COSC 3380 Design of Database Systems

Basic Structured Query Language (SQL)

March 4, 2024

Basic SQL Queries: SELECT-FROM-WHERE Structure

SELECT <attribute list>

FROM

WHERE <condition>;

where

- <attribute list> is a list of attribute names whose values are to be retrieved by the query.
- is a list of the relation names required to process the query.
- <condition> is a conditional (Boolean) expression that identifies the tuples to be retrieved by the query.

EMPLOYEE

Fname	Minit	Lname	Ssn	Bdate	Address	Sex	Salary	Super_ssn	Dno
John	В	Smith	123456789	1965-01-09	731 Fondren, Houston, TX	М	30000	333445555	5
Franklin	Т	Wong	333445555	1955-12-08	638 Voss, Houston, TX	М	40000	888665555	5
Alicia	J	Zelaya	999887777	1968-01-19	3321 Castle, Spring, TX	F	25000	987654321	4
Jennifer	S	Wallace	987654321	1941-06-20	291 Berry, Bellaire, TX	F	43000	888665555	4
Ramesh	K	Narayan	666884444	1962-09-15	975 Fire Oak, Humble, TX	М	38000	333445555	5
Joyce	Α	English	453453453	1972-07-31	5631 Rice, Houston, TX	F	25000	333445555	5
Ahmad	V	Jabbar	987987987	1969-03-29	980 Dallas, Houston, TX	М	25000	987654321	4
James	Е	Borg	888665555	1937-11-10	450 Stone, Houston, TX	М	55000	NULL	1

DEPARTMENT

Dname	<u>Dnumber</u>	Mgr_ssn	Mgr_start_date
Research	5	333445555	1988-05-22
Administration	4	987654321	1995-01-01
Headquarters	1	888665555	1981-06-19

DEPT_LOCATIONS

<u>Dnumber</u>	Dlocation	
1	Houston	
4	Stafford	
5	Bellaire	
5	Sugarland	
5	Houston	

WORKS_ON

Essn	<u>Pno</u>	Hours
123456789	1	32.5
123456789	2	7.5
666884444	3	40.0
453453453	1	20.0
453453453	2	20.0
333445555	2	10.0
333445555	3	10.0
333445555	10	10.0
333445555	20	10.0
999887777	30	30.0
999887777	10	10.0
987987987	10	35.0
987987987	30	5.0
987654321	30	20.0
987654321	20	15.0
888665555	20	NULL

PROJECT

Pname	Pnumber	Plocation	Dnum
ProductX	1	Bellaire	5
ProductY	2	Sugarland	5
ProductZ	3	Houston	5
Computerization	10	Stafford	4
Reorganization	20	Houston	1
Newbenefits	30	Stafford	4

DEPENDENT

Essn	Dependent_name	Sex	Bdate	Relationship
333445555	Alice	F	1986-04-05	Daughter
333445555	Theodore	М	1983-10-25	Son
333445555	Joy	F	1958-05-03	Spouse
987654321	Abner	М	1942-02-28	Spouse
123456789	Michael	М	1988-01-04	Son
123456789	Alice	F	1988-12-30	Daughter
123456789	Elizabeth	F	1967-05-05	Spouse

Simple Queries

Query 1. Retrieve the name and address of all employees who work for the 'Research' department.

Q1:

SELECT

Fname, Lname, Address

FROM

EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT

WHERE

Dname='Research' AND Dnumber=Dno;

<u>Fname</u>	<u>Lname</u>	<u>Address</u>
John	Smith	731 Fondren, Houston, TX
Franklin	Wong	638 Voss, Houston, TX
Ramesh	Narayan	975 Fire Oak, Humble, TX
Joyce	English	5631 Rice, Houston, TX

Basic Retrieval Queries

Query 2. For every project located in 'Stafford', list the project number, the controlling department number, and the department manager's last name, address, and birth date.

Q2:

SELECT

FROM

WHERE

Pnumber, Dnum, Lname, Address, Bdate

PROJECT, DEPARTMENT, EMPLOYEE

Dnum=Dnumber AND Mgr_ssn=Ssn AND

Plocation='Stafford';

Pnumber	Dnum	Lname	Address	Bdate_
10	4	Wallace	291Berry, Bellaire, TX	1941-06-20
30	4	Wallace	291Berry, Bellaire, TX	1941-06-20





Ambiguous Attribute Names

- Same name can be used for two (or more) attributes in different relations
 - As long as the attributes are in different relations
 - Must qualify the attribute name (column) with the relation name (table) to prevent ambiguity

Q1A:

SELECT

Fname, EMPLOYEE.Name, Address

FROM

EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT

WHERE

DEPARTMENT.Name='Research' AND

DEPARTMENT.Dnumber=EMPLOYEE.Dnumber;

Aliasing and Renaming

- Aliases or tuple variables
 - Declare alternative relation names E and S to refer to the EMPLOYEE relation twice in a query

```
SELECT E. Fname, E. Lname, S. Fname, S. Lname
```

FROM EMPLOYEE AS E, EMPLOYEE AS S

WHERE E.Super ssn=S.Ssn;

For each employee, retrieve the employee's first and last name and the first and last name of his or her immediate supervisor.

