SQL – Part 1



Running example: assumptions

We use the following relation schemas:

```
Student(<u>Sid</u>, Sname, Major, Byear)
Course(<u>Cno</u>, Cname, Dept)
Enroll(<u>Sid</u>, <u>Cno</u>, Grade)
```

- Sid and Cno are foreign keys in Enroll referencing Sid and Cno in Student and Course, respectively.
- We will also assume that Student has *m* tuples, Enroll has *n* tuples, and Course has *k* tuples.

SQL queries – basic form

The simplest form of a SQL query is as follows:

SELECT list of components of tuple variables FROM list of tuple variables associated with relations WHERE condition on components of tuple variables;

Example of a simple SQL query

- Consider the query "Find the sids and names of students who major in CS."
- In SQL, the formulation is,

```
SELECT S.Sid, S.Sname
FROM Student S
WHERE S.Major = 'CS';
```

Semantics of a basic SQL query

• In the SQL query SELECT S.Sid, S.Sname FROM Student S WHERE S.Major = 'CS';

S is a tuple variable that ranges over all tuples in the Student relation. So, if this relation has 10 tuples, then S ranges over these 10 tuples.

The semantics of this query is

```
for each tuple S in Student
if S.Major = 'CS'
then output (S.Sid, S.Sname)
```

Semantics (continued)

- It is important to realize that, when a tuple variable is associated with a relation, then that tuple variable is assigned, one-at-a-time, to each tuple in that relation.
- E.g., if Student is

| <u>Sid</u> | Sname | Major | Byear | |
|------------|-------|---------|-------|----------------|
| S1 | John | CS | 1990 | $\leftarrow S$ |
| S2 | Ellen | Math | 1995 | $\leftarrow S$ |
| s3 | Eric | CS | 1990 | ← S |
| S 4 | Ann | Biology | 2001 | ← S |

then S is assigned, one at the time, to these four tuples.

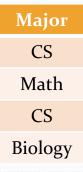
• The order in which S is assigned to these tuples is not pre-determined since the Student relation is a set!

Semantics (continued)

- For each tuple assigned to the variable S, the (boolean) condition in the WHERE clause is checked.
- If the condition is true for that tuple, then the attributes of that tuple specified in the SELECT clause will be output.
- If the condition is false for that tuple, no attributes of that tuple are output.

SQL has bag semantics

- Consider the query "Find the majors of students."
- In SQL: SELECT S.Major FROM Student S
- Semantics: for each tuple S in Student output (S.Major)
- Output on our sample database:



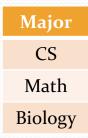
• Observe that 'CS' appears twice: the result of this query is a bag (multiset)

Enforcing set semantics

• To coerce the result of the query into a set, use the DISTINCT clause:

SELECT DISTINCT S.Major FROM Student S

• The result is the set



Renaming attributes

• In SQL, it is possible to give names to attributes that appear in a SELECT clause using the AS clause:

```
SELECT S.Sid AS Identifier, S.Sname AS Name FROM Student S
WHERE S.Major = 'CS';
```

This query returns the relation

| identifier | Name |
|------------|------|
| S1 | John |
| s 3 | Eric |

Ordering the output

- In SQL, it is possible the sort the output on the basis of order relation that exists on attribute domains
- This can be done with the ORDER BY clause

SELECT S.sid, S.sname FROM Student S WHERE S.Major = 'CS' ORDER BY sname;

| sid | sname |
|----------------|-------|
| s ₃ | Eric |
| S1 | John |

Ordering the output (by column name of by column number)

The following queries are equivalent

SELECT S.sid, S.sname FROM Student S WHERE S.Major = 'CS' ORDER BY sname, sid; SELECT S.sid, S.sname FROM Student S WHERE S.Major = 'CS' ORDER BY 2, 1;

