IS664 Database Programming Fall 2022

Fundamentals



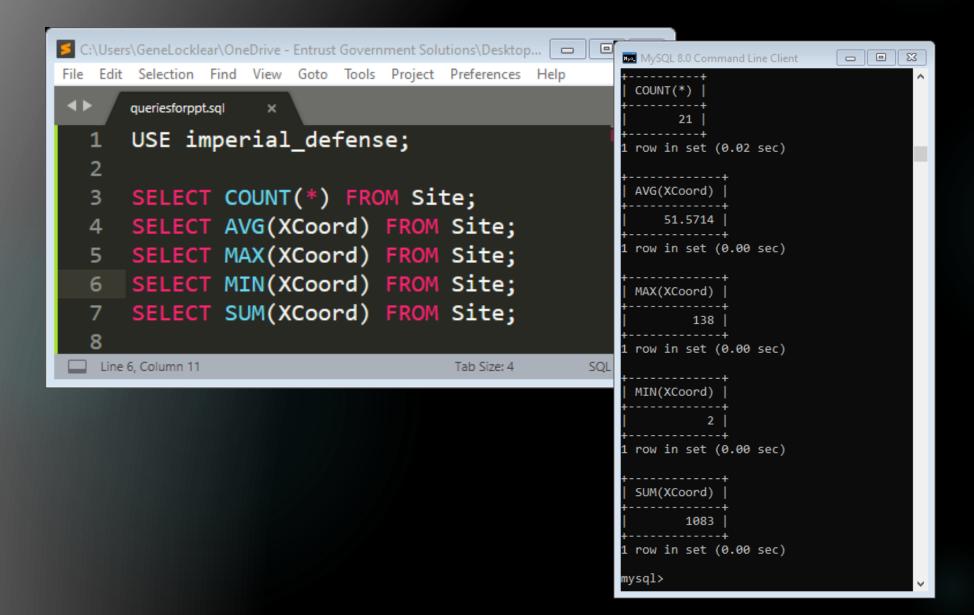
Professor HG Locklear

Summary Queries

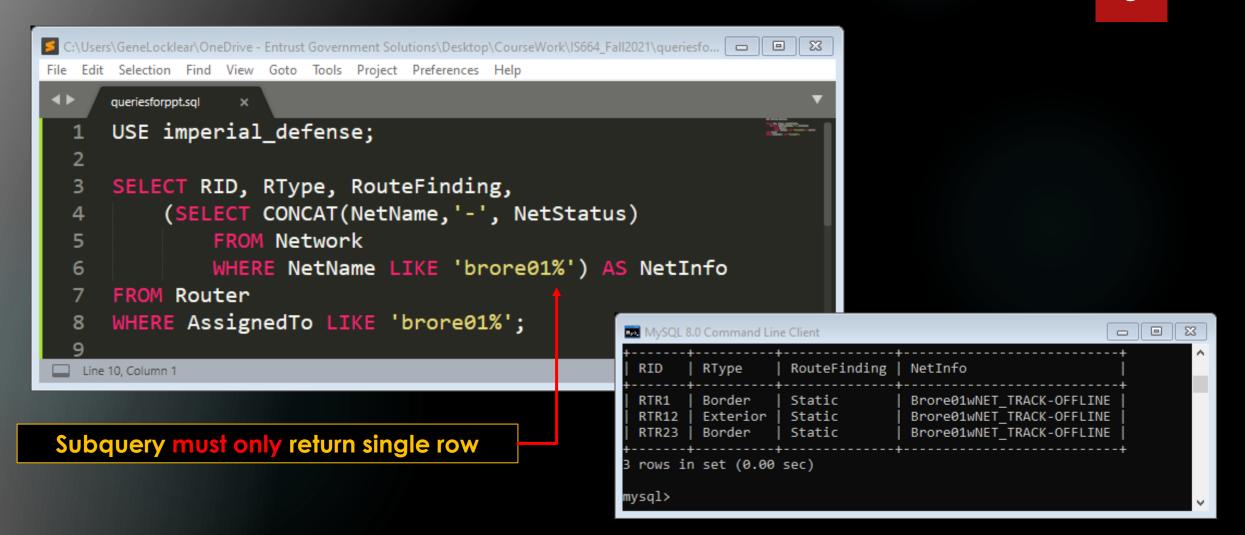
- Summary Queries are queries which use aggregate functions.
- MySQL aggregate functions (GROUP BY) let you calculate a single value for a group of rows in a result set.
- MySQL aggregate functions can be referenced:
 - https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/group-by-functions.html
- Common aggregate functions are:
 - ► AVG()
 - ▶ Returns the average value of the argument.
 - ► COUNT()
 - ▶ Returns a count of the number of rows returned.
 - **►** MAX()
 - ▶ Returns the maximum value
 - ► MIN()
 - ▶ Returns the minimum value
 - ► SUM()
 - ▶ Returns the sum

