

# COMP3311 Week 04 Lecture

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## SQL Problem-solving

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Steps in solving problems in SQL:

- know the schema, read the query request
- identify components of result tuples
- identify relevant data items and tables in schema
- build intermediate result tables (joins)
- combine intermediate tables to produce result
- compute values to appear in result tuples

Design Elements:

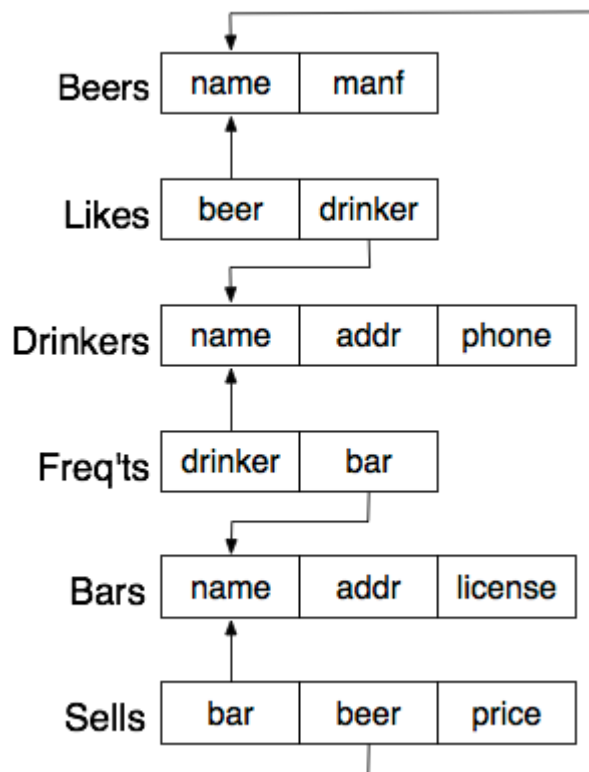
- filters, joins (natural,inner,outer), sub-queries, groups, sets

[\[Join Examples\]](#)

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## Exercise: Queries on Beer Database

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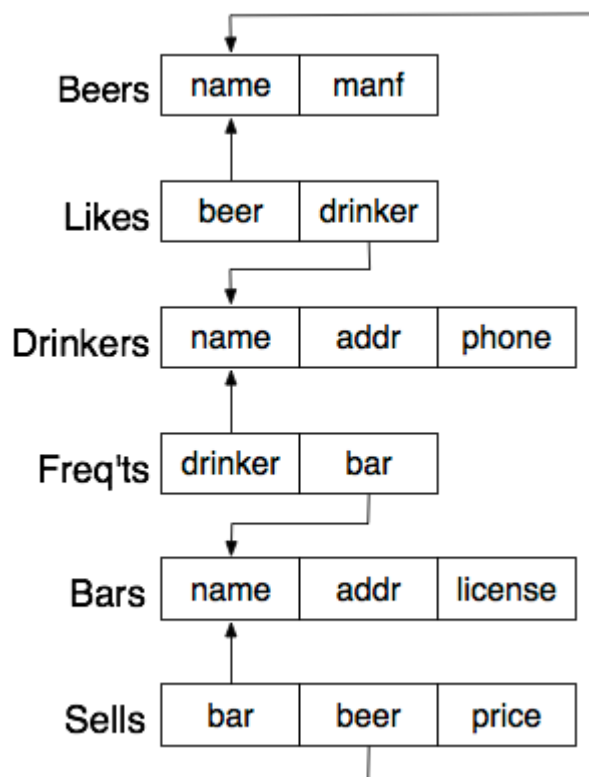


More queries on the Beer database:

9. How many beers does each brewer make?
10. Which brewer makes the most beers?
11. Bars where either Gernot or John drink.
12. Bars where both Gernot and John drink.
13. Find bars that serve New at the same price as the Coogee Bay Hotel charges for VB.
14. Find the average price of common beers (i.e. served in more than two hotels).
15. Which bar sells 'New' cheapest?

[\[Solutions\]](#)

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More queries on the Beer database:

16. Which bar is most popular?  
(Most drinkers)
17. Which bar is most expensive?  
(Highest average price)
18. Which beers are sold at all bars?
19. Price of cheapest beer at each bar?
20. Name of cheapest beer at each bar?
21. How many drinkers are in each suburb?
22. How many bars in suburbs where drinkers live?  
(Must include suburbs with no bars)

[\[Solutions\]](#)

## Stored Procedures

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### Stored procedures

- functions that are stored in DB along with data
- written in a language combining SQL and procedural ideas
- provide a way to extend operations available in database
- executed within the DBMS (close coupling with query engine)

Benefits of using stored procedures:

- minimal data transfer cost SQL ↔ procedural code
- user-defined functions can be nicely integrated with SQL
- procedures are managed like other DBMS data (ACID)
- procedures and the data they manipulate are held together

## PostgreSQL Stored Procedures

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PostgreSQL syntax for defining stored *functions*:

**CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION**

```
funcName(arg1, arg2, ....) RETURNS retType
AS $$
String containing function definition
$$ LANGUAGE funcDefLanguage;
```

Notes:

- *arg<sub>i</sub>* consists of *name type*
- \$\$ ... \$\$ are just another type of string quote
- function definition languages: SQL, PLpgSQL, Python, ...

