

Database Management Systems (CSN-351)

SQL (Contd.)

BTech 3rd Year (CS) + Minor + Audit

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Rename Operation

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)

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teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)

```
select name as instructor.name, course.id  
from instructor, teaches  
where instructor.ID = teaches.ID;
```

Rename Operation

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)

```
select name as instructor.name, course.id  
from instructor, teaches  
where instructor.ID = teaches.ID;
```

```
select T.name, S.course.id  
from instructor as T, teaches as S  
where T.ID = S.ID;
```

Rename Operation

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)

```
select name as instructor.name, course.id  
from instructor, teaches  
where instructor.ID=teaches.ID;
```

```
select T.name, S.course.id  
from instructor as T, teaches as S  
where T.ID=S.ID;
```

- Find the names of all instructors whose salary is greater than at least one instructor in the Biology department.

Rename Operation

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)
teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)

```
select name as instructor.name, course.id
from instructor, teaches
where instructor.ID = teaches.ID;
```

```
select T.name, S.course.id
from instructor as T, teaches as S
where T.ID = S.ID;
```

- Find the names of all instructors whose salary is greater than at least one instructor in the Biology department.

```
select distinct T.name
from instructor as T, instructor as S
where T.salary > S.salary and S.dept_name = 'Biology';
```

String Operations

- Percent (%): The % character matches any substring.
- Underscore (_): The _ character matches any character.

String Operations

- Percent (%): The % character matches any substring.
- Underscore (_): The _ character matches any character.
- ‘Intro%’ matches any string beginning with “Intro”.
- ‘%Comp%’ matches any string containing “Comp” as a substring.
- ‘___’ matches any string of exactly three characters.
- ‘__%’ matches any string of at least three characters.

String Operations (contd.)

department(dept_name, building, budget)

- Find the names of all departments whose building name includes the substring ‘Watson’.

String Operations (contd.)

department(dept_name, building, budget)

- Find the names of all departments whose building name includes the substring ‘Watson’.

```
select dept_name  
from department  
where building like '%Watson%';
```

Attribute Specification in Select Clause

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)

```
select instructor.*
from instructor, teaches
where instructor.ID= teaches.ID;
```

Ordering the Display of Tuples

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- List in alphabetic order all instructors in the Physics department.

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instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- List in alphabetic order all instructors in the Physics department.

```
select name
from instructor
where dept_name = 'Physics'
order by name;
```

Ordering the Display of Tuples

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- List in alphabetic order all instructors in the Physics department.

```
select name  
from instructor  
where dept_name = 'Physics'  
order by name;
```

```
select *  
from instructor  
order by salary desc, name asc;
```

Ordering the Display of Tuples

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- List in alphabetic order all instructors in the Physics department.

```
select name  
from instructor  
where dept_name = 'Physics'  
order by name;
```

```
select *  
from instructor  
order by salary desc, name asc;
```

- List the entire instructor relation in descending order of salary. If several instructors have the same salary, order them in ascending order by name.

Where Clause Predicates

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the names of instructors with salary amounts between 90,000 and 100,000

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```
select name
from instructor
where salary <= 100000 and salary >= 90000;
```

Where Clause Predicates

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the names of instructors with salary amounts between 90,000 and 100,000

```
select name
from instructor
where salary <= 100000 and salary >= 90000;
```

```
select name
from instructor
where salary between 90000 and 100000;
```

Where Clause Predicates (contd.)

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)

- Find the instructor names and the courses they taught for all instructors in the Biology department who have taught some course.

Where Clause Predicates (contd.)

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)

- Find the instructor names and the courses they taught for all instructors in the Biology department who have taught some course.

```
select name, course_id  
from instructor, teaches  
where instructor.ID=teaches.ID and dept_name = 'Biology';
```

Where Clause Predicates (contd.)

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)

- Find the instructor names and the courses they taught for all instructors in the Biology department who have taught some course.

```
select name, course_id  
from instructor, teaches  
where instructor.ID = teaches.ID and dept_name = 'Biology';
```

```
select name, course_id  
from instructor, teaches  
where (instructor.ID, dept_name) = (teaches.ID, 'Biology');
```

Set Operations

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- The set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester.

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- The set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester.

```
select course_id  
from section  
where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009;
```

Set Operations

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- The set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester.

```
select course_id  
from section  
where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009;
```

- The set of all courses taught in the Spring 2010 semester.

Set Operations

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- The set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester.

```
select course_id  
from section  
where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009;
```

- The set of all courses taught in the Spring 2010 semester.

```
select course_id  
from section  
where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010;
```

Union Operation

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- The set of all courses taught either in Fall 2009 or in Spring 2010, or both.

Union Operation

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- The set of all courses taught either in Fall 2009 or in Spring 2010, or both.

```
(select course_id  
  from section  
 where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009)  
union  
(select course_id  
  from section  
 where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);
```

Union Operation

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- The set of all courses taught either in Fall 2009 or in Spring 2010, or both.