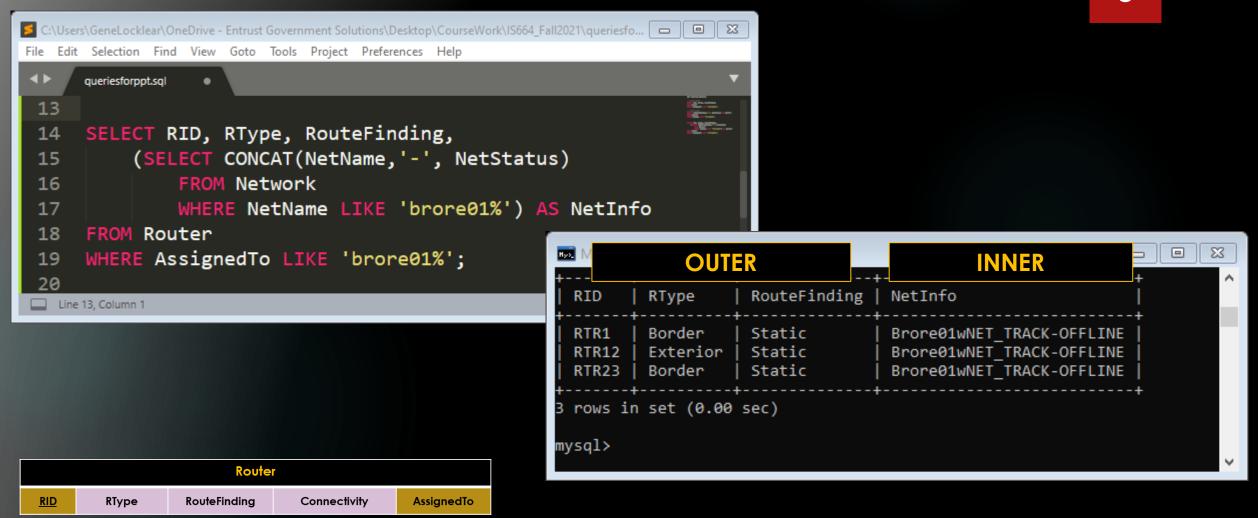
BIT AND() Re BIT OR() Re	Description Return the average value of the argument Return bitwise AND Return bitwise OR
BIT AND() Re BIT OR() Re	Return bitwise AND
BIT OR() Re	
	eturn bitwise OR
BIT XOR()	1
	Return bitwise XOR
COUNT() Re	Return a count of the number of rows returned
COUNT (DISTINCT) Re	leturn the count of a number of different values
GROUP_CONCAT() Re	Return a concatenated string
JSON_ARRAYAGG() (introduced Re	leturn result set as a single JSON array
5.7.22)	
JSON OBJECTAGG() (introduced Re	teturn result set as a single JSON object
5.7.22)	
MAX ()	Return the maximum value
MIN()	eturn the minimum value
STD()	leturn the population standard deviation
STDDEV()	leturn the population standard deviation
STDDEV_POP() Re	eturn the population standard deviation
STDDEV_SAMP() Re	eturn the sample standard deviation
SUM()	leturn the sum
VAR_POP() Re	eturn the population standard variance
VAR_SAMP()	leturn the sample variance
VARIANCE()	leturn the population standard variance

Summary Queries



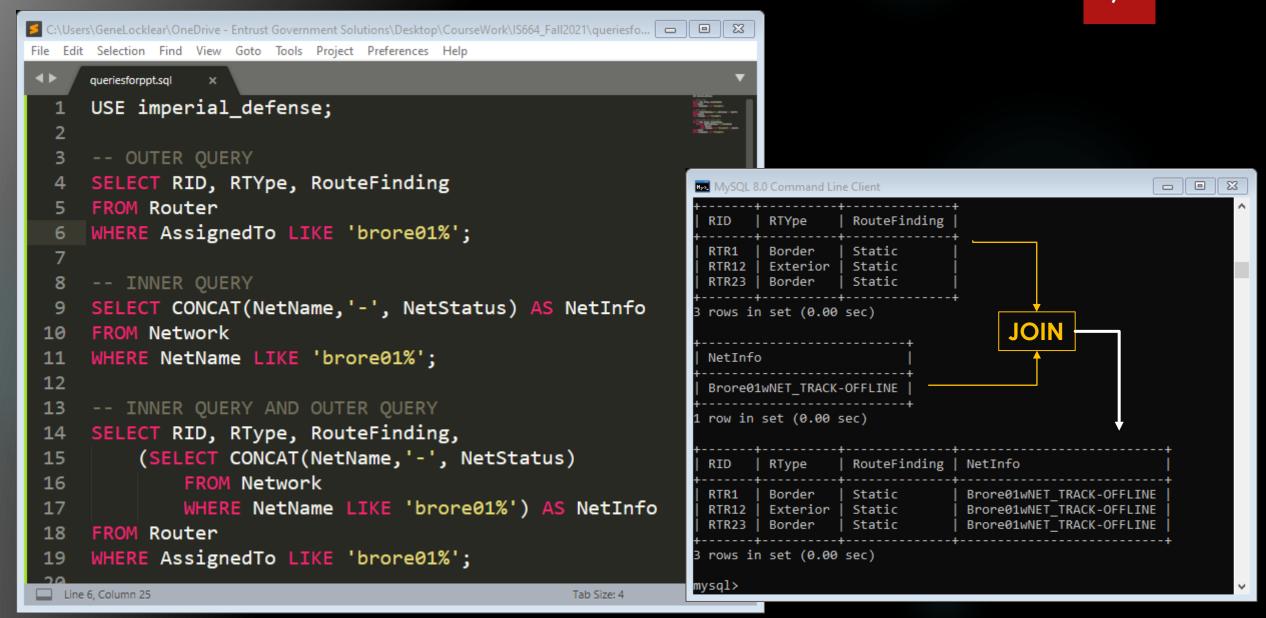
- A subquery is a SELECT expression that you embed inside one of the clauses of a SELECT statement to form the final query statement.
- There are three types of subqueries:
 - Row Subquery
 - ▶ Returns more than one column but only one row.
 - ▶ Table Subquery
 - ▶ Returns one or more columns and one or more rows.
 - Scalar Subquery
 - ▶ Returns a calculated value from another table and does not have to be in the FROM clause of the main query.