Randomly ordering the output

- In SQL, it is possible to randomly order the output of a query
- This can be done with the ORDER BY RANDOM()
 clause
- The following executions of the same queries may not give the some result

```
SELECT *

FROM Student S

ORDER BY RANDOM(); SELECT *

FROM Student S

ORDER BY RANDOM();
```

Queries involving multiple relations

• Consider the query "Find the names of students along with the cnos of the courses in which they received a B grade":

```
SELECT S.Sname, E.Cno
FROM Student S, Enroll E
WHERE S.Sid = E.Sid AND E.Grade = 'B';
```

- We have two tuple tuples variables:
 - S ranges over the tuples in Student;
 - E ranges over the tuples in Enroll.
- In the WHERE clause, conditions are checked on attribute values of tuples assigned to these variables.

Queries on multiple relations (c'ed)

SQL query:

```
SELECT S.Sname, E.Cno
FROM Student S, Enroll E
WHERE S.Sid = E.Sid AND E.Grade = 'B';
```

• Semantics:

```
for each tuple S in Student
for each tuple E in Enroll
if S.Sid = E.Sid and E.Grade = 'B'
then output (S.Sname, E.Cno)
```

Notice the double-nested for-loop!

Queries on multiple relations (c'ed)

SQL query:

```
SELECT S.Sname, C.Cno
FROM Student S, Enroll E
WHERE S.Sid = E.Sid AND E.Grade = 'B'
```

- The condition S.Sid = E.Sid is called a join condition: it verifies a condition between two variables
- The condition E.Grade = 'B' is called a constant comparison condition: it verifies a condition on a single variable.

Time-complexity considerations

• If Student has *m* tuples and Enroll has *n* tuples, then the if statement

if S.Sid = E.Sid and E.Grade = 'B'

is evaluated $m \times n$ times.

 This essentially quadratic time complexity compromises the scalability of this simple query for large values of m and n.

Sub-queries in the FROM clause

The previous query can also be formulated as follows:

```
SELECT S.Sname, C.Cno
FROM Student S, (SELECT E.Sid, E.Cno
FROM Enroll E
WHERE E.Grade = 'B') C
WHERE S.Sid = C.Sid;
```

- There are 2 global variables (S, C) and 1 local variable (E):
 - S ranges over the tuples in Student;
 - C ranges over the tuples in the relation determined by the sub-query (the part between the brackets);
 - E ranges over the tuples in Enroll.

Subqueries (continued)

- We conclude the following:
 - In SQL, it is permissible to have tuple variables that range over relations, but also tuple variables that range over the tuples of a relation computed by a subquery.
 - This works, because an SQL query always returns a relation.
 - Subqueries are allowed to occur in the FROM clause of a query or another subquery.

Performance improvement

Query structure: SELECT S.Sname, C.Cno

FROM Student S, (subquery) C

WHERE S.Sid = C.Sid

• Semantics: for each tuple S in Student

for each tuple C in output (subquery)

if S.Sid = C.Sid

then output (S.Sname, C.Cno)

- If the subquery yields s tuples, then the if-then statement will be executed $m \times s$ times instead of $m \times n$.
- This can be a considerable gain if *s* is small compared to *m*.

- Of course we must also add the time to compute the relation generated by the subquery. This can be done using a linear scan requiring *n* operations.
- So the total time is $n + m \times s$ instead of $m \times n$.

Multiple tuple variables ranging over the same relation

- Consider the query "Find the name of each student who is enrolled in at least two courses."
- Since a tuple variable ranging over a relation is only assigned to a single tuple of that relation, it can never hold information about two or more tuples.
- However, if we have two or more tuple variables ranging over the same relation, then this becomes possible.

Multiple tuple variables ranging over the same relation: example

- We want to express the query "Find the sid and name of each student who is enrolled in at least two courses."
- In SQL, this query can be formulated using two variables ranging over the Enroll relation:

```
SELECT DISTINCT S.Sid, S.Sname
FROM Student S, Enroll E1, Enroll E2
WHERE S.Sid = E1.Sid AND S.Sid = E2.Sid AND E1.Cno <> E2.Cno;
```

- <> is the symbol for not equal, i.e., ≠.
- Why do we need DISTINCT?

