name,
                        hps: ( select y
                              from e.subordinates as y
                              where y.salary > 100000 ) )
from Employees e
```

➤ set< struct(name: string, hps: bag<Employee>) >

From: select

select struct(a: x.age, s: x.sex)

from (select e from Employees e where e.seniority = "10") as x

where ...

➤ bag< struct(a: short, s: gender) >

From: *join*

Sea Flowers: set<Person>

select p

➤ bag<Person>

from Persons p, Flowers f

where f.name = p.name

Predicados

- **select** c.address ➤ bag<struct Address>
from Persons p, p.children c
where p.address.street = "René Char"
 and count(p.children) >= 2
 and c.address.city != p.address.city

- **select** p.name ➤ bag<string>
from Persons p
where p.address != nil
 and p.address.city = "Paris"

Valores indefinidos (1)

- **select** e ➤ bag<Employee>
from Employees e
where e.address.city = "Paris"

- **select** e.address.city ➤ bag<"Puebla", "Cholula",
UNDEFINED>
from Employees e

- **select** e.address.city ➤ bag<string>
from Employees e
where is_defined(e.address.city)

Valores indefinidos (2)

- **select e**
from Employees e
where is_undefined(e.address.city)
➤ **bag<Employee>** que no tienen dirección

- **select e**
from Employees e
where not(e.address.city = "Paris")
➤ **bag<Employee>** que no viven en Paris

Algunos operadores

- count, min, max, sum, avg. Ejemplos:
count(Persons), max(select salary from Employees)
- element: para extraer el solo elemento de un conjunto.
- listtaset, flatten.
- for all: cuantificador universal:
 for all e in Employees: e.salary > 100000
- exists: cuantificador existencial.
- like: para comparar las cadenas.
- define: para nombrar el resultado de una consulta.
- Operadores sobre conjuntos: union, intersect, except.
- Pertenencia: in. Ejemplo: Chairman in Persons

- **select** max(**select** c.age
 from p.children c)
from Persons p
where p.name = "Charles"
➤ set<short>
- **select** p.oldest_child.address.street
from persons p
where p.lives_in("Grenoble")
➤ bag<string>
- Actividades definidas en Person,
Employee, Student, ...
select p.activities **from** Persons p
➤ bag< set<string> >

- **select** p: name, salary, section_id
from Professors p, p.teaches
- **select** * **from** Persons p
- **select** count(*) **from** ...

Äquivalente a: count(**select** * **from** ...)

Group by

- **select** *
from Persons p
group by p.age
 ➤ bag< struct(
age: short,
partition: bag< struct(p: Person) >)>
- **select** age,
persons_num: count(partition)
from Persons p
group by p.age
 ➤ bag< struct(
age: short,
persons_num: unsigned short) >
- **select** city, partition:
(select t.p from partition t)
from Persons p
group by p.address.city
 ➤ bag< struct(
city: string,
partition: bag<Person>) >

Group by & having

- **select** city, partition: (**select** t.p
from partition t)
from Persons p
group by p.address.city
having count(partition) > 10000
 ➤ bag<struct(
city: string,
partition: bag<Person>)>
- **select** departement,
avg: avg(**select** t.e.salary **from** partition t)
from Employees e
group by departement: e.deptno
having avg(**select** t.e.salary
from partition t) > 30000
 ➤ bag<struct(
departement: string,
avg: real)>

Order by

Obtener una lista ordenada:

```
select p from Persons p order by p.name
```

```
select p from Employees p  
order by p.age desc, p.name asc, p.salary
```

Define

Nombrar el resultado de una consulta:

- `define Q1 as element(select c
from Persons c
where c.name = "Yohan")` ➤ `Person`
- `Q1` ➤ `Person`
- `define Q2 as select e
from Employees e
where e.salary > 50000` ➤ `bag<Employee>`
- `select t.name from t in Q2 order by *` ➤ `list<string>`