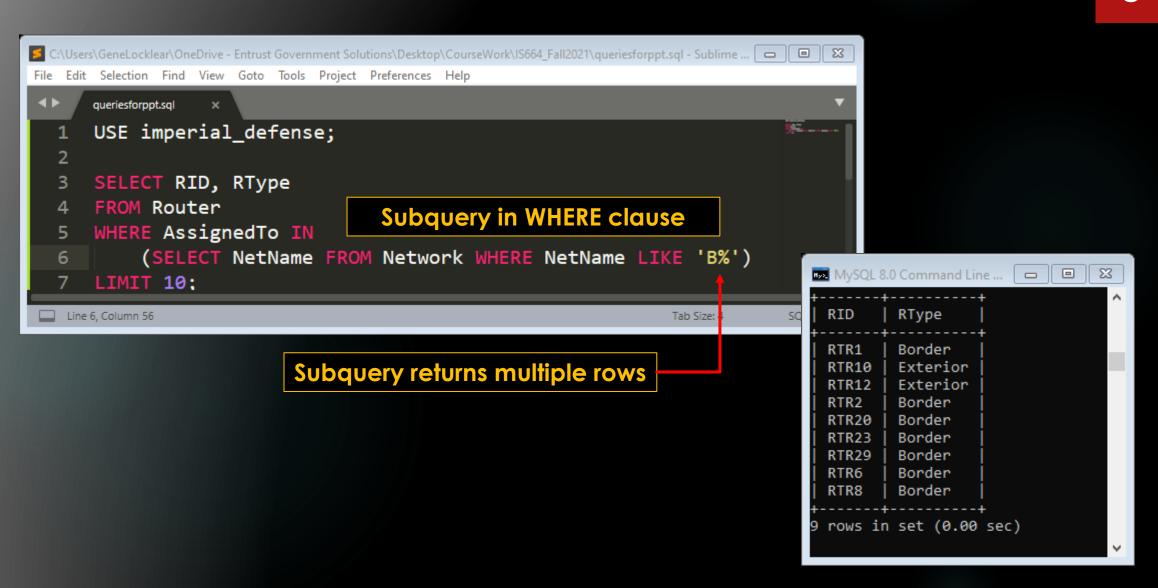




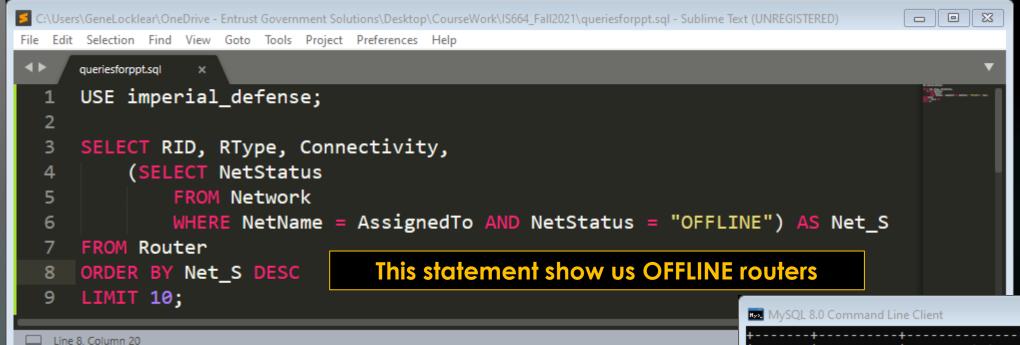
NetWork

NetName NetType Bandwidth OptimumBW MaxBW MinBW CSwitched NetStatus





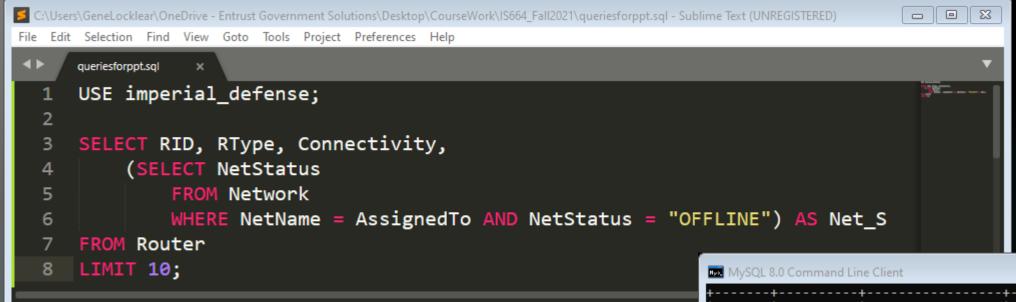
Subqueries



Conditions which effect the Result of the Query must be applied to the Outer Query ...this is known as a 'Correlated' subquery

IVIY.	QL 0.0 COMMINATO LI	ne chene		
+ RID	RType	+ Connectivity	++ Net_S	^
+ RTR RTR RTR RTR RTR RTR RTR RTR	Exterior Border Exterior Border Interior Interior Interior Border Interior Border Interior Border	Edge Edge Port Forwarding Edge Port Forwarding Port Forwarding Port Forwarding Edge Port Forwarding Backbone	OFFLINE OFFLINE	
++++ 10 rows in set (0.00 sec) mysql>				

