

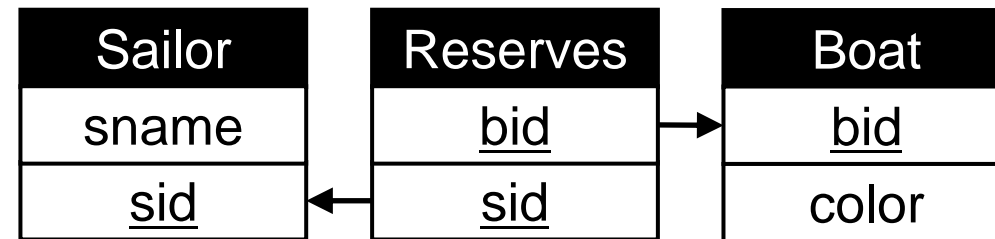
Recognizing relational patterns in SQL and Diagrams

- The next 6 pages will introduce you to 4 relational query patterns. We will show you how they are expressed in SQL and with Diagrams.
- You will see several queries, and you will learn the pattern by comparing these queries. Thus we explicitly encourage you to go back and forth through the pages.
- Use the buttons below or the keyboard's left and right keys to navigate through the tutorial.

4 relational patterns

- This study measures whether you can quickly and correctly recognize 4 different relational patterns. They will be shown using many database schemas.

- This tutorial uses a Sailor / Reserves / Boat database:



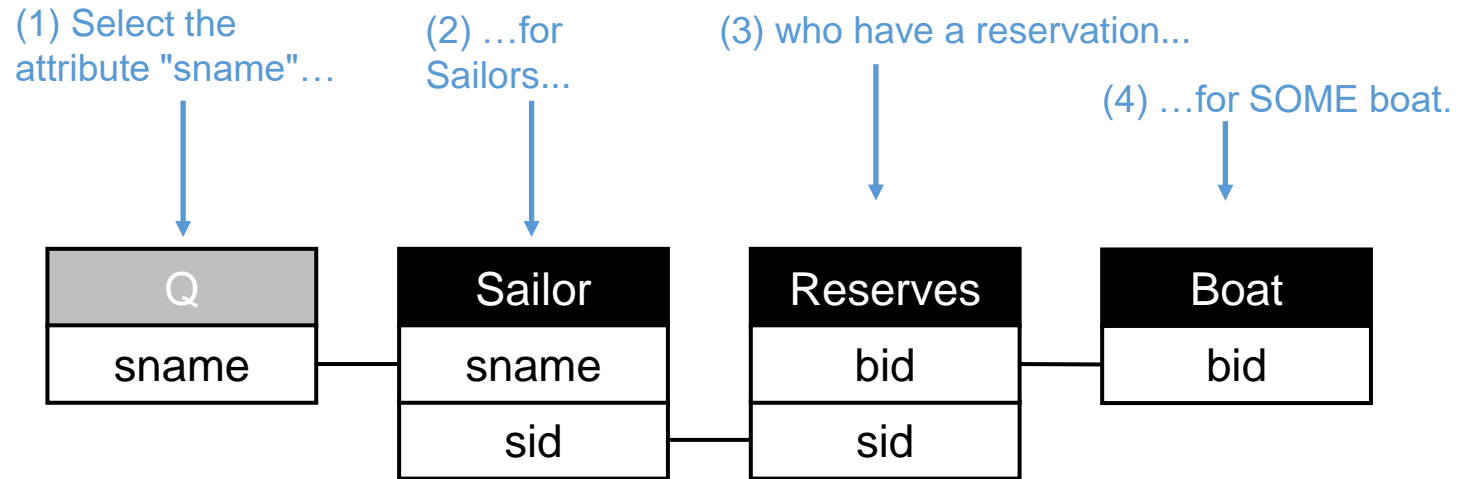
- We will show these four relational query patterns using SQL and Diagrams:
 1. Find sailors who have reserved **some** boat.
 2. Find sailors who have **not** reserved **any** boat.
 3. Find sailors who have **not** reserved **all** boats.
 4. Find sailors who have reserved **all** boats.