Multiple tuple variables ranging over the same relation: example (continued)

• Semantics:

```
for each tuple S in Student
for each tuple E1 in Enroll
for each tuple E2 in Enroll
if S.Sid = E1.Sid and S.Sid = E2.Sid and E1.Cno ≠ E2.Cno
then output (S.Sid,S.Sname)
```

- Performance: $m \times n^2$.
- Later, we shall see that there are far more efficient ways to write and solve this query.

Queries using set operations

 We now consider queries involving the set operations union, intersection, and difference:

| Operation | Math notation | SQL notation |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Union | U | UNION |
| Intersection | Λ | INTERSECT |
| Difference | _ | EXCEPT |

Set operations: examples

| R | | |
|---|---|--|
| A | В | |
| 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | 2 | |
| 3 | 2 | |
| 3 | 1 | |

| S | | |
|---|---|--|
| A | В | |
| 1 | 3 | |
| 3 | 1 | |
| 3 | 2 | |
| 2 | 2 | |
| 2 | 3 | |
| | | |

| $R \cup S$ | | |
|------------|---|--|
| A | В | |
| 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | 2 | |
| 3 | 2 | |
| 3 | 1 | |
| 1 | 3 | |
| 2 | 2 | |

| $R \cap S$ | | |
|------------|---|--|
| A | В | |
| 3 | 2 | |
| 3 | 1 | |
| | | |

| R-S | | |
|-----|---|--|
| A | В | |
| 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | 2 | |

| S-R | |
|-----|---|
| A | В |
| 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 3 |

Notice that $R \cup S = S \cup R$ and $R \cap S = S \cap R$. However, in general, $R - S \neq S - R$.

Union

- Consider the query "Find the sids and names of all students who major in CS or who major in Math."
- In SQL,

```
(SELECT S.Sid, S.Sname
FROM Student S
WHERE S.Major = 'CS')
UNION
(SELECT S.Sid, S.Sname
FROM Student S
WHERE S.Major = 'Math');
```

Union (alternative)

- Consider again "Find the sids and names of all students who major in CS or who major in Math."
- In SQL,

```
SELECT S.Sid, S.Sname
FROM Student S
WHERE S.Major = 'CS' OR S.Major = 'Math';
```

Intersection

- Consider the query "Find the sids of all students who are enrolled in course c1 and course c2."
- In SQL,

```
(SELECT E.Sid

FROM Enroll E

WHERE E.Cno = 'c1')

INTERSECT

(SELECT E.Sid

FROM Enroll E

WHERE E.Cno = 'c2');
```

Wrong alternative for intersection

- Consider again "Find the sids of all students who are enrolled in c1 and c2."
- What about the following SQL query?

```
SELECT E.Sid
FROM Enroll E
WHERE E.Cno = 'c1' AND E.Cno = 'c2';
```

• The result of this query is the empty set since, for no tuple from Enroll assigned to the variable E, E.Cno can be equal to both c1 and c2 at the same time!

Difference

• Consider the query "Find the sids of all students who are enrolled in no courses."

- The first subquery yields the set of all student sids.
- The second subquery yields the set of the sids of all students enrolled in some course.
- The difference between both sets yields the result.

Semantics of set operations in SQL

• In SQL, the result of the UNION, INTERSECT, and EXCEPT operations are sets, even if the inputs to these operations are bags.

```
• So, the result of (SELECT E.Sid FROM Enroll E) UNION (SELECT E.Sid FROM Enroll E)
```

is the same as the result of SELECT DISTINCT E.Sid FROM Enroll E

 To retain bag semantics, use UNION ALL, INTERSECT ALL, and EXCEPT ALL.