Unspecified WHERE Clause

- Missing WHERE clause
 - Indicates no condition on tuple selection
- Effect is a CROSS PRODUCT
 - Result is all possible tuple combinations (or the Algebra operation of Cartesian Product)

Q9:

SELECT

Ssn

FROM

EMPLOYEE;

Q10:

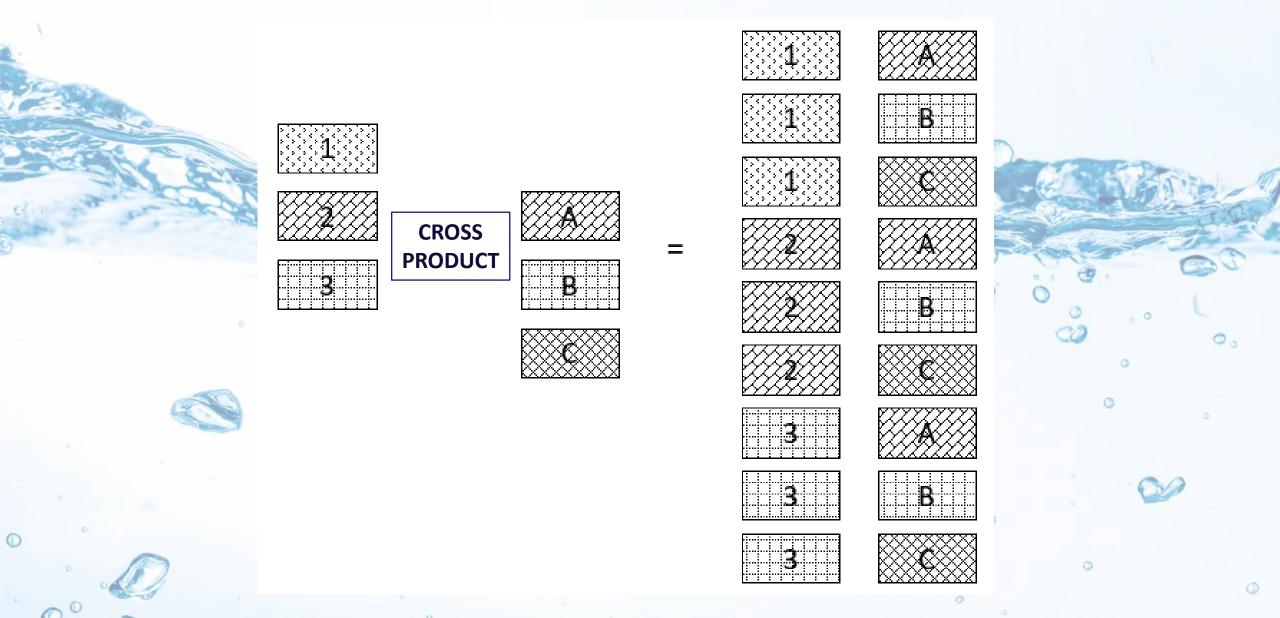
SELECT

Ssn, Dname

FROM

EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT;

Unspecified WHERE Clause – Cross Product



Unspecified WHERE Clause and Use of the Asterisk

Specify an asterisk (*)

FROM

Retrieve all the attribute values of the selected tuples

Q1C: SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE Dno=5;

Q1D: SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT
WHERE Dname='Research' AND Dno=Dnumber;

Q10A: SELECT *

EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT;

Tables as Sets in SQL

Q11:

SELECT

ALL Salary

FROM

EMPLOYEE;

Q11A:

