

# SQL

**2ÈME INFO**

**CHRISTOPHE DAMAS**



# DÉTAILS PRATIQUES

- **1 séance d'exercice (2h) présentiel le mercredi**
  - Stéphanie Ferneeuw, Nicolas Burny
- **1 séance de théorie (1h) distanciel asynchrone**
- **Programme**
  - S1 – S5: Perfectionnement des requêtes SQL
  - S6 – S12: Exercice complet
- **Support**
  - Syllabus + Slides (Moodle)
  - Pendant l'examen, accès au contenu de moodle

# EVALUATION

- **Janvier**
  - Examen intégré (90%)
  - Interro Queries semaine 6 (5%)
  - Evaluation continue conception (5%)
- **Septembre**
  - Examen intégré (100%)

# POSTGRESQL

**Un des leaders de l'open-source**

- Concurrent de MySQL

<http://www.postgresql.org/>

- Cette année, nous utiliserons Data Grip comme client

# POSTGRESQL À LA MAISON

- Vidéo sur moodle
- En gros:
  1. Téléchargement serveur postgres (sur <https://www.postgresql.org/>)
  2. Téléchargement Data Grip
  3. Création de la base de données pubs2

**ET MAINTENANT...**

**Le cours !**

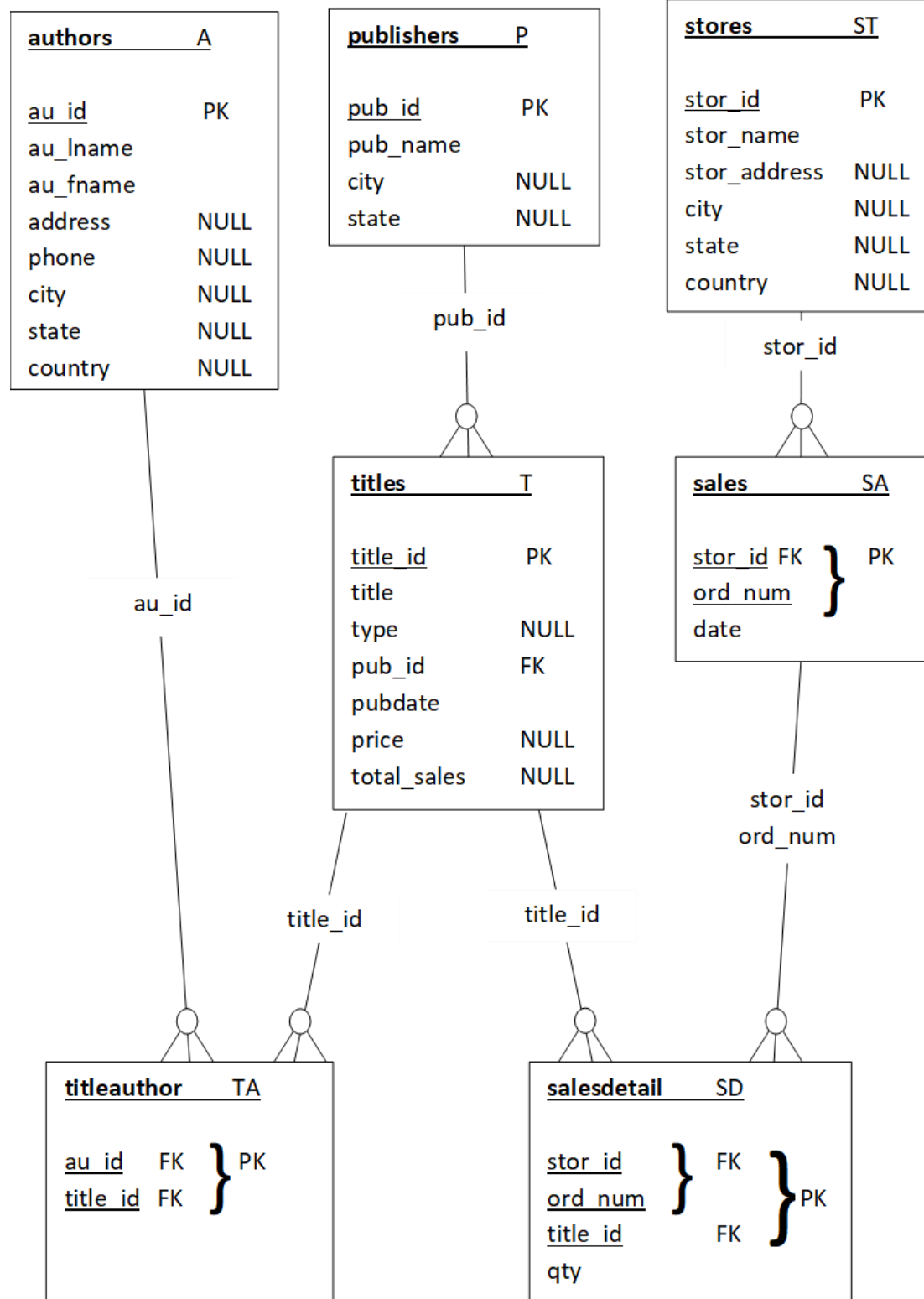
# QU'EST-CE QUE SQL ?

- **Structured Query Language**
- **Emerge d'un besoin**
  - Fin des années 60
  - Stocker les données, les organiser, les interroger, les faire évoluer d'une manière consistante
- **Edgar F. Codd en 1970 (IBM research) :**
  - A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks

# MODÈLE RELATIONNEL

- **Le SQL se base sur le modèle relationnel**
- **Une base de donnée relationnelle est constituée d'un ensemble de tables**
  - Les colonnes sont les attributs
  - Les lignes sont appelées tuples
    - Chaque tuple est unique !
    - Il n'y a pas de notion d'ordre entre les tuples





# RELATIONS

## Clef primaire

- Identifiant unique pour un tuple
  - Peut être une combinaison de plusieurs colonnes

## Clef étrangère

- Référence à une clef primaire d'une autre table
  - Prend la valeur de la clef primaire à laquelle on fait référence

# OPÉRATION : UNION

R

Nom	Destination	Code-dépl
Dufour	Paris	321
Dufour	Milan	325
Durand	Paris	360
Dutoit	Paris	322
Dutoit	Paris	312
Dutoit	Oslo	319

S

Nom	Destination	Code-dépl
Dufour	Paris	321
Dufour	Milan	325
Durand	Paris	588
Janssens	Prague	322

$R \cup S$

Nom	Destination	Code-dépl
Dufour	Paris	321
Dufour	Milan	325
Durand	Paris	360
Dutoit	Paris	322
Dutoit	Paris	312
Dutoit	Oslo	319
Durand	Paris	588
Janssens	Prague	322

# OPÉRATION : DIFFÉRENCE

R

Nom	Destination	Code-dépl
Dufour	Paris	321
Dufour	Milan	325
Durand	Paris	360
Dutoit	Paris	322
Dutoit	Paris	312
Dutoit	Oslo	319

S

Nom	Destination	Code-dépl
Dufour	Paris	321
Dufour	Milan	325
Durand	Paris	588
Janssens	Prague	322

R-S

Nom	Destination	Code-dépl
Durand	Paris	360
Dutoit	Paris	322
Dutoit	Paris	312
Dutoit	Oslo	319

# OPÉRATION : PRODUIT CARTÉSIEN

R

Nom	Destination	Code-dépl
Dufour	Paris	321
Dufour	Milan	325
Durand	Paris	360
Dutoit	Paris	322
Dutoit	Paris	312
Dutoit	Oslo	319

T

Nom	Rembours
Dufour	2
Dutoit	4
Janssens	0
Albrecht	2
Fanuel	3

R x T

R.Nom	Destination	Code-dépl	T.Nom	Rembours
Dufour	Paris	321	Dufour	2
Dufour	Paris	321	Dutoit	4
Dufour	Paris	321	Janssens	0
Dufour	Paris	321	Albrecht	2
Dufour	Paris	321	Fanuel	3
Dufour	Milan	325	Dufour	2
...	...	...	...	...
Dutoit	Oslo	319	Fanuel	3

# OPÉRATION : PROJECTION

R

Nom	Destination	Code-dépl
Dufour	Paris	321
Dufour	Milan	325
Durand	Paris	360
Dutoit	Paris	322
Dutoit	Paris	312
Dutoit	Oslo	319

$\pi_{\text{Nom, Destination}}(R)$

Nom	Destination
Dufour	Paris
Dufour	Milan
Durand	Paris
Dutoit	Paris
Dutoit	Oslo

# OPÉRATION : SÉLECTION

T

Nom	Rembours
Dufour	2
Dutoit	4
Janssens	0
Albrecht	2
Fanuel	3

$\sigma_{\text{Rembours} < 3}(T)$

Nom	Rembours
Dufour	2
Janssens	0
Albrecht	2

# QUELLES SONT LES DESTINATIONS DES PERSONNES AVEC AU MOINS 2 REMBOURS ?

T

Nom	Rembours
Dufour	2
Dutoit	4
Janssens	0
Albrecht	2
Fanuel	3

$\sigma_{\text{Rembours} \geq 2}(T)$

Nom	Destination
Dufour	2
Dutoit	4
Albrecht	2
Fanuel	3



# QUELLES SONT LES DESTINATIONS DES PERSONNES AVEC AU MOINS 2 REMBOURS ?

$\sigma_{\text{Rembours} \geq 2}(T)$

Nom	Rembours
Dufour	2
Dutoit	4
Albrecht	2
Fanuel	3

S

Nom	Destination	Code-dépl
Dufour	Paris	321
Dufour	Milan	325
Durand	Paris	588
Janssens	Prague	322