Line 8, Column 1



Null values do not meet the conditions of the subquery...so in this case these are routers that are **ONLINE**

```
_ @ X
                    Connectivity
       RType
                                      Net S
                    Edge
                                      OFFLINE
  RTR1
         Border
                    Backbone
                                      NULL
  RTR10 | Exterior
                    Port Forwarding
  RTR11 | Exterior
                                      NULL
                    Edge
  RTR12
         Exterior
                                      OFFLINE
                    Backbone
  RTR13 | Exterior
                                      NULL
                    Backbone
                                      NULL
  RTR14
         Exterior
  RTR15
         Exterior
                    Backbone
                                      NULL
 RTR16 | Exterior
                    Edge
                                      NULL
 RTR17
         Exterior
                    Backbone
                                      NULL
  RTR18 | Border
                    Port Forwarding
                                      NULL
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```

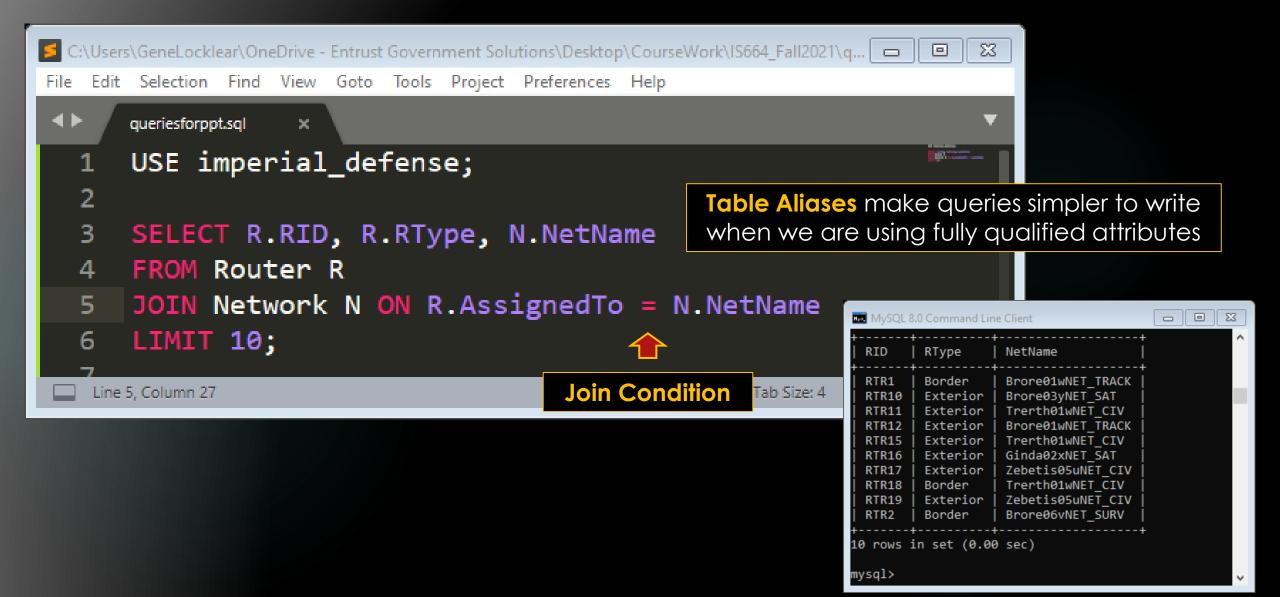
Joins

- Joins are most often used to accomplish the following:
 - Combine data from two or more tables into one result.
 - Select data from one table based on a search condition involving one or more columns from a different table.
- ▶ Join can be simply coded by listing more than one table and/or view name in the FROM clause.
 - Names are separated by commas.
 - Aliases can be used to quantify column names whenever ambiguity is a possibility.
- ▶ A search condition which limits data appearing in the result set of the rows in the joined tables which correspond to one another is called the join condition.

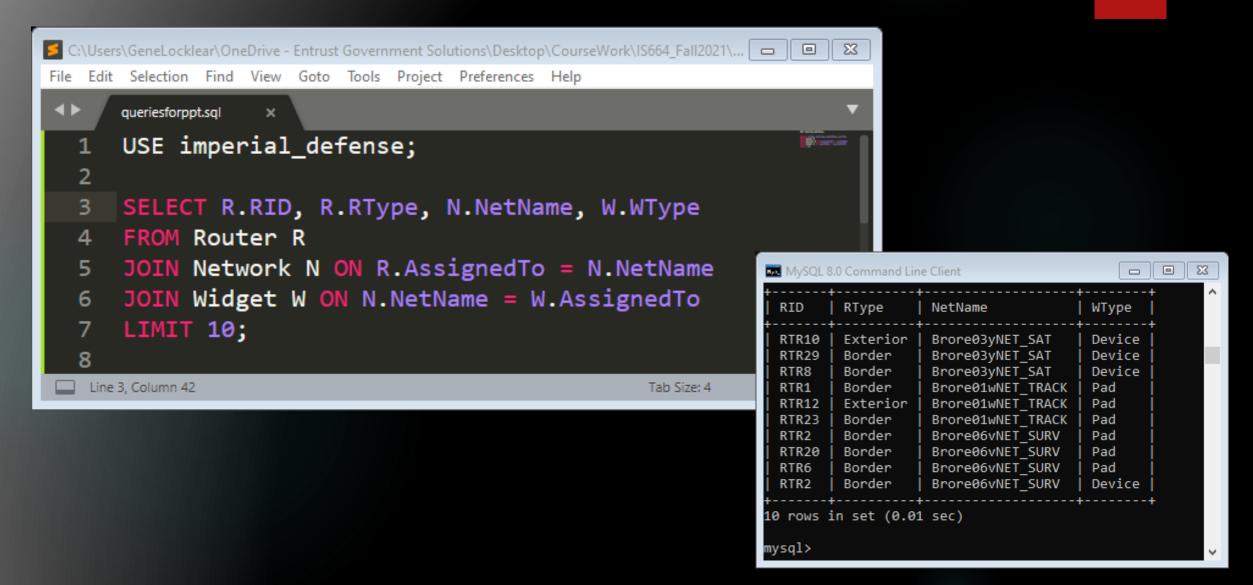
Types of Joins

- Joins are classified into several different types.
- ▶ Theta Join
 - Any join in which the join condition has the form:
 - ► WHERE attribute_1 relation_operator attribute_2
 - ▶ The relational operator may be = <>><<=>=
- ▶ Equijoin