SELECT

FROM

DISTINCT Salary

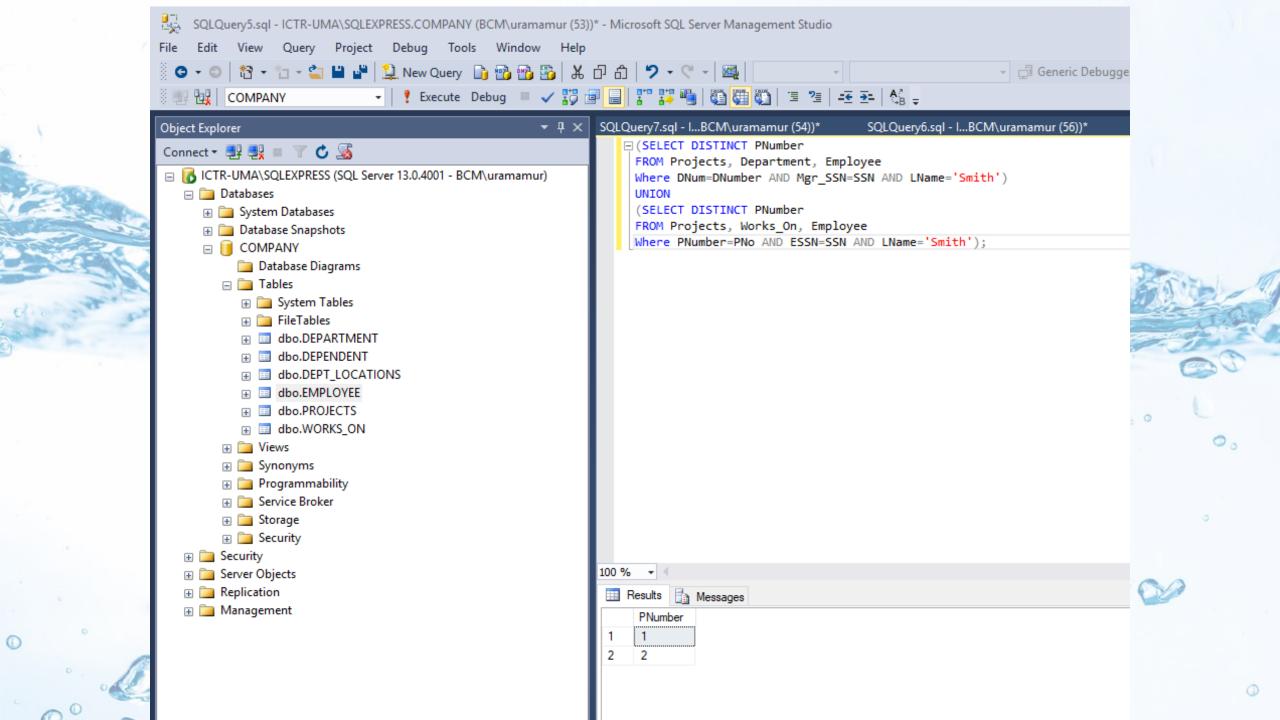
EMPLOYEE;



Tables as Sets in SQL

- Set operations
 - UNION, EXCEPT (difference), INTERSECT
 - Corresponding multiset operations: UNION ALL, EXCEPT ALL,
 INTERSECT ALL
 - Type compatibility is needed for these operations to be valid





Substring Pattern Matching & Arithmetic Operators

- LIKE comparison operator
 - Used for string pattern matching
 - % replaces an arbitrary number of zero or more characters
 - underscore (_) replaces a single character
 - Examples: WHERE Address LIKE '%Houston,TX%';
 - WHERE Ssn LIKE '__ 1__ 8901';
- **BETWEEN** comparison operator

WHERE (Salary BETWEEN 30000 AND 40000) AND Dno = 5

```
mysql> SELECT name FROM colors WHERE name LIKE 'Gr%';
+----+
| name |
+----+
| Green |
| green |
| GREEN |
+----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT name FROM colors WHERE name LIKE BINARY 'Gr%';
+----+
| name |
+----+
| Green |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Arithmetic Operations

- Standard arithmetic operators:
 - Addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), and division (/)
 may be included as a part of SELECT

Q13: SELECT E.Fname, E.Lname, 1.1 * E.Salary AS Increased_sal

FROM EMPLOYEE AS E, WORKS_ON AS W, PROJECT AS P

WHERE E.Ssn=W.Essn AND W.Pno=P.Pnumber AND

P.Pname='ProductX';

Query 13. Show the resulting salaries if every employee working on the 'ProductX' project is given a 10 percent raise.

Ordering of Query Results

- Use ORDER BY clause
 - Keyword DESC to see result in a descending order of values
 - Keyword ASC to specify ascending order explicitly
 - Typically placed at the end of the query

ORDER BY D.Dname DESC, E.Lname ASC, E.Fname ASC

Basic SQL Retrieval Query Block

SELECT <attribute list>
FROM
[WHERE <condition>]
[ORDER BY <attribute list>];