1. Find sailors who have reserved **some** boat.

SQL

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailor S
WHERE EXISTS(
  SELECT *
  FROM Reserves R
  WHERE R.sid = S.sid
  AND EXISTS(
    SELECT *
    FROM Boat B
    WHERE B.bid = R.bid))
```

The Diagram for a query is read as follows:

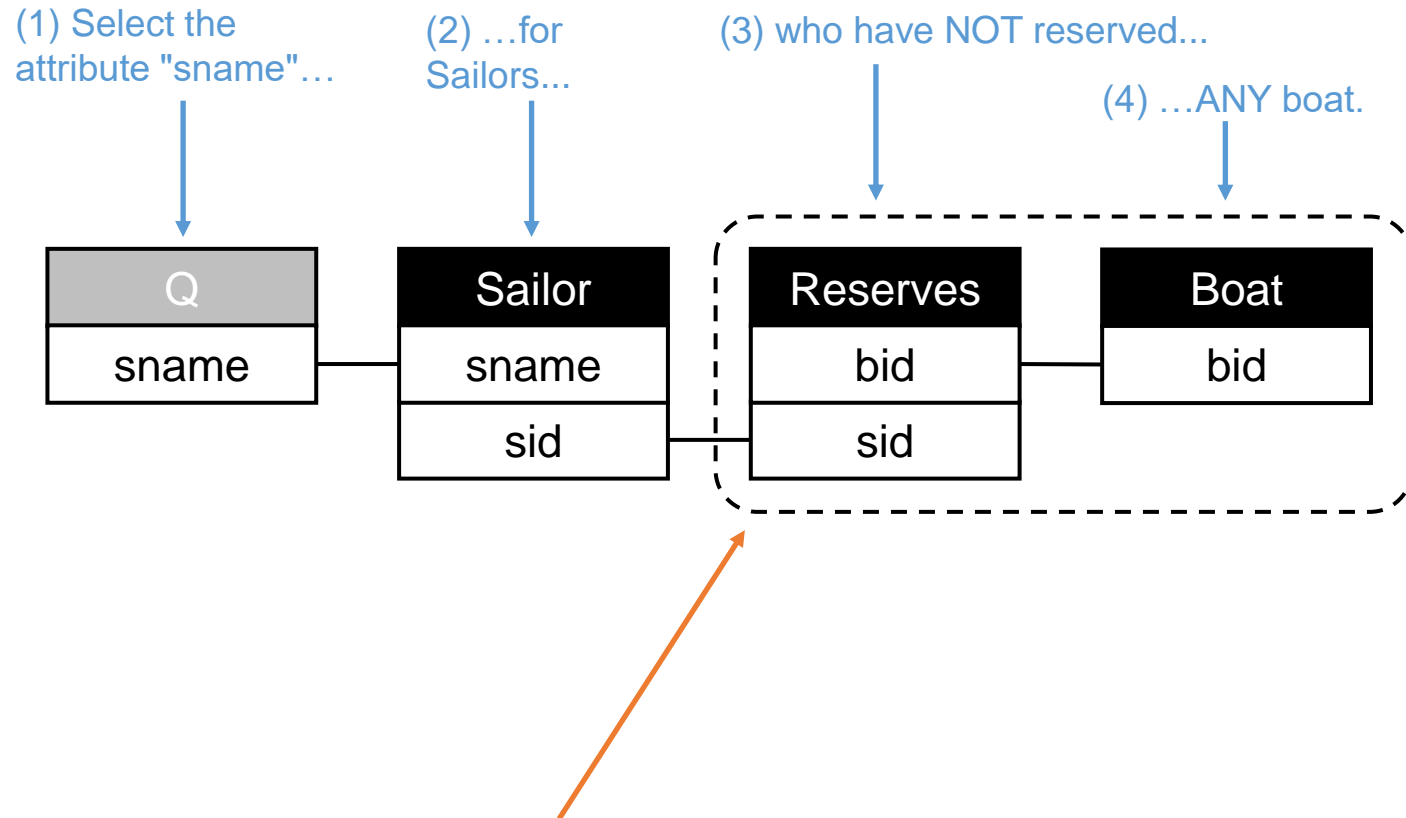


2. Find sailors who have **not** reserved **any** boat.

SQL

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailor S
WHERE NOT EXISTS(
  SELECT *
  FROM Reserves R
  WHERE R.sid = S.sid
  AND EXISTS(
    SELECT *
    FROM Boat B
    WHERE B.bid = R.bid))
```