$\sigma_{\text{Rembours} \geq 2}(T) \times S$

S.Nom	Destination	Code-dépl	$\sigma$ .Nom	$\sigma$ .Rembours
Dufour	Paris	321	Dufour	2
Dufour	Paris	321	Dutoit	4
Dufour	Paris	321	Albrecht	2
Dufour	Paris	321	Fanuel	3
...	...	...	...	...
Janssens	Prague	322	Dutoit	4
Janssens	Prague	322	Albrecht	2
Janssens	Prague	322	Fanuel	3

# QUELLES SONT LES DESTINATIONS DES PERSONNES AVEC AU MOINS 2 REMBOURS ?

$\sigma_{\text{Rembours} \geq 2}(T) \times S$

S.Nom	Destination	Code-dépl	$\sigma$ .Nom	$\sigma$ .Rembours
Dufour	Paris	321	Dufour	2
Dufour	Paris	321	Dutoit	4
Dufour	Paris	321	Albrecht	2
Dufour	Paris	321	Fanuel	3
...	...	...	...	...
Janssens	Prague	322	Dutoit	4
Janssens	Prague	322	Albrecht	2
Janssens	Prague	322	Fanuel	3

$\sigma_{S.Nom = \sigma.Nom}(\sigma_{\text{Rembours} \geq 2}(T) \times S)$

S.Nom	Destination	Code-dépl	$\sigma$ .Nom	$\sigma$ .Rembours
Dufour	Paris	321	Dufour	2
Dufour	Milan	325	Dufour	2

$\pi_{\text{Destination}}(\sigma_{S.Nom = \sigma.Nom}(\sigma_{\text{Rembours} \geq 2}(T) \times S))$

Destination
Paris
Milan

# EN SQL

**SELECT Destination**

FROM S,T

WHERE S.Nom = T.Nom

AND T.Rembours >= 2

Projection

Produit cartésien

Sélections



# INTERROGATION : SELECT

SELECT [ ALL | DISTINCT]

\* | *nom\_colonne*

[ [ AS ] *nom\_d\_affichage* ] [, ...]

[ FROM *nom\_table* ]

[ WHERE *condition* ]

[ ORDER BY *nom\_colonne* [ ASC | DESC ] [, ...] ]