 - Any join where the join condition is based on a comparison for equality and the join columns are all included in the result set.
- Natural Join
 - ► Any join where the join condition is based on a comparison for equality and only one of the join columns is included in the result set.
- ▶ Non-Equijoin
 - Any Theta join which does not test for equality.
 - ► The relational operator may be > < <= >=

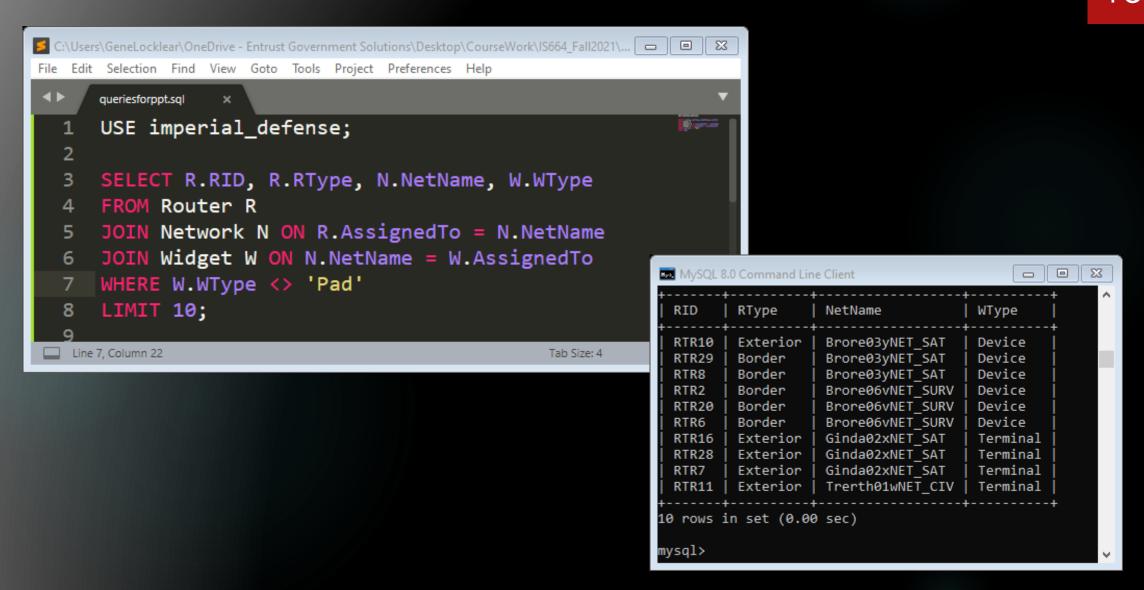
Joins (Inner)



Joins (Inner)



Joins (Inner)



Inner and Outer Joins

- An Inner Join is an equijoin whose final result set shows only the matching rows from both join tables.
- Most all joins are inner joins.
 - ▶ Because we rarely want to see unmatched rows from either table.
- An Outer Join is a join in which the result set contains not only the rows that were specified in the join condition but also the rows from either one or both sides (sets) of the join.
 - ▶ LEFT OUTER JOIN ...all rows from the left table and all rows that match from the right table
 - ▶ **RIGHT OUTER JOIN** ...all rows from the right table and all rows that match from the left table.
 - ▶ **FULL OUTER JOIN**...all rows from the left and right tables.