The Diagram for a query is read as follows:



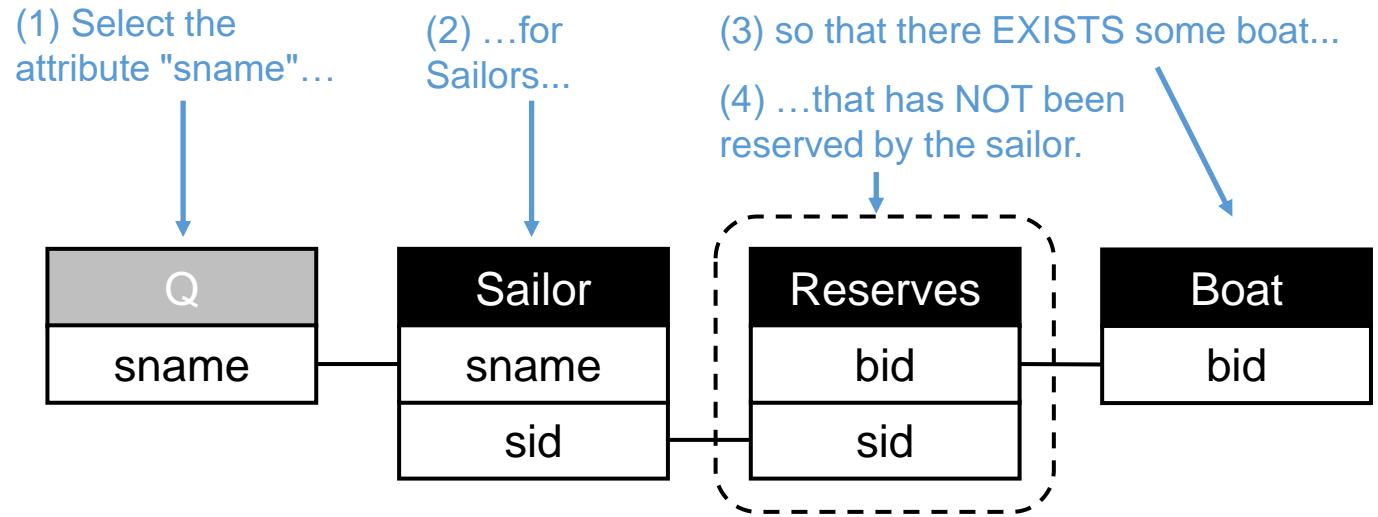
Dashed lines represent logical "NOT EXISTS" relationships.
Here it means that there DOES NOT EXIST any reservation for any boat.