# Lister la table des auteurs

**SELECT \***

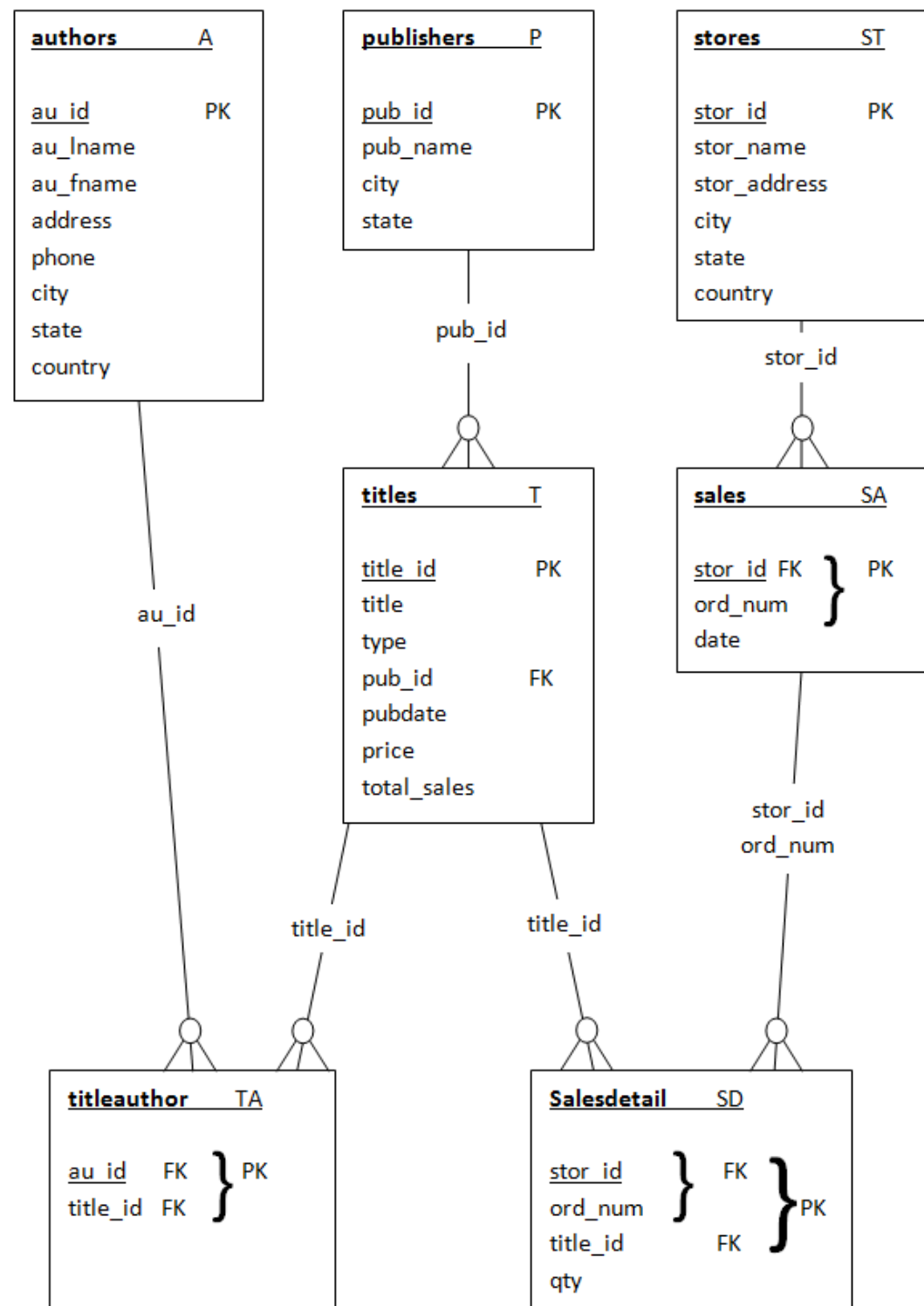
**FROM authors;**

**SELECT authors.\***

**FROM authors;**

**SELECT au\_id, au\_lname,  
au\_fname, address, phone,  
city, state, country**

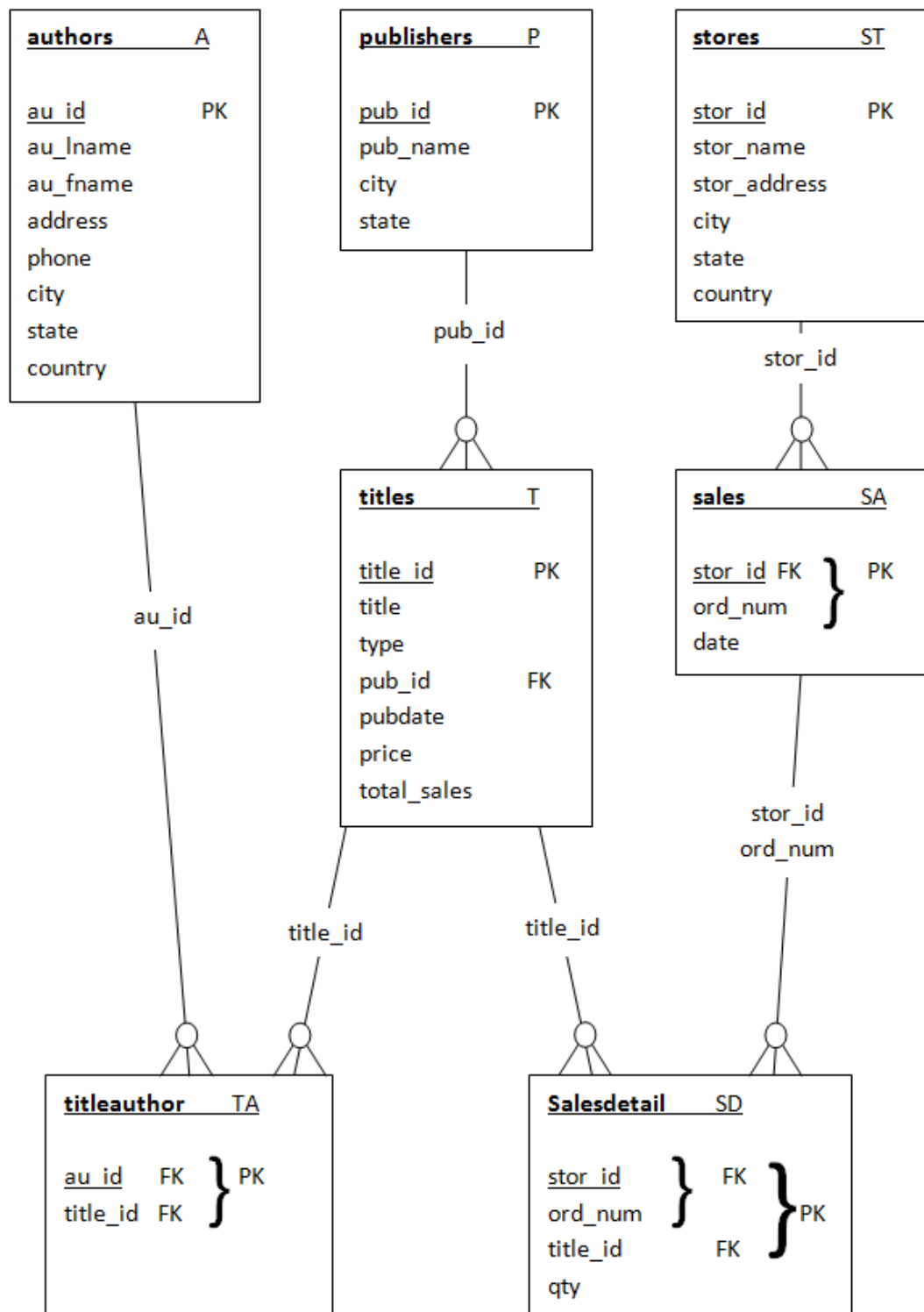
**FROM authors;**



# Lister la table des auteurs

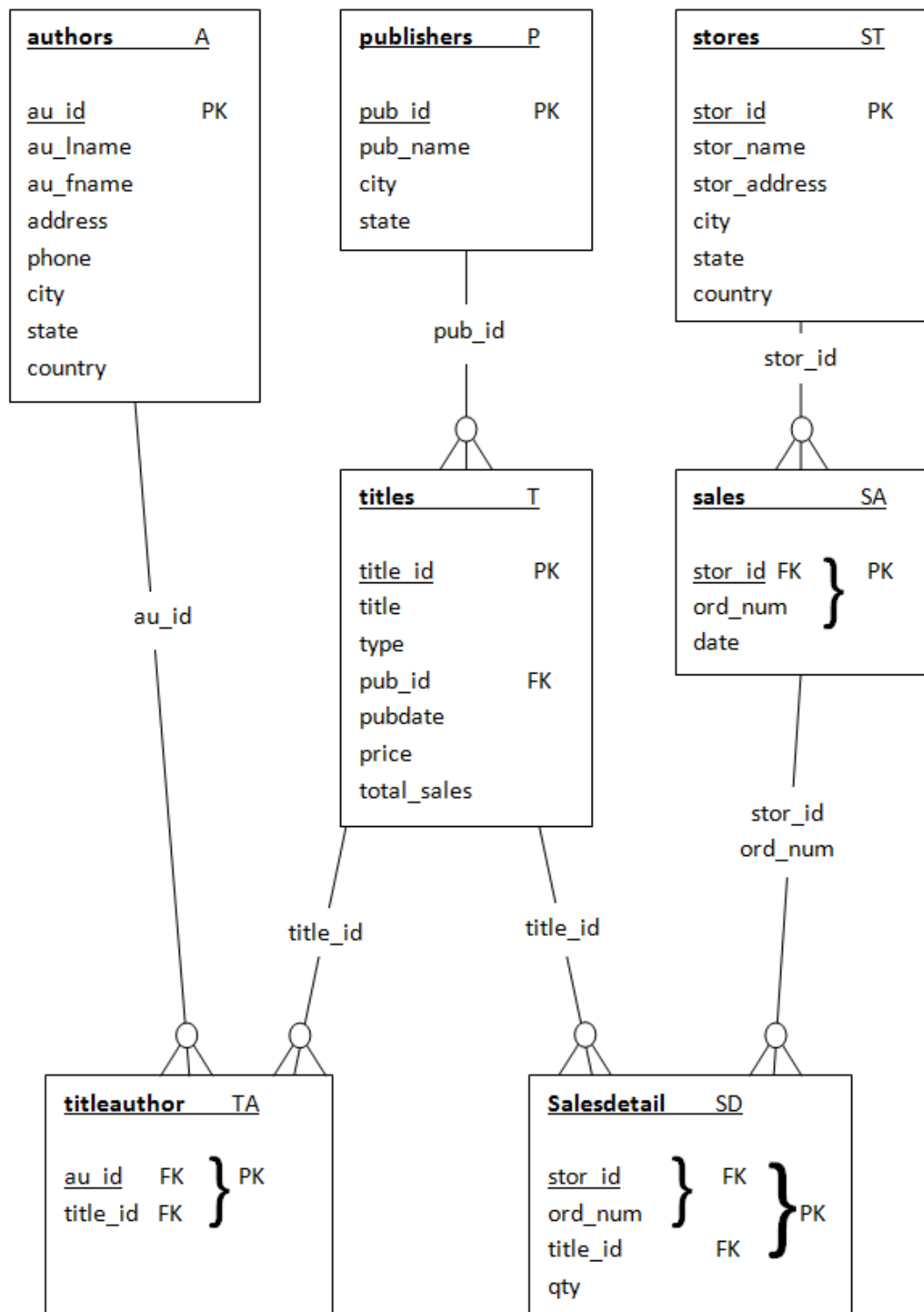
```
SELECT a.au_id, a.au_lname,  
       a.au_fname, a.address,  
       a.phone, a.city, a.state,  
       a.country
```

```
FROM authors a;
```



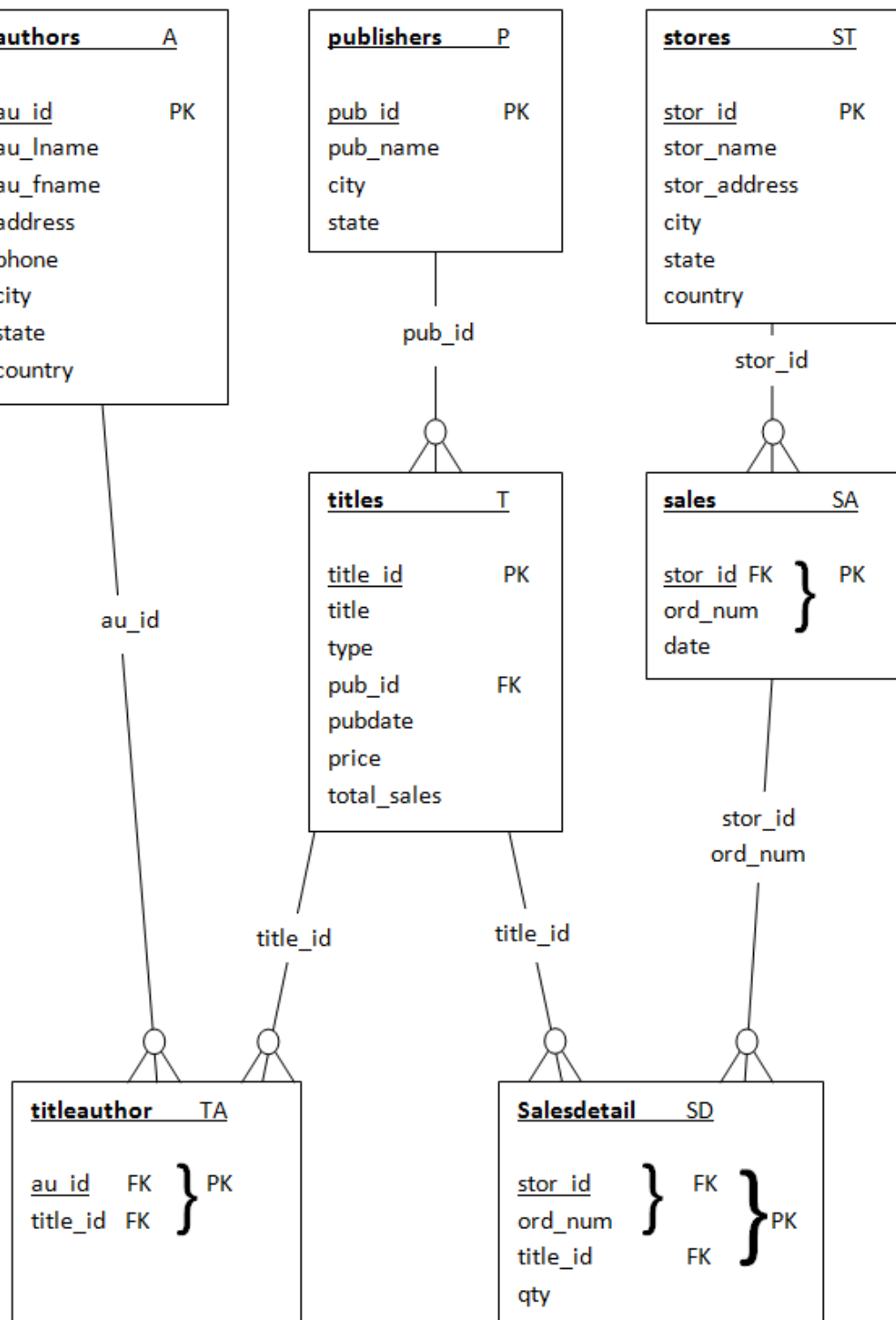
## Lister les noms et prénoms des auteurs californiens

```
SELECT a.au_lname,  
       a.au_fname  
FROM authors a  
WHERE a.state = 'CA';
```



