

ICS 321 Fall 2013

The Database Language SQL (ii)

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UNION, INTERSECT & EXCEPT

- Set-manipulation constructs for result sets of SQL queries that are *union-compatible*
- Can simplify some complicated SQL queries
- Consider Q5: Find the names of sailors who have reserved a red or a green boat

```
SELECT S1.sname
FROM    Sailors S1, Reserves R1, Boats B1
WHERE   S1.sid=R1.sid
          AND R1.bid=B1.bid
          AND ( B1.color=`red` OR B1.color=`green`)
```

Q6: Find the names of sailors who have reserved both a red and a green boat

```
SELECT S1.sname
FROM    Sailors S1, Reserves R1, Boats B1
WHERE   S1.sid=R1.sid
          AND R1.bid=B1.bid
          AND ( B1.color=`red`
                OR AND B1.color=`green`)
```

```
SELECT S1.sname
FROM    Sailors S1, Reserves R1, Boats B1,
          Reserves R2, Boats B2
WHERE   S1.sid=R1.sid AND R1.bid=B1.bid
          AND S1.sid=R2.sid AND R2.bid=B2.bid
          AND B1.color=`red` AND B2.color=`green`
```

Q6 with INTERSECT : Find the names of sailors who have reserved both a red and a green boat

```
SELECT S1.sname  
FROM    Sailors S1, Reserves R1, Boats B1  
WHERE   S1.sid=R1.sid AND R1.bid=B1.bid  
          AND B1.color=`red`
```

INTERSECT

```
SELECT S2.sname  
FROM    Sailors S2, Reserves R2, Boats B2  
WHERE   S2.sid=R2.sid AND R2.bid=B2.bid  
          AND B2.color=`green`
```

Q6 Nested: Find the names of sailors who have reserved both a red and a green boat

```
SELECT S3.sname
FROM    Sailors S3
WHERE   S3.sid IN (
    SELECT S1.sid
    FROM    Sailors S1, Reserves R1, Boats B1
    WHERE   S1.sid=R1.sid AND R1.bid=B1.bid
            AND B1.color=`red`

    INTERSECT
    SELECT S2.sid
    FROM    Sailors S2, Reserves R2, Boats B2
    WHERE   S2.sid=R2.sid AND R2.bid=B2.bid
            AND B2.color=`green` )
```

Q5 with UNION : Find the names of sailors who
have reserved a red or a green boat

```
SELECT S1.sname  
FROM    Sailors S1, Reserves R1, Boats B1  
WHERE   S1.sid=R1.sid AND R1.bid=B1.bid  
          AND B1.color=`red`
```

UNION

```
SELECT S2.sname  
FROM    Sailors S2, Reserves R2, Boats B2  
WHERE   S2.sid=R2.sid AND R2.bid=B2.bid  
          AND B2.color=`green`
```

Q19: Find the sids of sailors who have reserved red boats but not green boats

```
SELECT S1.sid  
FROM    Sailors S1, Reserves R1, Boats B1  
WHERE   S1.sid=R1.sid AND R1.bid=B1.bid  
          AND B1.color=`red`
```

EXCEPT

```
SELECT S2.sid  
FROM    Sailors S2, Reserves R2, Boats B2  
WHERE   S2.sid=R2.sid AND R2.bid=B2.bid  
          AND B2.color=`green`
```

Find the sid of sailors who have reserved exactly one boat

```
SELECT S1.sid  
FROM    Sailors S1  
EXCEPT  
SELECT R1.sid  
FROM    Reserves R1, Boats B1, Reserves R2, Boats B2  
WHERE   R1.sid=R2.sid AND R1.bid=B1.bid  
          AND R2.bid=B2.bid AND R1.bid≠R2.bid
```

```
SELECT R3.sid  
FROM    Reserves R3  
EXCEPT  
SELECT R1.sid  
FROM    Reserves R1, Boats B1, Reserves R2, Boats B2  
WHERE   R1.sid=R2.sid AND R1.bid=B1.bid  
          AND R2.bid=B2.bid AND R1.bid≠R2.bid
```


Nested Queries

Q1 : Find the names of sailors who have reserved boat 103

```
SELECT S.sname  
FROM    Sailors S, Reserves R  
WHERE   S.sid=R.sid AND bid=103
```

```
SELECT S.sname  
FROM    Sailors S  
WHERE   S.sid IN ( SELECT R.sid  
                    FROM Reserves R  
                    WHERE R.bid=103 )
```