```
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009)
union
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);
```

```
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009)
union all
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);
```

Intersect Operation

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- The set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 as well as in Spring 2010.

Intersect Operation

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- The set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 as well as in Spring 2010.

```
(select course_id  
  from section  
 where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009)  
intersect  
(select course_id  
  from section  
 where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);
```

Intersect Operation

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- The set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 as well as in Spring 2010.

```
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009)
intersect
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);
```

```
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009)
intersect all
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);
```

Except Operation

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- All courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester but not in the Spring 2010 semester.

Except Operation

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- All courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester but not in the Spring 2010 semester.

```
(select course_id  
  from section  
 where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009)  
except  
(select course_id  
  from section  
 where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);
```

Except Operation

section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)

- All courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester but not in the Spring 2010 semester.

```
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009)
except
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);
```

```
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009)
except all
(select course_id
  from section
 where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);
```

Duplicate Retention

Suppose a tuple occurs m times in r and n times in s , then, it occurs:

- $m + n$ times in $r \text{ union all } s$
- $\min(m, n)$ times in $r \text{ intersect all } s$
- $\max(0, m - n)$ times in $r \text{ except all } s$

Null Values

- *null* signifies an unknown value or that a value does not exist.
- The result of any arithmetic expression involving *null* is *null*.
Example: $5 + \text{null}$ returns *null*

Null Values

- *null* signifies an unknown value or that a value does not exist.
- The result of any arithmetic expression involving *null* is *null*.
Example: $5 + \text{null}$ returns *null*
- The predicate **is null** can be used to check for *null* values.
Example: Find all instructors whose salary is *null*.

```
select name  
from instructor  
where salary is null;
```

Null Values (contd.)

- Any comparison with *null* returns *unknown*.

Example: $5 < \text{null}$ or $\text{null} <> \text{null}$ or $\text{null} = \text{null}$

- Three-valued logic using the truth value *unknown*:

- **OR:** $(\text{unknown} \text{ or } \text{true}) = \text{true}$,
 $(\text{unknown} \text{ or } \text{false}) = \text{unknown}$
 $(\text{unknown} \text{ or } \text{unknown}) = \text{unknown}$
- **AND:** $(\text{true} \text{ and } \text{unknown}) = \text{unknown}$,
 $(\text{false} \text{ and } \text{unknown}) = \text{false}$,
 $(\text{unknown} \text{ and } \text{unknown}) = \text{unknown}$
- **NOT:** $(\text{not } \text{unknown}) = \text{unknown}$

- “P is *unknown*” evaluates to **true** if predicate P evaluates to *unknown*
- Result of **where** clause predicate is treated as **false** if it evaluates to *unknown*.

Aggregate Functions

- Average: **avg**
- Minimum: **min**
- Maximum: **max**
- Total: **sum**
- Count: **count**

Basic Aggregation

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the average salary of instructors in the Computer Science department.

Basic Aggregation

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the average salary of instructors in the Computer Science department.

```
select avg (salary)
from instructor
where dept_name= 'Comp. Sci.';
```

Basic Aggregation

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the average salary of instructors in the Computer Science department.

```
select avg (salary)
from instructor
where dept_name= 'Comp. Sci.';
```

```
select avg (salary) as avg_salary
from instructor
where dept_name= 'Comp. Sci.';
```

Basic Aggregation (contd.)

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the total number of instructors who teach a course in the Spring 2010 semester.

Basic Aggregation (contd.)

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the total number of instructors who teach a course in the Spring 2010 semester.

```
select count (distinct ID)
from teaches
where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010;
```

Basic Aggregation (contd.)

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the total number of instructors who teach a course in the Spring 2010 semester.

```
select count (distinct ID)
from teaches
where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010;
```

- Find the number of tuples in the *course* relation.

Basic Aggregation (contd.)

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the total number of instructors who teach a course in the Spring 2010 semester.

```
select count (distinct ID)
from teaches
where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010;
```

- Find the number of tuples in the *course* relation.

```
select count (*)
from course;
```

Aggregation with Grouping

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the average salary in each department.

Aggregation with Grouping

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the average salary in each department.

```
select dept_name, avg (salary) as avg_salary
from instructor
group by dept_name;
```

Aggregation with Grouping

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the average salary in each department.

```
select dept_name, avg (salary) as avg_salary  
from instructor  
group by dept_name;
```

- Find the number of instructors in each department who teach a course in the Spring 2010 semester.

Aggregation with Grouping

instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)

- Find the average salary in each department.

```
select dept_name, avg (salary) as avg_salary  
from instructor  
group by dept_name;
```

- Find the number of instructors in each department who teach a course in the Spring 2010 semester.

```
select dept_name, count (distinct ID) as instr_count  
from instructor natural join teaches  
where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010  
group by dept_name;
```