## Lister les noms et prénoms des auteurs dont la 2ème lettre du nom est e

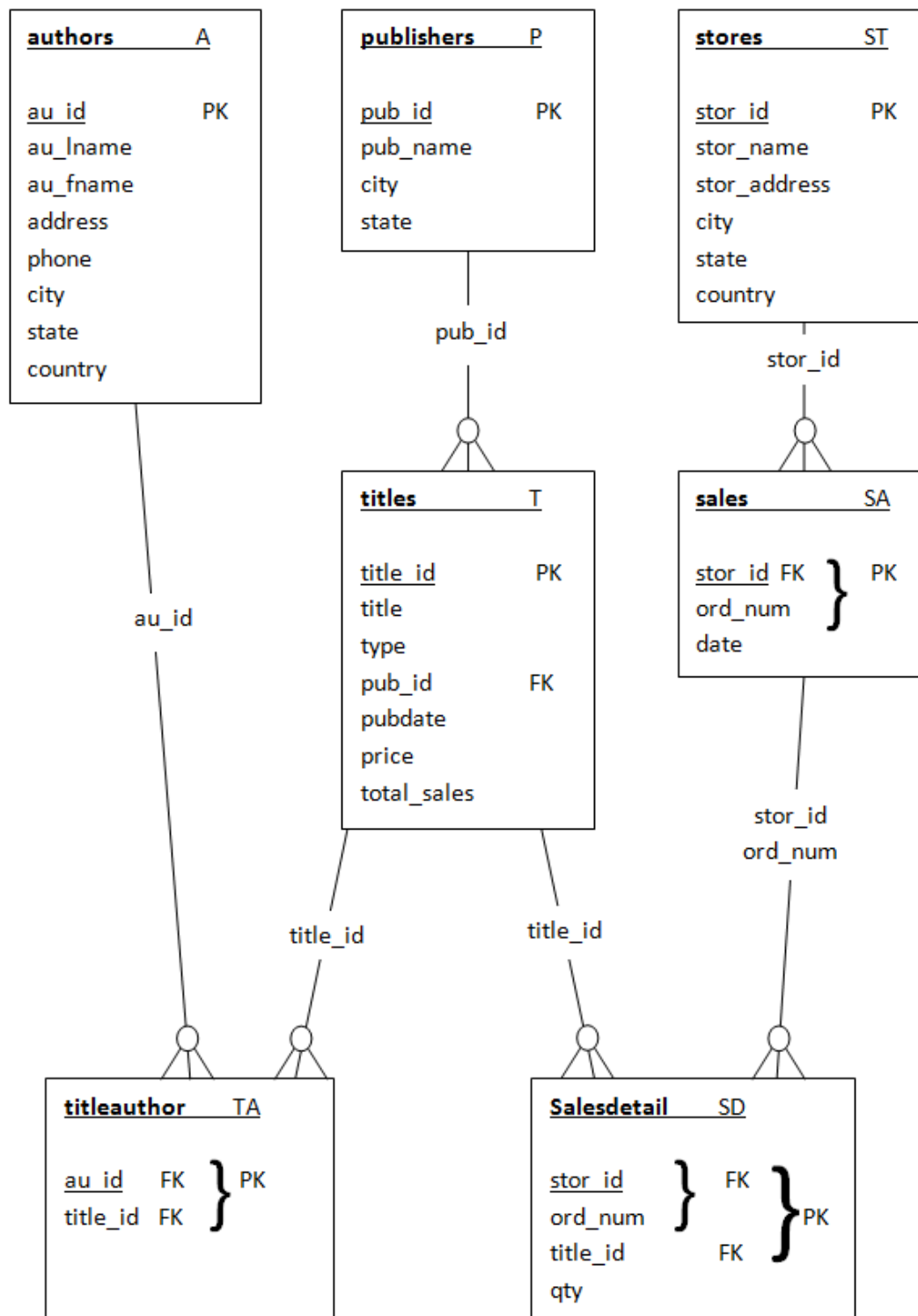
```
SELECT a.au_lname, a.au_fname  
FROM authors a  
WHERE a.au_lname LIKE '_e%';
```

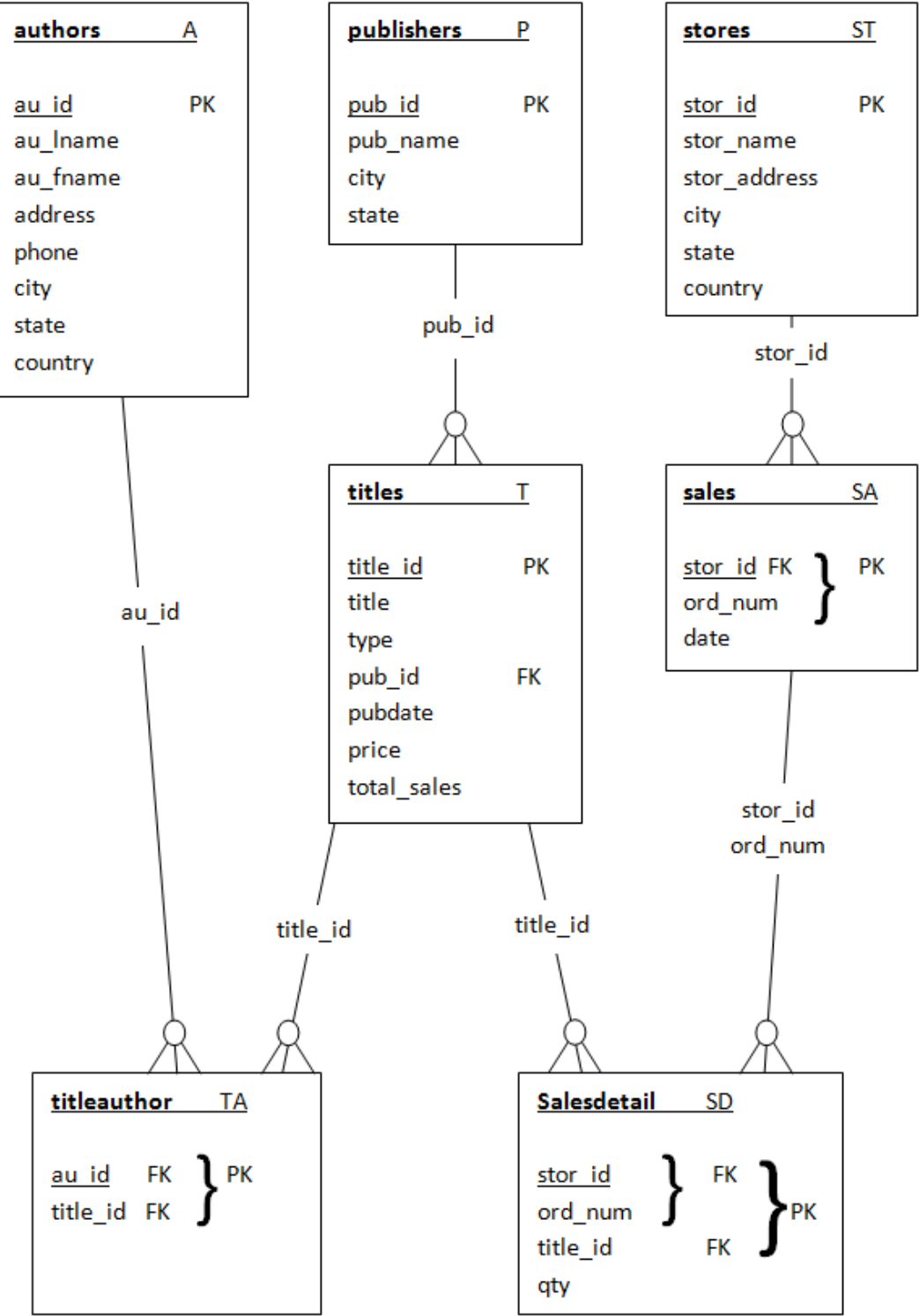




## Lister les noms des auteurs dont le nom termine par er

```
SELECT a.au_lname  
FROM authors a  
WHERE a.au_lname LIKE  
    '%er'
```





Listez les noms des auteurs dont le nom termine par er

```
SELECT a.au_lname
FROM authors a
WHERE a.au_lname LIKE '%er'
```