- A nested query is a query that has another query, called a subquery, embedded within it.
- Subqueries can appear in WHERE, FROM, HAVING clauses

Conceptual Evaluation Strategy for Nested Queries

1. Compute the cross-product of *relation-list*.
 - ❑ If there is a subquery, recursively (re-)compute the subquery using this conceptual evaluation strategy
 - ❑ Compute the cross-product over the results of the subquery.
2. Discard resulting tuples if they fail *qualifications*.
 - ❑ If there is a subquery, recursively (re-)compute the subquery using this conceptual evaluation strategy
 - ❑ Evaluate the qualification condition that depends on the subquery
3. Delete attributes that are not in *target-list*.
4. If **DISTINCT** is specified, eliminate duplicate rows.

Q2: Find the names of sailors who have reserved a red boat

```
SELECT S.sname  
FROM   Sailors S  
WHERE  S.sid IN ( SELECT R.sid  
                   FROM Reserves R  
                   WHERE R.bid IN ( SELECT B.bid  
                                   FROM Boats B  
                                   WHERE B.color=`red` ))
```

- Unravel the nesting from the innermost subquery

Q21: Find the names of sailors who have not reserved a red boat

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM   Sailors S
WHERE  S.sid NOT IN ( SELECT R.sid
                      FROM Reserves R
                      WHERE R.bid IN ( SELECT B.bid
                                      FROM Boats B
                                      WHERE B.color=`red` ))
```

Correlated Nested Queries

Q1: Find the names of sailors who've reserved boat #103

```
SELECT S.sname  
FROM   Sailors S  
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT *  
                FROM Reserves R  
                WHERE R.bid = 103 AND R.sid=S.sid)
```

A curved arrow originates from the subquery's WHERE clause, specifically from the condition R.sid=S.sid, and points back to the S table in the outer query's FROM clause, illustrating the correlation between the subquery and the outer query.

- EXISTS is another set comparison operator, like *IN*.
- If UNIQUE is used, and * is replaced by R.bid, finds sailors with at most one reservation for boat #103. (UNIQUE checks for duplicate tuples; * denotes all attributes. Why do we have to replace * by R.bid?)
- Illustrates why, in general, subquery must be re-computed for each Sailors tuple.

Set Comparison Operators: ANY

- Q22: Find sailors whose rating is better than some sailor called Horatio.

```
SELECT S1.sid  
FROM    Sailors S1  
WHERE S1.rating > ANY ( SELECT S2.rating  
                           FROM Sailors S2  
                           WHERE S2.name='Horatio' )
```

- Subquery must return a row that makes the comparison true, in order for S1.rating>ANY to return true

Set Comparison Operators: ALL

- Q23: Find sailors whose rating is better than every sailor.

```
SELECT S1.sid  
FROM    Sailors S1  
WHERE   S1.rating >= ALL ( SELECT S2.rating  
                           FROM Sailors S2)
```

- Subquery must return a row that makes the comparison true, in order for $S1.rating \geq ALL$ to return true

Rewriting INTERSECT Queries using IN

- Q6: Find sid's of sailors who've reserved both a red and a green boat.

```
SELECT S1.sid
FROM    Sailors S1, Boats B1, Reserves R1
WHERE   S1.sid=R1.sid AND R1.bid=B1.bid
          AND B1.color='red'
          AND S1.sid IN ( SELECT S2.sid
                           FROM Sailors S2, Boats B2,
                               Reserves R2
                           WHERE S2.sid=R2.sid
                               AND R2.bid=B2.bid
                               AND B2.color='green' )
```


Q9: Find the names of sailors who have reserved all boats

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM    Sailors S
WHERE NOT EXISTS (( SELECT B.bid
                      FROM Boats B )

                      EXCEPT

                      ( SELECT R.bid
                        FROM Reserves R
                        WHERE R.sid=S.sid ))
```

Q9: Find the names of sailors who have reserved all boats (without EXCEPT)

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM    Sailors S
WHERE NOT EXISTS ( SELECT B.bid
                     FROM Boats B
                     WHERE NOT EXISTS
                       ( SELECT R.bid
                        FROM Reserves R
                        WHERE R.bid=B.bid
                          AND R.sid=S.sid ))
```