- Outer Joins are most useful for :
 - Determining which rows in one table do not have matching rows in another table.
 - Determining rows which have a few but not all corresponding matching rows in another table.
 - Display reports where you want to show all 'categories' regardless if the category has a matching row in another table.

Inner and Full Outer Joins



INNER JOIN: if **R1** and **R2** and have a corresponding attribute then we can create an inner join that would return the attributes A B C D E.



FULL OUTER JOIN: Tables are joined, and all rows are connected whether there is a corresponding attribute or not.

MySQL does not support Full Outer Join

Left and Right Outer Joins



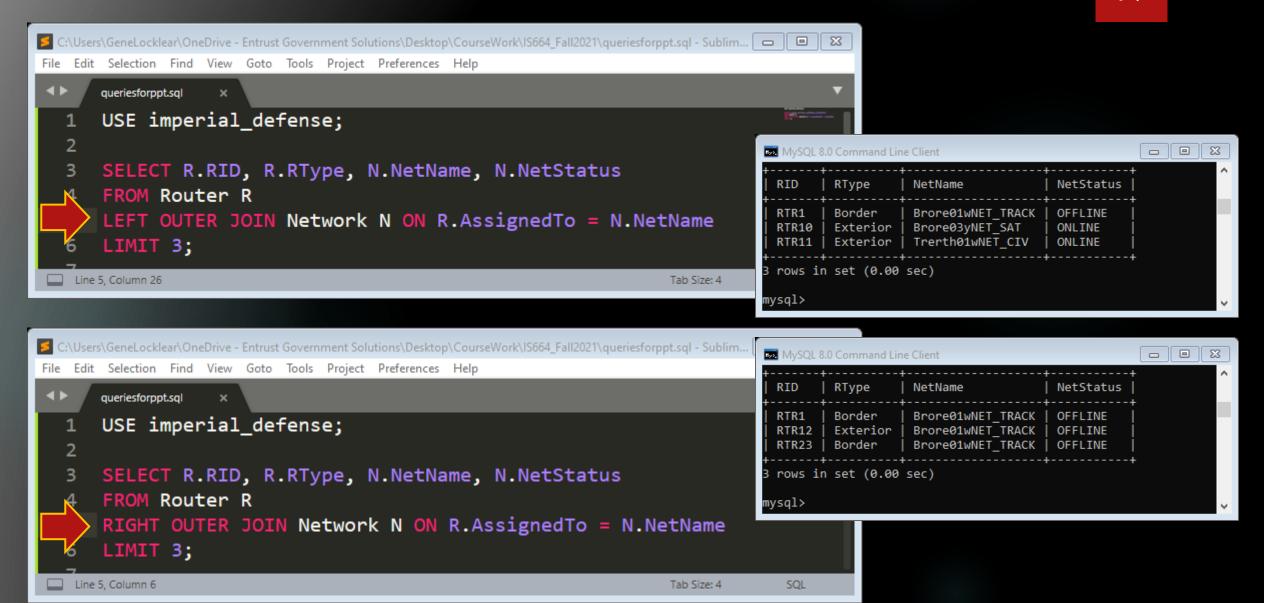
LEFT OUTER JOIN: if R1 and R2 and have a corresponding attribute then our left outer join will return all values. If there are no corresponding attributes, then all specified attributes will be returned from the LEFT table and nothing from the RIGHT table

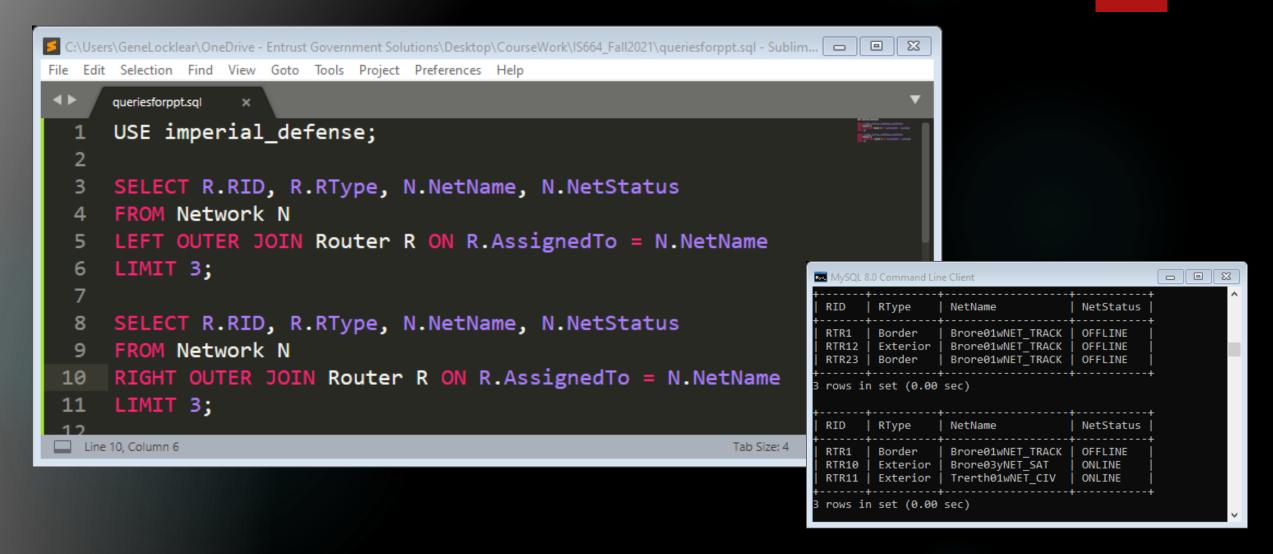
Only what corresponds with LEFT table