↙

Ringer  
Ringer  
Stringer  
Hunter  
MacFeather  
Hunter

MacFeather  
Stringer  
Hunter  
Ringer  
↗

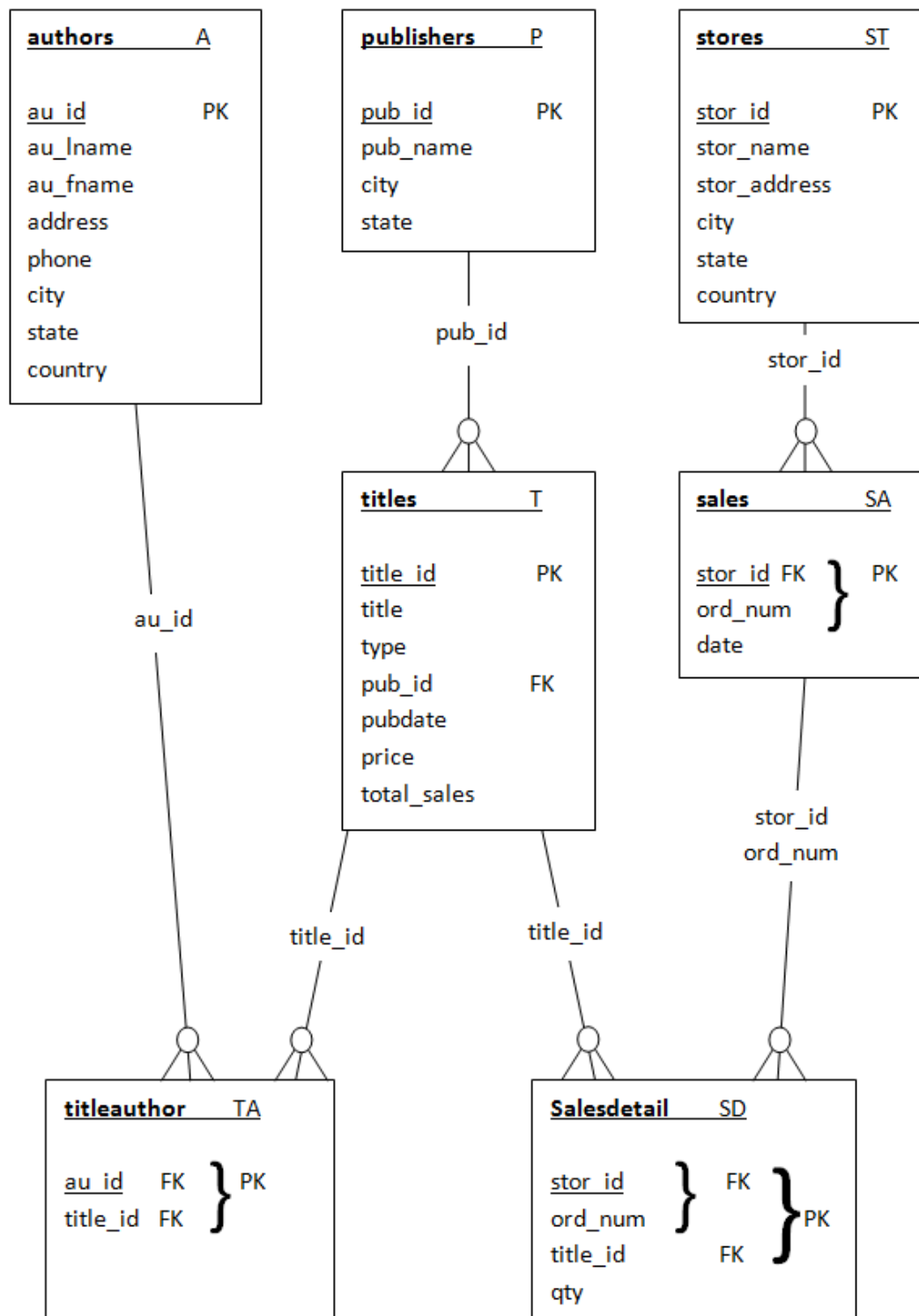
```
SELECT DISTINCT a.au_lname
FROM authors a
WHERE a.au_lname LIKE '%er'
```

## Lister les noms et prénoms des auteurs dont le nom commence par d

```
SELECT a.au_id, a.au_lname,  
       a.au_fname
```

```
FROM authors a
```

```
WHERE a.au_lname SIMILAR TO  
      '[dD]%' ;
```

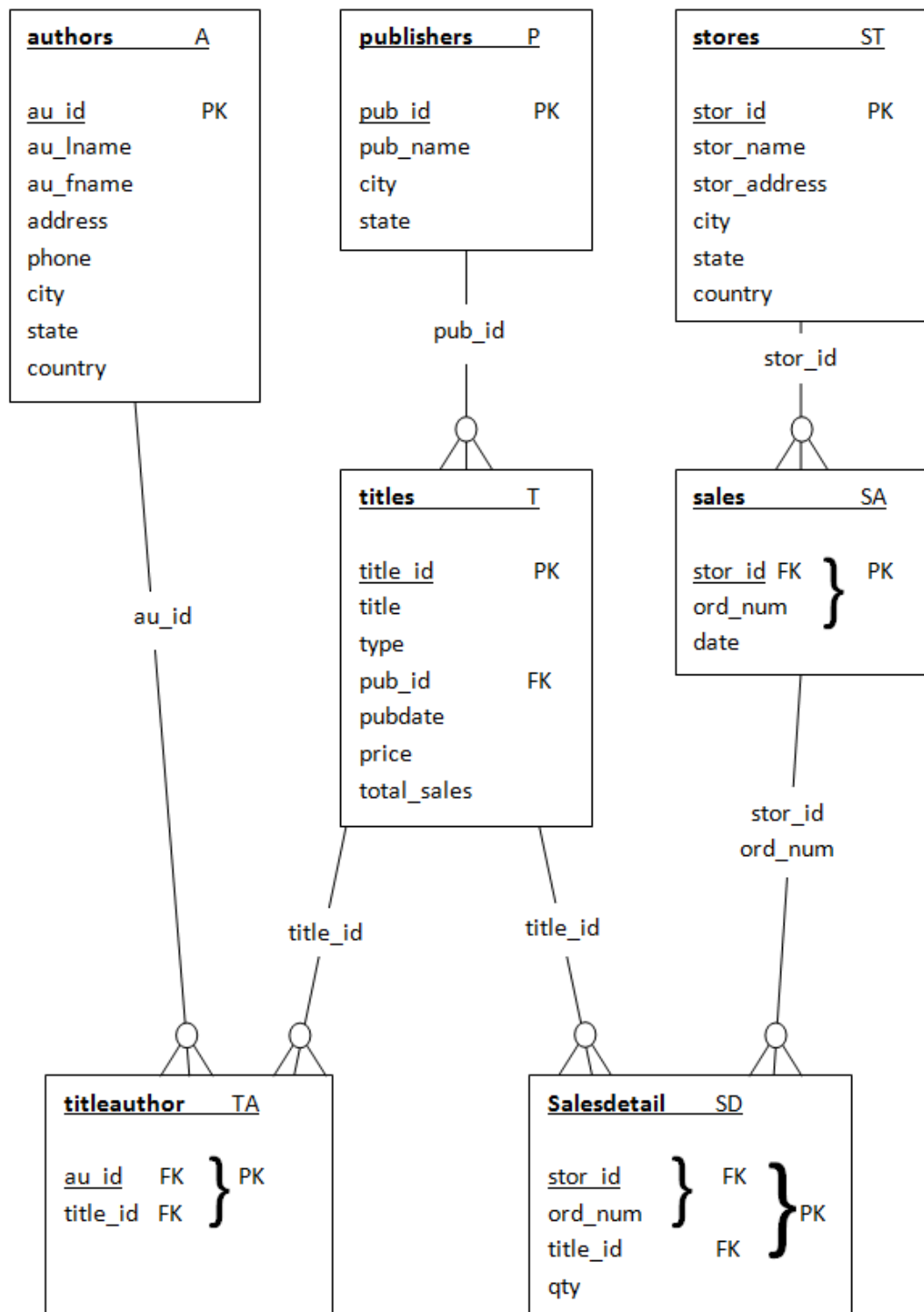


## Lister les noms et prénoms des auteurs triés par ordre alphabétique

```
SELECT a.au_id, a.au_lname,  
       a.au_fname
```

```
FROM authors a
```

```
ORDER BY a.au_lname ASC,  
         a.au_fname ASC;
```