3. Find sailors who have **not** reserved **all** boats.

SQL

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailor S
WHERE EXISTS(
  SELECT *
  FROM Boat B
  WHERE NOT EXISTS(
    SELECT *
    FROM Reserves R
    WHERE R.bid = B.bid
    AND R.sid = S.sid))
```

The Diagram for a query is read as follows:



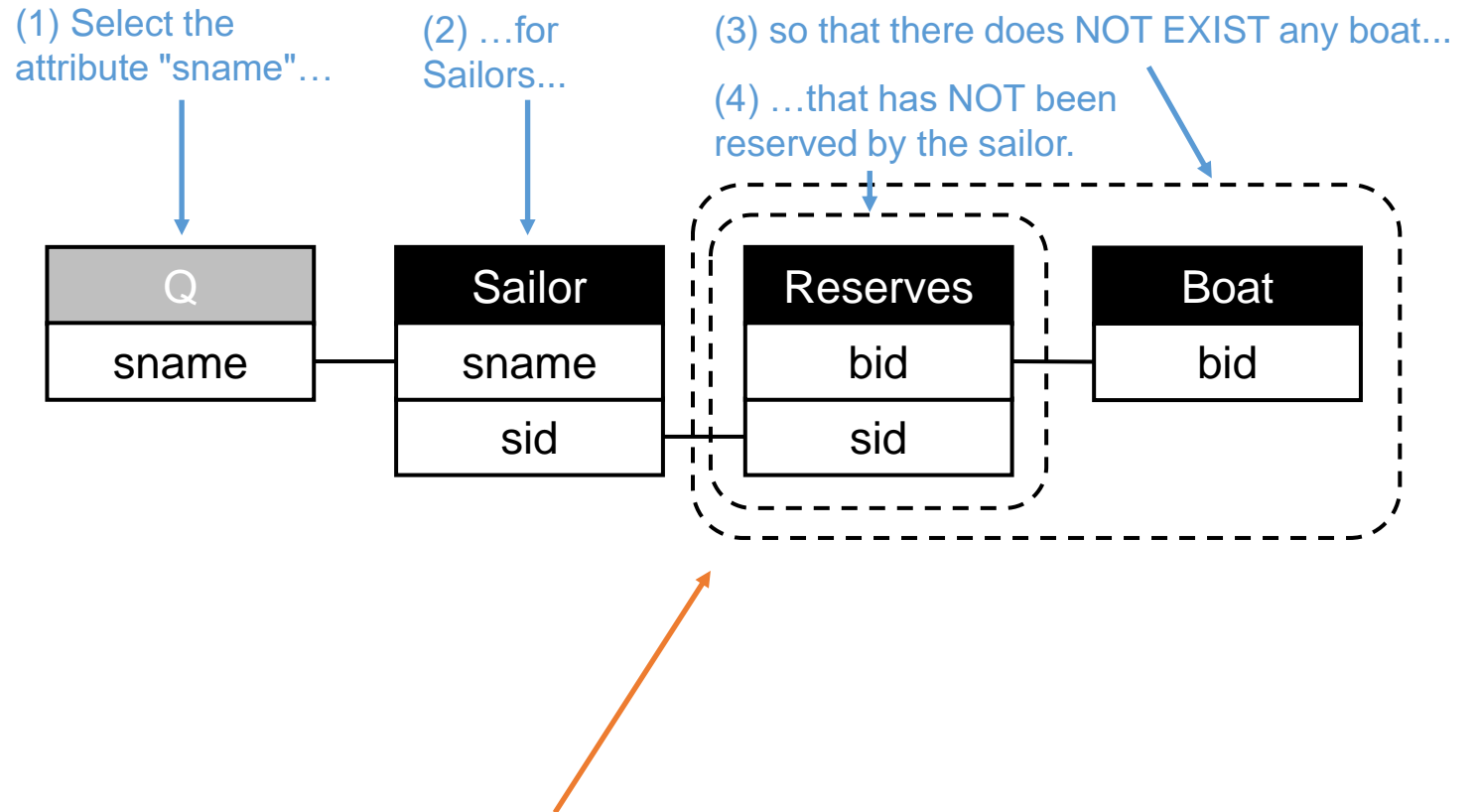
Here the negation box means that there is some boat for which there DOES NOT EXIST a reservation by the sailor (thus that the sailor has NOT reserved ALL boats).

4. Find sailors who have reserved **all** boats.

SQL

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailor S
WHERE NOT EXISTS(
  SELECT *
  FROM Boat B
  WHERE NOT EXISTS(
    SELECT *
    FROM Reserves R
    WHERE R.bid = B.bid
    AND R.sid = S.sid))
```

