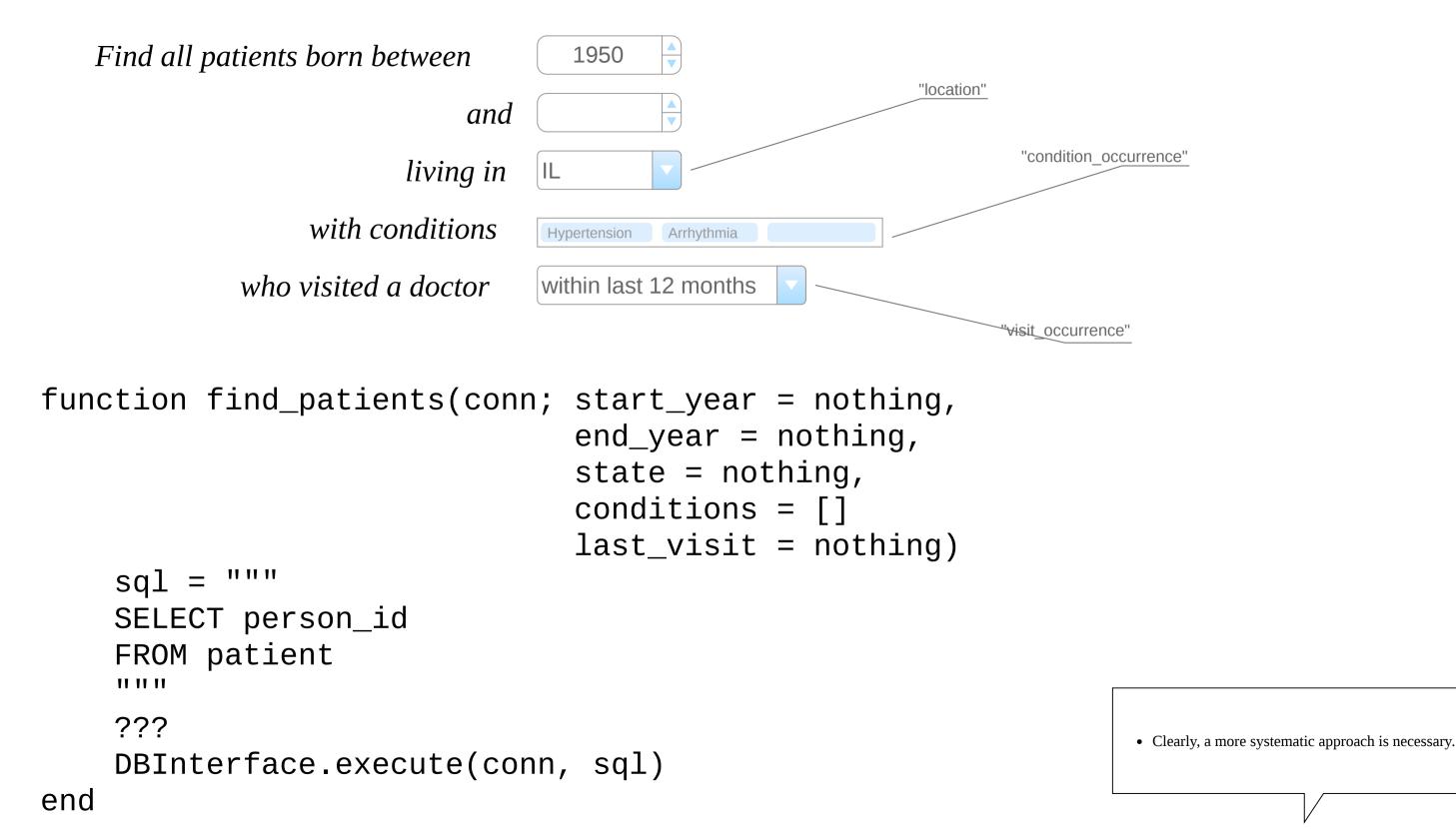
# FunSQL: A library for compositional construction of SQL queries

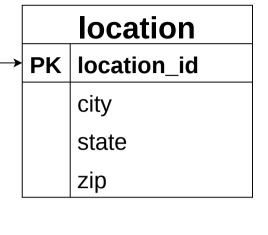
# Find all patients born at or after 1950.

```
function find_patients(conn)
    sql = """
    SELECT person_id
    FROM patient
    WHERE year_of_birth >= 1950
    """
    DBInterface.execute(conn, sql)
end
```

- What is SQL? Data is often stored in relational databases, and to retrieve it, we write queries in SQL.
- Popular databases with SQL interface include MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, Microsoft SQL Server, Redshift, BigQuery, and many others.
- Julia already has a number of libraries that let you interact with SQL databases.
- Why another tool?

```
Find all patients born between
                               1950
                         and
function find_patients(conn; start_year = nothing,
                               end_year = nothing)
          11 11 11
    sql =
    SELECT person_id
    FROM patient
    11 11 11
    conditions = String[]
    if start_year !== nothing
        push!(conditions, "year_of_birth >= $start_year")
    end
    if end_year !== nothing
        push!(conditions, "year_of_birth <= $end_year")</pre>
    end
       !isempty(conditions)
        sql *= "\nWHERE " * join(conditions, " AND ")
    end
    DBInterface.execute(conn, sql)
end
```





condition_occurrence						
PK	PK condition_occurrence_id					
FK	person_id					
	condition_concept_id					
	condition_start_date					
	condition end date					

	person						
	person_id	•					
		year_of_birth					
	FK	location_id					

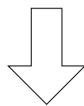
visit_occurrence						
PK	PK visit_occurrence_id					
FK person_id						
	visit_concept_id visit_start_date					
	visit_start_date					
	visit_end_date					

- A small diversion to introduce the database schema which we will use in subsequent examples.
- OMOP Common Data Model is a popular open-source used in healthcare of observational research.
- As typical in healthcare, the schema is patient-centric. The *person* table stores information about patients including basic demographic information. Their address is stored in a separate table called *location*.
- Most of the patient data consists of clinical events: encounters with healthcare providers, recorded observations, diagnosed conditions, performed procedures, etc.

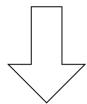
```
using FunSQL: SQLTable
const person =
    SQLTable(name = :person,
             columns = [:person_id, :year_of_birth, :location_id])
const location =
    SQLTable(name = :location,
             columns = [:location_id, :city, :state, :zip])
const condition_occurrence =
    SQLTable(name = :condition_occurrence,
             columns = [:condition_occurrence_id, :person_id,
                        :condition_concept_id,
                        :condition_start_date, :condition_end_date])
const visit_occurrence =
    SQLTable(name = :visit_occurrence,
             columns = [:visit_occurrence_id, :person_id,
                        :visit_concept_id,
                        :visit_start_date, :visit_end_date])
```

# Find all patients born in 1970 or later.

# FROM person p

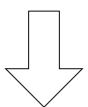


FROM person p
WHERE p.year\_of\_birth >= 1950



SELECT p.person\_id
FROM person p
WHERE p.year\_of\_birth >= 1950

q = From(person)



q = From(person) |>
 Where(Get.year\_of\_birth .>= 1950)

q = From(person) |>
 Where(Get.year\_of\_birth .>= 1950) |>
 Select(Get.person\_id)

sql = render(q, dialect = :postgresql)

- To introduce FunSQL, I will take several SQL queries and show how to express them in FunSQL.
- A SQL query starts with a FROM clause, where you choose the starting table.
- In FunSQL, we start building a query object using From constructor applied to a SQLTable object.
- What follows it is a sequence of operations that transform the data to the desired form.
- FunSQL provides a way to express SQL operations, and use chain operator for composing them.
- The final clause is always SELECT, which is written at the top, but is always performed last.
- In FunSQL, Select is not mandatory.

#### **Bound References**

- Both bound and unbound references are supported.
- Bound references are created by taking an attribute of a query object.
- On the other hand, unbound references are not associated with a particular query object, and are resolved at render time.
- Unbound references make decomposition easier.

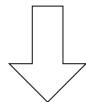
#### **Unbound References**

Get.year\_of\_birth

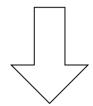
Get.person\_id

Show patients with their state of residence.

#### FROM person p

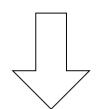


```
FROM person p
JOIN location l
ON (p.location_id = l.location_id)
```



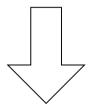
```
SELECT p.person_id, l.state
FROM person p
JOIN location l
ON (p.location_id = l.location_id)
```

# From(person)



- The JOIN operator combines the output of two queries.
- Suppose we want to display patients with their state of residence. We need to combine the data from the table person, which store the patient record, and the table location, which stores information about addresses.

```
person |>
Join(:location => location,
         Get.location_id .==
         Get.location.location_id)
```



```
person |>
Join(:location => location,
        Get.location_id .==
        Get.location.location_id) |>
Select(Get.person_id,
        Get.location.state)
```

#### 

```
q1 = From(person)
q2 = From(location)
q3 = q1 |> Join(q2, q1.location_id .== q2.location_id)
```

```
From(person) |>
Join(From(location) |>
    As(:location),
    on = Get.location_id .== