Database Management Systems

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Recursive Programming

Contents from

Contents of this lecture are from section 10.3 of the text book **Database** systems The complete book

Recursive Rules

- 1 Reaches(x, y) \leftarrow Flights(a, x, y, d, r)
- 2 Reaches(x, y) \leftarrow Reaches(x, z) AND Reaches(z, y)

Flights				
airline	from	to	departs	arrives
UA	SF	DEN	0930	1230
AA	SF	DAL	0900	1430
UA	DEN	CHI	1500	1800
UA	DEN	DAL	1400	1700
AA	DAL	CHI	1530	1730
AA	DAL	NY	1500	1930
AA	CHI	NY	1900	2200
UA	CHI	NY	1830	2130

Recursive Rules

- ① Reaches(x, y) \leftarrow Flights(a, x, y, d, r)
- 2 Reaches(x, y) \leftarrow Reaches(x, z) AND Reaches(z, y)

Flights				
airline	from	to	departs	arrives
UA	SF	DEN	0930	1230
AA	SF	DAL	0900	1430
UA	DEN	CHI	1500	1800
UA	DEN	DAL	1400	1700
AA	DAL	CHI	1530	1730
AA	DAL	NY	1500	1930
AA	CHI	NY	1900	2200
UA	CHI	NY	1830	2130

Round	d # 1
Rea	ches
X	У
SF	DEN
SF	DAL
DEN	CHI
DEN	DAL
DAL	CHI
DAL	NY
CHI	NY

Recursive Rules

1 Reaches(x, y) \leftarrow Reaches(x, z) AND Reaches(z, y)

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
SF	DEN		DEN
SF			DAL
SF	DEN	DEN	CHI
SF	DEN	DEN	DAL
SF	DEN	DAL	CHI
SF			NY
SF			NY



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Result

• Reaches(x, y) \leftarrow Reaches(x, z) AND Reaches(z, y)

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
SF	DEN	DEN	CHI
SF	DEN	DEN	DAL
SF	DEN	DAL	CHI



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Recursive Rules

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
SF			DEN
SF			DAL
SF			CHI
SF			DAL
SF	DAL	DAL	CHI
SF	DAL	DAL	NY
SF	DAL	CHI	NY

Round # 1			
Rea	ches		
X	у		
SF	DEN		
SF	DAL		
DEN	CHI		
DEN	DEN DAL		
DAL	CHI		
DAL	NY		
CHI NY			
Round #2			
SF	CHI		
SF NY			

Recursive Result

Reach	Reaches R1		ies R2
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
DEN			
DEN	CHI	CHI	NY

Round # 1			
Reaches			
х у			
SF	DEN		
SF	DAL		
DEN	CHI		
DEN	DAL		
DAL	CHI		
DAL	NY		
CHI	NY		
Round #2			
SF	CHI		
SF	NY		
DEN	NY		

Recursive Result

	D1		
Reach	Reaches R1		nes R2
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
DEN			
DEN	DAL	DAL	CHI
DEN	DAL	DAL	NY
DEN	DAL	CHI	NY



Recursive Result

Reach	Reaches R1		nes R2
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
DEN			DEN
DEN			DAL
DEN			CHI
DEN			DAL
DEN	DAL	DAL	CHI
DEN	DAL	DAL	NY
DEN	DAL	CHI	NY

Round # 1		
Rea	ches	
X	у	
SF	DEN	
SF	DAL	
DEN	CHI	
DEN	DAL	
DAL	CHI	
DAL	NY	
CHI	NY	
Round #2		
SF	CHI	
SF	NY	
DEN	NY	

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
DAL			
DAL			
DAL	CHI	CHI	NY

Round # 1		
Read	ches	
х у		
SF	DEN	
SF	DAL	
DEN	CHI	
DEN	DAL	
DAL	CHI	
DAL	NY	
CHI NY		
Round #2		
SF	CHI	
SF	NY	
DEN NY		

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
DAL			

Round # 1		
Rea	ches	
х у		
SF	DEN	
SF	DAL	
DEN	CHI	
DEN	DAL	
DAL	CHI	
DAL	NY	
CHI	NY	
Round #2		
SF	CHI	
SF	NY	
DEN	NY	

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y

Round # 1			
Rea	ches		
х у			
SF	DEN		
SF	DAL		
DEN CHI			
DEN DAL			
DAL	CHI		
DAL	. NY		
CHI NY			
Round #2			
SF CHI			
SF NY			
DEN NY			

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
SF	DEN	SF	DEN
SF	DEN	DEN	CHI
SF	DEN	DEN	DAL
SF	DEN	DAL	CHI

Round # 2		
Reaches		
х у		
SF DEN		
SF	DAL	
DEN	CHI	
DEN	DAL	
DAL	CHI	
DAL	NY	
CHI	NY	
SF	CHI	
SF	NY	
DEN	NY	

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
SF	DAL	SF	DEN
			DAL
			CHI
			DAL
SF	DAL	DAL	CHI
SF	DAL	DAL	NY
SF	DAL	CHI	NY
SF	DAL	DAL	CHI
SF	DAL	DAL	NY
SF	DAL	CHI	NY

Round # 2		
Reaches		
х у		
SF	DEN	
SF	DAL	
DEN CHI		
DEN DAL		
DAL CHI		
DAL NY		
CHI	NY	
SF CHI		
SF	NY	
DEN NY		

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
DEN	CHI	SF	DEN
DEN	CHI	CHI	NY
DEN	CHI	DAL	CHI
DEN	CHI	CHI	NY

Round # 2		
Rea	ches	
х у		
SF	DEN	
SF DAL		
DEN	CHI	
DEN DAL		
DAL	CHI	
DAL	NY	
CHI	NY	
SF CHI		
SF NY		
DEN NY		

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
DEN	DAL	DAL	CHI
DEN	DAL	DAL	NY
DEN	DAL	CHI	NY
DEN	DAL	DAL	CHI
DEN	DAL	DAL	NY
DEN	DAL	CHI	NY

Round # 2			
Reaches			
Х	у		
SF	DEN		
SF	DAL		
DEN	CHI		
DEN	DAL		
DAL	CHI		
DAL	NY		
CHI	NY		
SF	CHI		
SF	NY		
DEN	NY		

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
DAL	CHI	CHI	NY

Round # 2		
Rea	ches	
х у		
SF	DEN	
SF	DAL	
DEN CHI		
DEN	DAL	
DAL	CHI	
DAL	NY	
CHI NY		
SF	CHI	
SF	NY	
DEN NY		

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y

Round # 2			
Reaches			
X	у		
SF	DEN		
SF	DAL		
DEN	CHI		
DEN	DAL		
DAL	CHI		
DAL	NY		
CHI	NY		
SF	CHI		
SF	NY		
DEN	NY		

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
CHI			
CHI			

Round # 2				
Rea	ches			
X	у			
SF	DEN			
SF	DAL			
DEN	CHI			
DEN	DAL			
DAL	CHI			
DAL	NY			
CHI	NY			
SF	CHI			
SF	NY			
DEN	NY			

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
SF	CHI	CHI	NY

Round # 2		
Rea	ches	
х у		
SF	DEN	
SF	DAL	
DEN	CHI	
DEN	DAL	
DAL	CHI	
DAL	NY	
CHI	NY	
SF	CHI	
SF	NY	
DEN	NY	

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y
			DAL
			CHI
			DAL
			CHI
			NY
			NY
			CHI
			NY
			NY

Round # 2		
Rea	ches	
х у		
SF	DEN	
SF	DAL	
DEN	CHI	
DEN	DAL	
DAL	CHI	
DAL	NY	
CHI	NY	
SF	CHI	
SF	NY	
DEN	NY	

Recursive Result

Reaches R1		Reaches R2	
R1.x	R1.z	R2.z	R2.y

Round # 2			
Reaches			
X	у		
SF	DEN		
SF	DAL		
DEN	CHI		
DEN	DAL		
DAL	CHI		
DAL	NY		
CHI	NY		
SF	CHI		
SF	NY		
DEN	MY		

Recursive Rules

- Difference between Departure time at next hop and arrival time should be at least 100 minutes
- 2 Connects(x, y, d, r) ← Flights(a, x, y, d, r)

	Flights			
airline	from	to	departs	arrives
UA	SF	DEN	0930	1230
AA	SF	DAL	0900	1430
UA	DEN	CHI	1500	1800
UA	DEN	DAL	1400	1700
AA	DAL	CHI	1530	1730
AA	DAL	NY	1500	1930
AA	CHI	NY	1900	2200

Connects					
Х	у	d	r		
Round #1					
SF	DEN	0930	1230		
SF	DAL	0900	1430		
DEN	CHI	1500	1800		
DEN	DAL	1400	1700		
DAL	CHI	1530	1730		
DAL	NY	1500	1930		
CHI	NY	1900	2200		
	Round #2				
SF	CHI	0900	1730		
SF	CHI	0930	1800		
SF	DAL	0930	1700		
DEN	NY	1500	2200		
DAL	NY	1530	2130		
DAL	NY	1530	2200		
	Round #3				
SF	NY	0900	2130		
SF	NY	0900	2200		
SF	NY	0930	2200		

Recursive Rules

- Find those pairs of cities (x, y) in which only UA operates but not AA
- ② UAReaches(x, y) ← Flights(a, x, y, d, r)
- UAReaches(x, y) ← UAReaches(x, z) AND UAReaches(z, y)
- AAReaches(x, y) ← Flights(a, x, y, d, r)
- 6 AAReaches(x, y) ← AAReaches(x, z) AND AAReaches(z, y)
- 6 UAOnly(x, y) ← UAReaches(x, y) AND NOT AAReaches(x, y)

	Flights			
airline	from	to	departs	arrives
UA	SF	DEN	0930	1230
AA	SF	DAL	0900	1430
UA	DEN	CHI	1500	1800
UA	DEN	DAL	1400	1700
AA	DAL	CHI	1530	1730
AA	DAL	NY	1500	1930
AA	CHI	NY	1900	2200
111	СШ	NIX	1020	2120

UAReaches		UAOnly	
×	У	X	У
SF	DEN	SF	DEN
SF	DAL	DEN	DAL
SF	CHI	DEN	CHI
SF	NY	DEN	NY
DEN	DAL		
DEN	CHI		
DEN	NY		
CHI	NY		
AARe	eaches		
SF	DAL		
SF	CHI		
SF	NY		
DAL	CHI		
DAL	NY		
CHI	NY		

SQL: Recursive Programming

Introduction

- SQL has grown to be an expressive data-oriented language
- Intentionally it has not been designed as a general-purpose programming language
- SQL does not loop forever.
- Any SQL query is expected to terminate, regardless of size/contents of the input tables
- SQL queries are evaluated efficiently

SQL: Addition of recursion

Expressive

SQL becomes a Turing-complete language thus a general-purpose programming lanugage

Efficiency

No longer queries are guaranteed to terminate.

SQL: WITH RECURSIVE

Recursive common table expression (CTE)

```
WITH RECURSIVE T(c1, c2, ..., ck) — common schema of q0 and q.(.)

AS(
q0 — base case query, evaluated once

UNION [ALL]

q0(T) — recursive query refers to T itself
) — evaluated repeatedly

q(T) — final post processing query
```

SQL: WITH RECURSIVE

Initial query

Forms the base result set of the CTE structure. The initial query part is referred to as an anchor member.

Recursive query

References to the CTE name, therefore, it is called a recursive member. The recursive member is joined with the anchor member by UNION or UNION ALL

Termination

A termination condition that ensures the recursion stops when the recursive member returns no row

SQL: WITH RECURSIVE

Step 1

Separate the members into anchor and recursive members

Step 2

Execute the anchor member to form the base result set R0. Use this base result set for next iteration

Step 3

Execute the recursive member with Ri result set as input and make Ri+1 as an output

Step 4

Repeat step 3 till recursive member returns an empty result set

Step 5

Example - 01

Recursive Rules

- ① Reaches(x, y) \leftarrow Flights(a, x, y, d, r)
- 2 Reaches(x, y) \leftarrow Reaches(x, z) AND Reaches(z, y)

Recursive SQL Query

```
WITH RECURSIVE Reaches (frm, to) - T(c1, c2)
AS(
        (SELECT frm, to FROM Flights) - q0
    UNION
        (SELECT R1.frm, R2.to
        FROM Reaches AS R1, Reaches AS R2
        WHERE R1 to = R2 frm
SELECT * FROM Reaches:
```