# JOINTURE

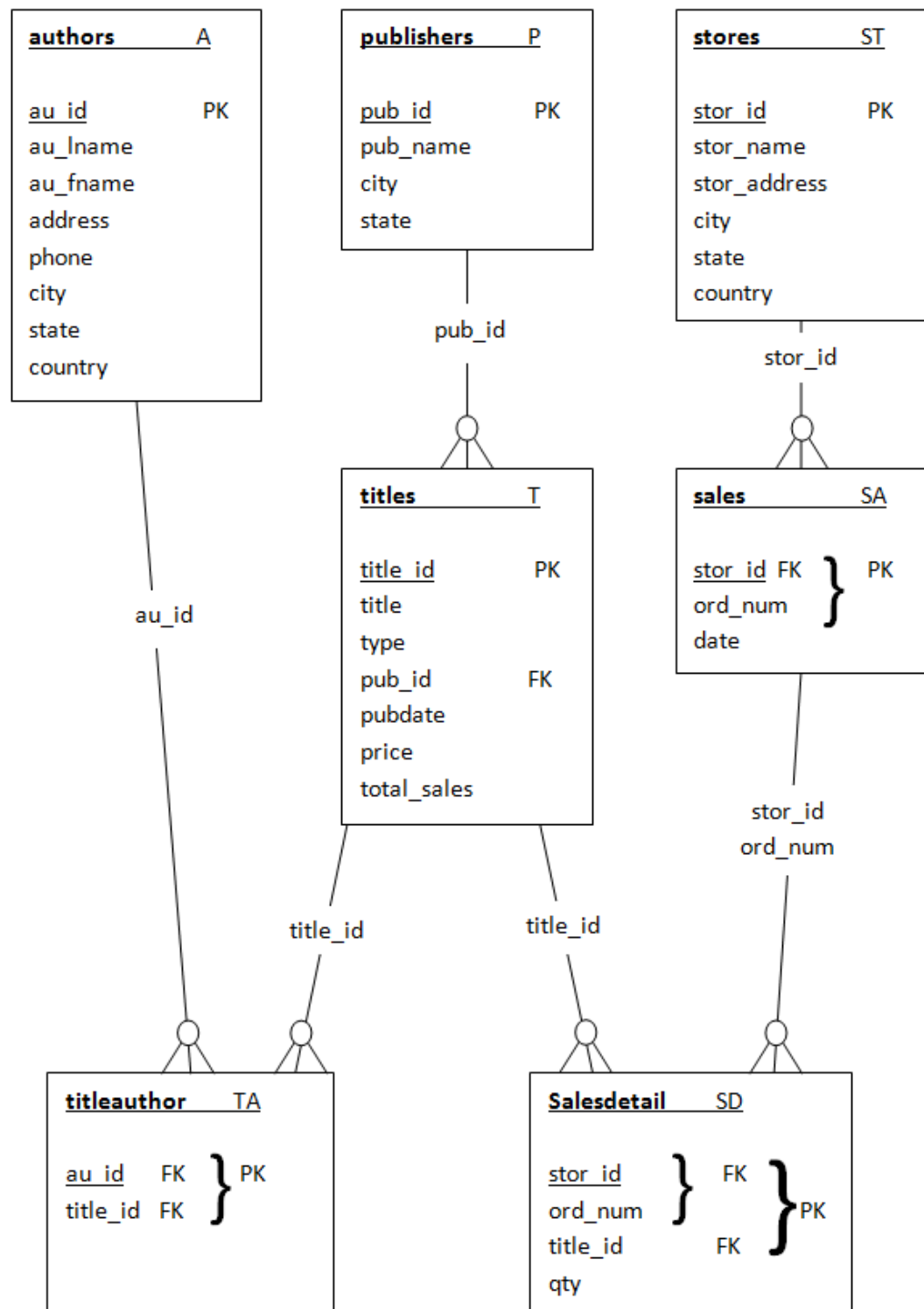
```
SELECT [ ALL | DISTINCT]
      * | expression [ [ AS ] nom_d_affichage ] [, ...]
[ FROM éléments_from [, ...] ]
[ WHERE condition ]
[ ORDER BY expression [ ASC | DESC ] [, ...] ]
```

## Lister les livres et leurs éditeurs

```
SELECT t.title_id,  
       t.title,p.pub_name
```

```
FROM titles t,  
     publishers p
```

```
WHERE t.pub_id=p.pub_id
```



**Lister les paires**  
**d'auteurs qui vivent**  
**dans la même ville**

<u>authors</u>	A1
<u>au_id</u>	PK
au_lname	
au_fname	
address	
phone	
city	
state	
country	

<u>authors</u>	A2
<u>au_id</u>	PK
au_lname	
au_fname	
address	
phone	
city	
state	
country	

	au_lname character varying(40)	au_lname character varying(40)
1	Bennet	Carson
2	Bennet	Bennet
3	Green	MacFeather
4	Green	Karsen
5	Green	Straight
6	Green	Stringer
7	Green	Green
8	Carson	Carson
9	Carson	Bennet
10	Ringer	Ringer
11	Ringer	Ringer
12	Ringer	Ringer
13	Ringer	Ringer
14	DeFrance	DeFrance
15	Panteley	Panteley
16	McBadden	McBadden
17	Stringer	MacFeather
18	Stringer	Karsen
19	Stringer	Straight
20	Stringer	Stringer
21	Stringer	Green
22	Straight	MacFeather
23	Straight	Karsen
24	Straight	Straight
25	Straight	Stringer
26	Straight	Green

## Lister les paires d'auteurs qui vivent dans la même ville

```
SELECT a1.au_lname,  
       a2.au_lname
```

```
FROM authors a1, authors  
      a2
```

```
WHERE a1.city=a2.city
```

⇒ 49 résultats



<u>authors</u>	A1
<u>au_id</u>	PK
au_lname	
au_fname	
address	
phone	
city	
state	
country	

<u>authors</u>	A2
<u>au_id</u>	PK
au_lname	
au_fname	
address	
phone	
city	
state	
country	

	<u>au_lname</u> character varying(40)	<u>au_lname</u> character varying(40)
1	Bennet	Carson
2	Green	MacFeather
3	Green	Karsen
4	Green	Straight
5	Green	Stringer
6	Carson	Bennet
7	Ringer	Ringer
8	Ringer	Ringer
9	Stringer	MacFeather
10	Stringer	Karsen
11	Stringer	Straight
12	Stringer	Green
13	Straight	MacFeather
14	Straight	Karsen
15	Straight	Stringer
16	Straight	Green
17	Karsen	MacFeather
18	Karsen	Straight
19	Karsen	Stringer
20	Karsen	Green
21	MacFeather	Karsen
22	MacFeather	Straight
23	MacFeather	Stringer
24	MacFeather	Green
25	Dull	Hunter
26	Hunter	Dull

## Lister les paires d'auteurs qui vivent dans la même ville

```
SELECT a1.au_lname,  
       a2.au_lname
```

```
FROM authors a1, authors  
       a2
```

```
WHERE a1.city=a2.city
```

```
AND a1.au_id<>a2.au_id
```

⇒ 26 résultats

a1				a2
Green	Oakland		Oakland	Green
Carson	Berkeley	↗	Berkeley	Carson
Straight	Oakland	↘	Oakland	Straight
Bennet	Berkeley	↖	Berkeley	Bennet
Dull	Palo Alto		Palo Alto	Dull
Stringer	Oakland		Oakland	Stringer
MacFeather	Oakland		Oakland	MacFeather
Karsen	Oakland		Oakland	Karsen
Hunter	Palo Alto		Palo Alto	Hunter
Ringer	Salt Lake City		Salt Lake City	Ringer
Ringer	Salt Lake City		Salt Lake City	Ringer

<u>authors</u>	A1
<u>au_id</u>	PK
au_lname	
au_fname	
address	
phone	
city	
state	
country	

<u>authors</u>	A2
<u>au_id</u>	PK
au_lname	
au_fname	
address	
phone	
city	
state	
country	

## Lister les paires d'auteurs qui vivent dans la même ville

```
SELECT a1.au_lname,  
       a2.au_lname
```

```
FROM authors a1, authors  
       a2
```

```
WHERE a1.city=a2.city
```

```
AND a1.au_id<a2.au_id
```

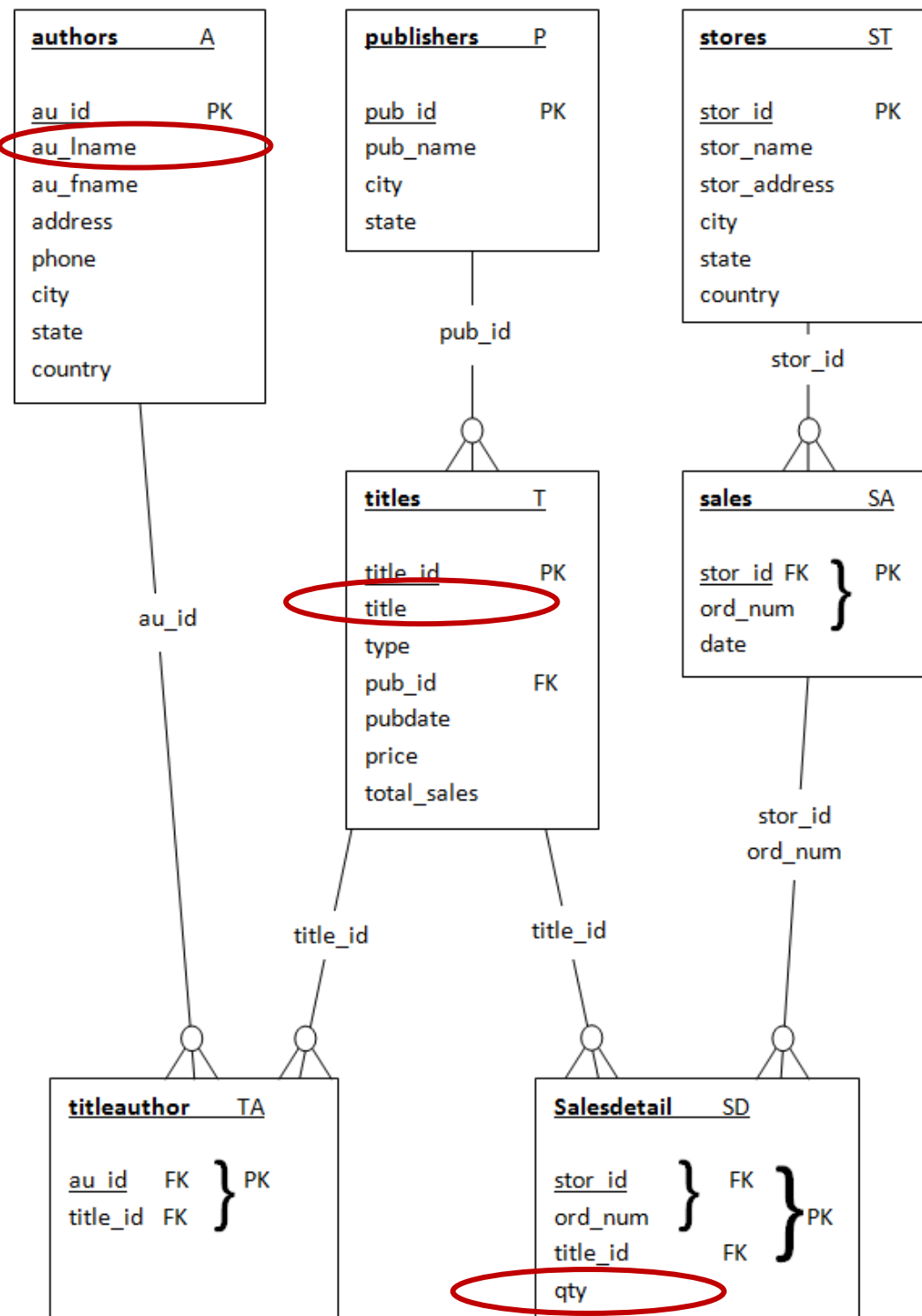
⇒ 13 résultats

	au_lname character varying(40)	au_lname character varying(40)
1	Green	MacFeather
2	Green	Karsen
3	Green	Straight
4	Green	Stringer
5	Carson	Bennet
6	Ringer	Ringer
7	Stringer	MacFeather
8	Stringer	Karsen
9	Straight	MacFeather
10	Straight	Karsen
11	Straight	Stringer
12	MacFeather	Karsen
13	Dull	Hunter

a1				a2
Green	Oakland		Oakland	Green
Carson	Berkeley		Berkeley	Carson
Straight	Oakland		Oakland	Straight
Bennet	Berkeley		Berkeley	Bennet
Dull	Palo Alto		Palo Alto	Dull
Stringer	Oakland		Oakland	Stringer
MacFeather	Oakland		Oakland	MacFeather
Karsen	Oakland		Oakland	Karsen
Hunter	Palo Alto		Palo Alto	Hunter
Ringer	Salt Lake City		Salt Lake City	Ringer
Ringer	Salt Lake City		Salt Lake City	Ringer

## Quels sont les livres vendus par Green, et en quelle quantité ?

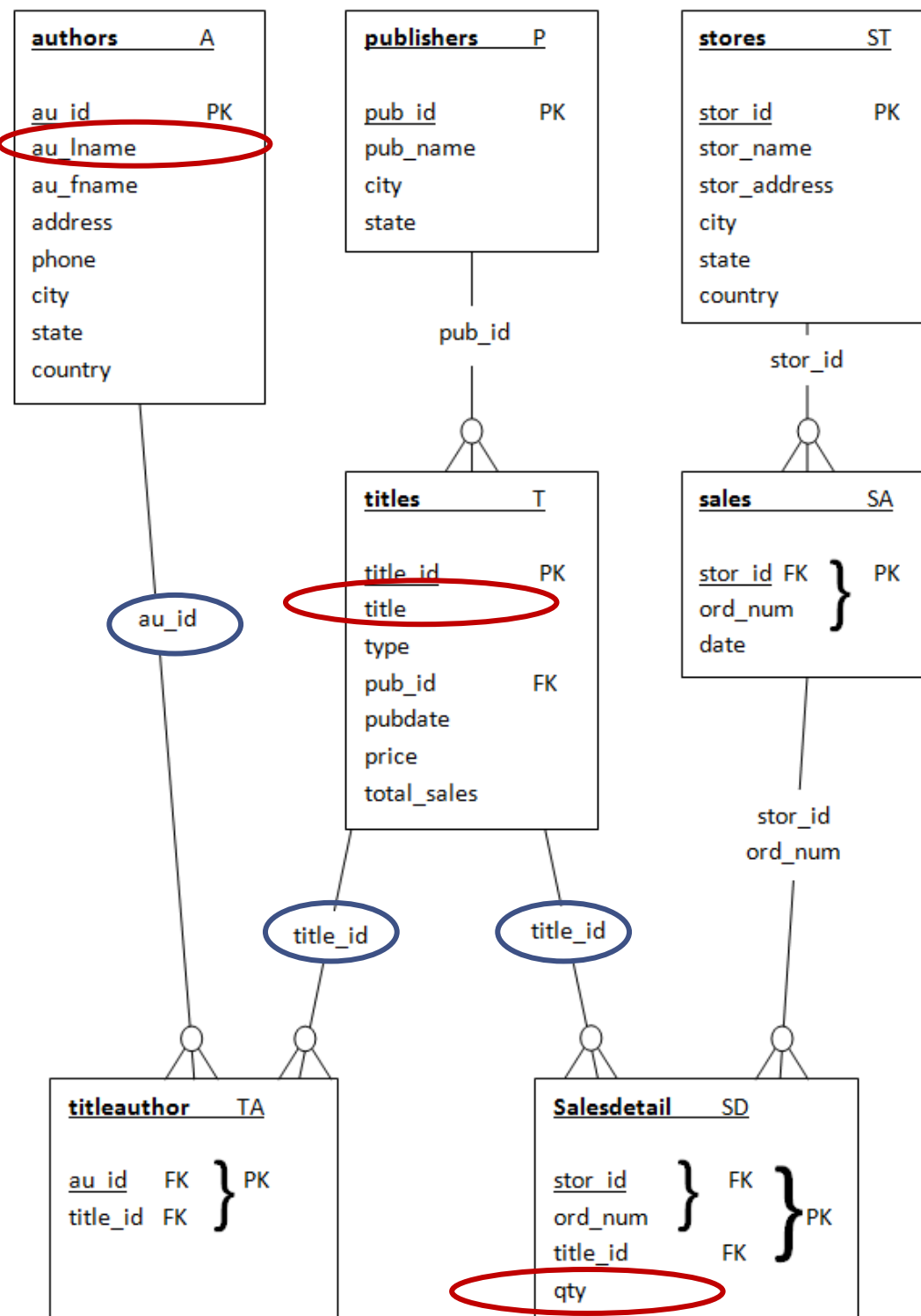
Etape 1 : quels sont les  
champs dont on a besoin ?



## Quels sont les livres vendus par Green, et en quelle quantité ?

Etape 1 : quels sont les  
champs dont on a besoin ?

Etape 2 : comment les mettre  
en relation ?