The Diagram for a query is read as follows:

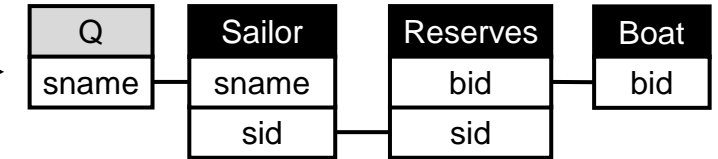


SQL and Diagrams cannot express "FOR ALL" statements directly (here we are trying to express that "ALL boats have been reserved by a sailor"). Both SQL and Diagrams express it with a double negation ("there does NOT EXIST any boat that was NOT reserved by a sailor")

Overview of the 4 query patterns

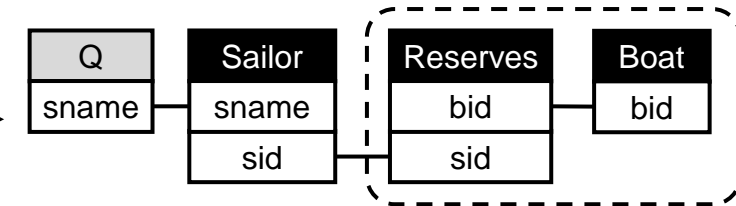
```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailor S
WHERE EXISTS(
  SELECT *
  FROM Reserves R
  AND R.sid = S.sid
  WHERE EXISTS(
    SELECT *
    FROM Boat B
    WHERE B.bid = R.bid))
```

Find sailors who
have reserved **some** boat.



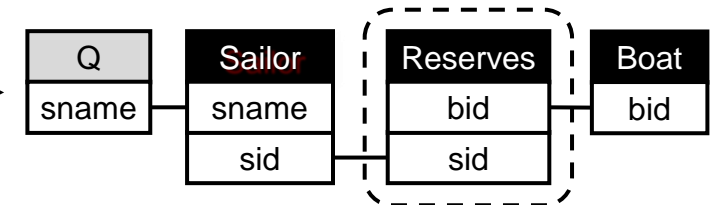
```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailor S
WHERE NOT EXISTS(
  SELECT *
  FROM Reserves R
  AND R.sid = S.sid
  WHERE EXISTS(
    SELECT *
    FROM Boat B
    WHERE B.bid = R.bid))
```

Find sailors who
have **not** reserved **any** boat.



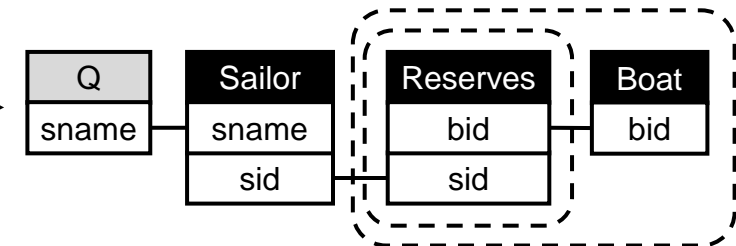
```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailor S
WHERE EXISTS(
  SELECT *
  FROM Boat B
  WHERE NOT EXISTS(
    SELECT *
    FROM Reserves R
    WHERE R.bid = B.bid
    AND R.sid = S.sid))
```

Find sailors who
have **not** reserved **all** boats.



```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailor S
WHERE NOT EXISTS(
  SELECT *
  FROM Boat B
  WHERE NOT EXISTS(
    SELECT *
    FROM Reserves R
    WHERE R.bid = B.bid
    AND R.sid = S.sid))
```

Find sailors who
have reserved **all** boats.



Recognizing relational patterns in SQL and Diagrams

You can always go back to the tutorial and the pattern overview while answering the questions.

To do that, click on the Tutorial PDF Link at the bottom of the test.

The test and the counter will start with your next click.