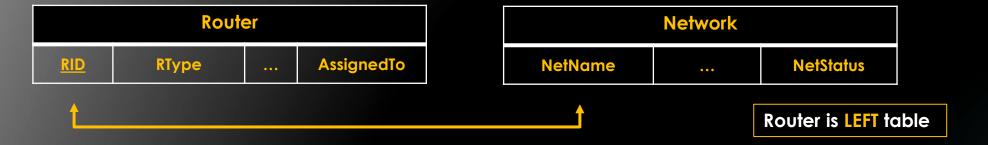


RIGHT OUTER JOIN: if R1 and R2 and have a corresponding attribute then our right outer join will return all values. If there are no corresponding attributes, then all specified attributes will be returned from the RIGHT table and nothing from the LEFT table

Only what corresponds with **RIGHT** table

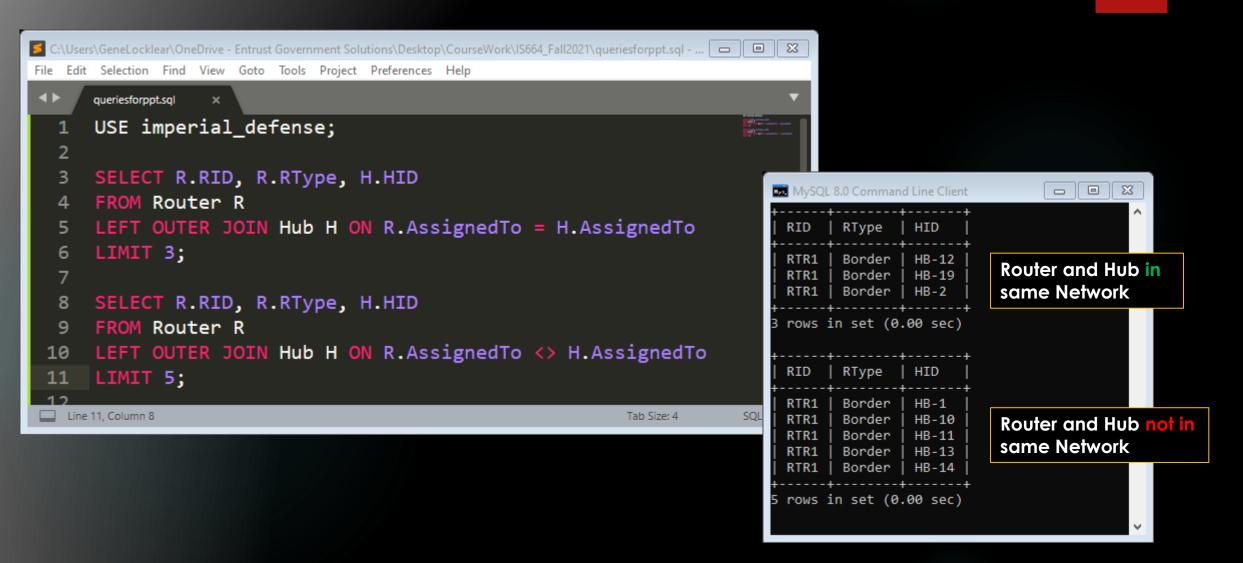


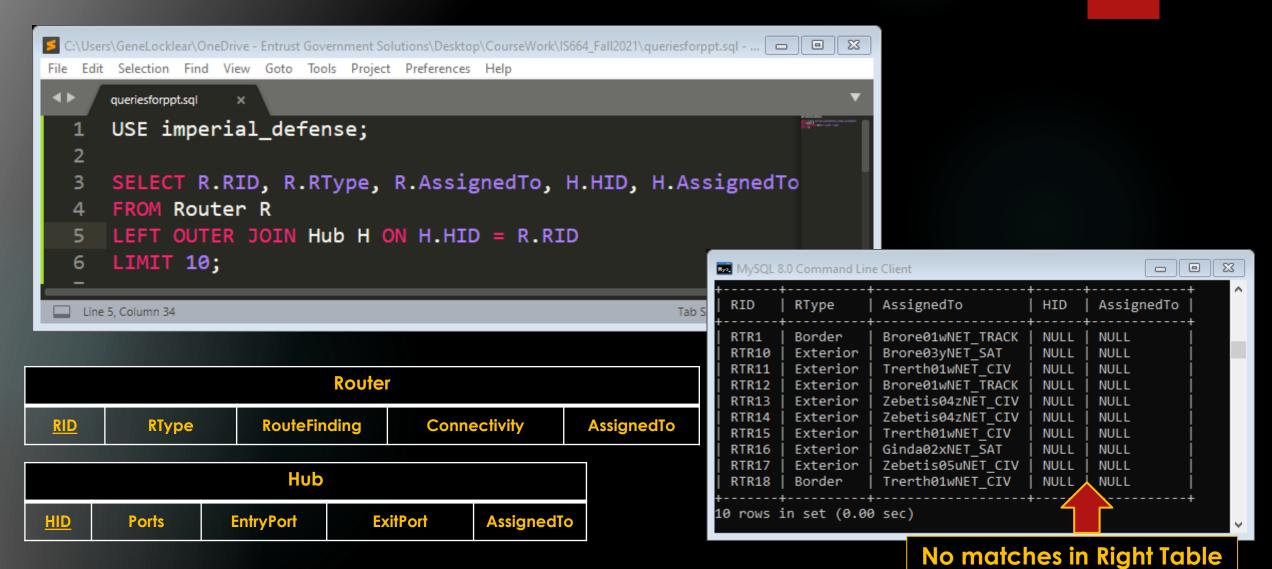


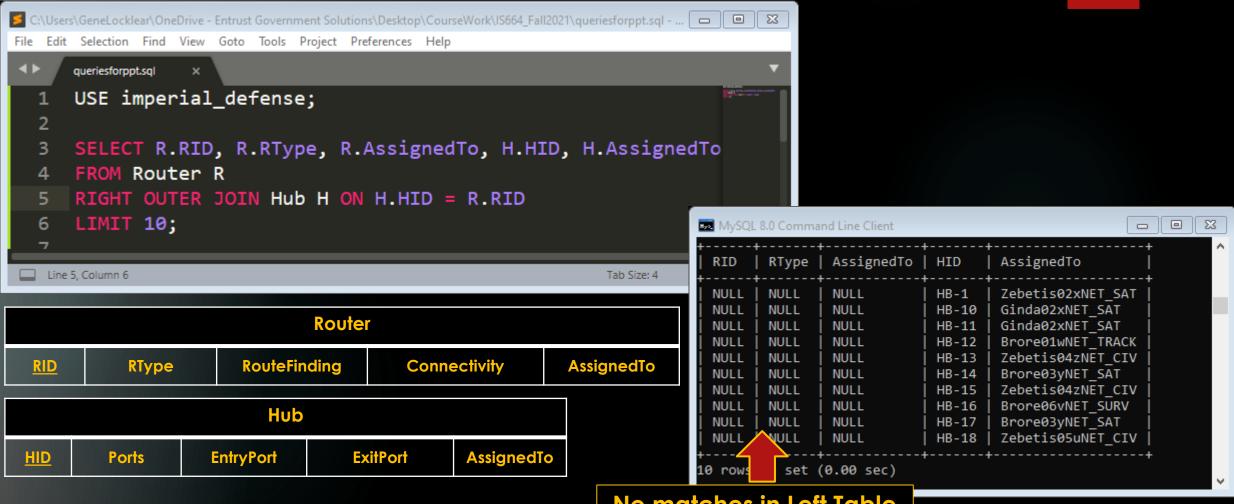




Network is **LEFT** table







No matches in Left Table

Union

- A UNION allows you to select rows from two or more similar result sets and combine them into a single result set.
- A UNION interleaves the rows from one result set with the rows from another result set and you can define each result set as its own independent query.
- To perform a UNION, the two result sets must:
 - ▶ Each of the two SELECT statements must have the same number of output columns.
 - Each of the output columns must be 'comparable'
 - ▶ Comparable refers to like values ... compare numbers with numbers etc.
 - MySQL automatically converts.

Union