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## Function Return Types

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A PostgreSQL function can return a value which is

- void (i.e. no return value)
- an atomic data type (e.g. integer, text, ...)
- a tuple (e.g. table record type or tuple type)
- a set of atomic values (like a table column)
- a set of tuples (i.e. a table)

A function returning a set of values is similar to a view.

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## ... Function Return Types

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Examples of different function return types:

```
create function factorial(integer) returns integer ...
create function EmployeeOfMonth(date) returns Employee ...
create function allSalaries() returns setof float ...
create function OlderEmployees() returns setof Employee ...
```

Different kinds of functions are invoked in different ways:

```
select factorial(8); -- returns one integer
select EmployeeOfMonth('2008-04-01'); -- returns (x,y,z)
select * from EmployeeOfMonth('2008-04-01'); -- one-row table
select * from allSalaries(); -- single-column table
select * from OlderEmployees(); -- subset of Employees
```

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## SQL Functions

PostgreSQL Manual: 37.4. Query Language (SQL) Functions

[Note: see [37.4.](#) in the current version 10]

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PostgreSQL allows functions to be defined in SQL

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
    funcName(arg1type, arg2type, ....)
    RETURNS rettype
AS $$
    SQL statements
$$ LANGUAGE sql;
```

Within the function, arguments are accessed as \$1, \$2, ...

Return value: result of the last SQL statement.

*rettype* can be any PostgreSQL data type (incl tuples, tables).

Function returning a table: returns *setof TupleType*

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### ... SQL Functions

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Examples:

```
-- max price of specified beer
create or replace function
    maxPrice(text) returns float
as $$
select max(price) from Sells where beer = $1;
$$ language sql;
```

```
-- usage examples
select maxPrice('New');
maxprice
-----
      2.8
```

```
select bar,price from sells
where beer='New' and price=maxPrice('New');
   bar   | price
-----+-----
Marble Bar |    2.8
```

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### ... SQL Functions

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Examples:

```
-- set of Bars from specified suburb
create or replace function
    hotelsIn(text) returns setof Bars
```

```

as $$
select * from Bars where addr = $1;
$$ language sql;

-- usage examples
select * from hotelsIn('The Rocks');

```

name	addr	license
Australia Hotel	The Rocks	123456
Lord Nelson	The Rocks	123888

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## PLpgSQL Functions

(PostgreSQL Manual: Chapter 42: PL/pgSQL - SQL Procedural Language)

[Note: see [Chapter 42](#) in the current version 10]

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### PLpgSQL

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PLpgSQL = **P**rocedural **L**anguage extensions to **P**ostgre**SQL**

A PostgreSQL-specific language integrating features of:

- procedural programming and SQL programming

Provides a means for *extending DBMS functionality*, e.g.

- implementing constraint checking (triggered functions)
  - complex query evaluation (e.g. recursive)
  - complex computation of column values
  - detailed control of displayed results
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### Defining PLpgSQL Functions

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PLpgSQL functions are created (and inserted into db) via:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
    funcName(param1, param2, ....)
    RETURNS rettype
AS $$
DECLARE
    variable declarations
BEGIN
    code for function
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

```

Note: the entire function body is a single SQL string.

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## PLpgSQL Function Parameters

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Example: old-style function ("a","b") → "a'b"

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
    cat(text, text) RETURNS text
AS '
DECLARE
    x alias for $1; -- alias for parameter
    y alias for $2; -- alias for parameter
    result text;    -- local variable
BEGIN
    result := x||' '||y;
    return result;
END;
' LANGUAGE 'plpgsql';
```

**Beware:** never give aliases the same names as attributes.

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## ... PLpgSQL Function Parameters

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Example: new-style function ("a","b") → "a'b"

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION
    add(x text, y text) RETURNS text
AS $add$
DECLARE
    result text; -- local variable
BEGIN
    result := x||' '||y;
    return sum;
END;
$add$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql';
```

**Beware:** never give parameters the same names as attributes.

One strategy: start all parameter names with an underscore.

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## Exercise: functions on (sets of) integers

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Write PLpgSQL functions:

```
-- factorial n!
function fac(n integer) returns integer

-- returns integers 1..hi
```

```
function iota(hi integer) returns setof integer

-- returns integers lo..hi
function iota(lo integer, hi integer)
    returns setof integer

-- returns integers lo,lo+inc,..hi
function iota(lo integer, hi integer, inc integer)
    returns setof integer
```

[\[Solution\]](#)

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Produced: 20 March 2018