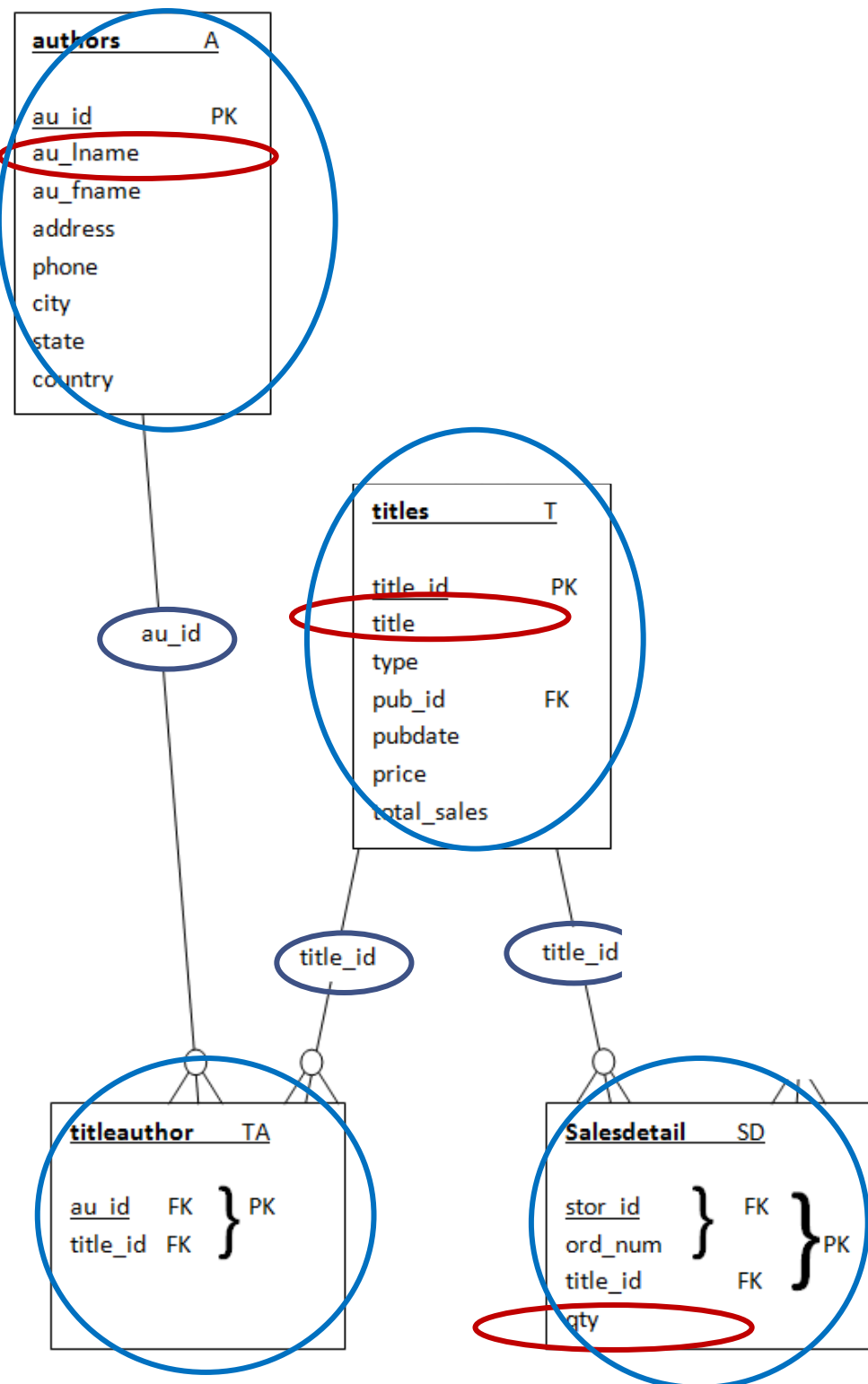


## Quels sont les livres vendus par Green, et en quelle quantité ?

Etape 1 : quels sont les  
champs dont on a besoin ?

Etape 2 : comment les mettre  
en relation ?

=> jointures + tables



## Quels sont les livres vendus par Green, et en quelle quantité ?

```
SELECT t.title, sd.qty
```

```
FROM authors a, titleauthor  
ta, salesdetail sd,  
titles t
```

```
WHERE a.au_lname = 'Green'
```

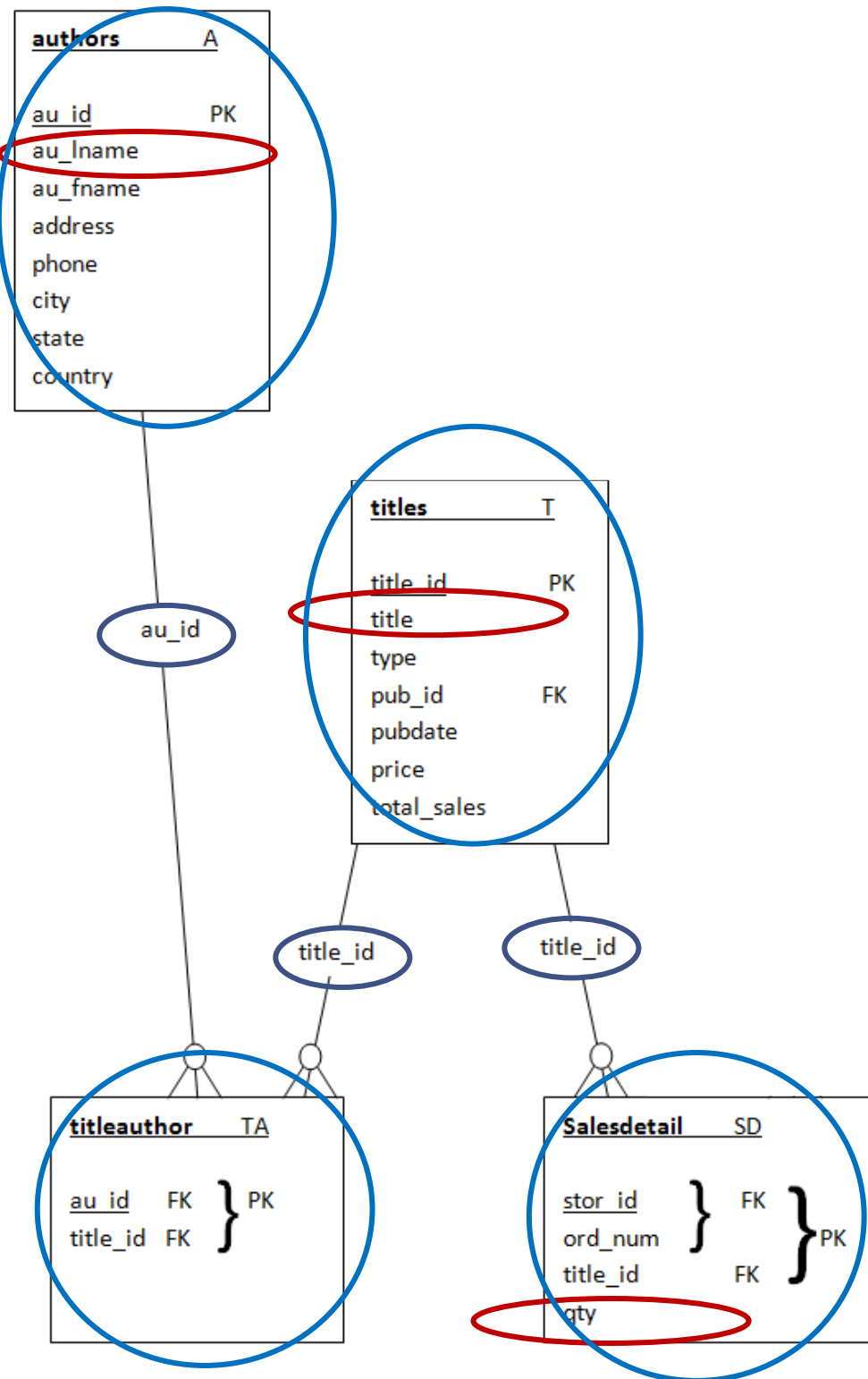
```
AND a.au_id=ta.au_id
```

```
AND
```

```
ta.title_id=t.title_id
```

```
AND
```

```
ta.title_id=sd.title_id
```



The Busy Executive's Database Guide	320
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	136
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	345
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	94
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	1500
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	300
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	200
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	1000
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	135
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	4000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	230
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	30
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	35
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	42
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	150
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	500

Pas très utile comme  
information !

# GROUP BY HAVING

```
SELECT [ ALL | DISTINCT]
* | expression [ [ AS ] nom_d_affichage ] [, ...]
    [ FROM éléments_from [, ...] ]
    [ WHERE condition ]
    [ GROUP BY expression [, ...] ]
    [ HAVING condition [, ...] ]
    [ ORDER BY expression [ ASC | DESC ] [, ...] ]
```



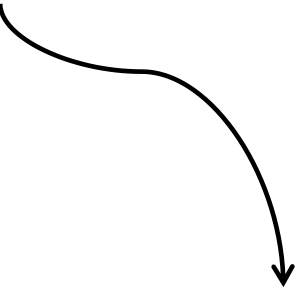
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	320
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	136
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	345
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	94
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	1500
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	300
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	200
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You Can Combat Computer Stress!	42
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	150
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	500

GROUP BY t.title

Chaque groupe doit  
être réduit à un seul  
élément dans la sortie  
du SELECT

The Busy Executive's Database Guide	320
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	136
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	345
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	94
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	1500
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	300
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	200
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	1000
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	135
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	4000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	230
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	30
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	35
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	42
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	150
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	500

```
SELECT t.title, SUM(sd.qty)
FROM authors a, titleauthor ta,
salesdetail sd, titles t
WHERE a.au_lname = 'Green'
      AND a.au_id=ta.au_id
      AND ta.title_id=sd.title_id
      AND t.title_id=ta.title_id
GROUP BY t.title
```



The Busy Executive's Database Guide	4095
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	15722

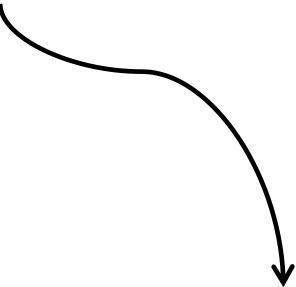
Que se passe-t-il si deux livres  
portent le même titre ?

The Busy Executive's Database Guide	320
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	136
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	345
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	94
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	1500
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	300
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	200
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	1000
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	135
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	4000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	230
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	30
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	35
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	42
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	150
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	500

```

SELECT t.title, SUM(sd.qty)
FROM authors a, titleauthor
ta, salesdetail sd, titles t
WHERE a.au_lname = 'Green'
      AND a.au_id=ta.au_id
      AND ta.title_id=sd.title_id
      AND t.title_id=ta.title_id
GROUP BY t.title_id

```



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C'est la PK qui garantit l'identité  
du livre, pas son titre !

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The Busy Executive's Database Guide	94
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The Busy Executive's Database Guide	300
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	200
The Busy Executive's Database Guide	1000
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You Can Combat Computer Stress!	4000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	230
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	30
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	35
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	42
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2200
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	3000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	2000
You Can Combat Computer Stress!	150
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```

SELECT t.title, SUM(sd.qty)
FROM authors a, titleauthor
ta, salesdetail sd, titles t
WHERE a.au_lname = 'Green'
      AND a.au_id=ta.au_id
      AND ta.title_id=sd.title_id
      AND t.title_id=ta.title_id
GROUP BY t.title_id
HAVING SUM(sd.qty)>5000

```

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# OPÉRATEURS D'AGGRÉGATION

- COUNT
- SUM
- MIN
- MAX
- AVG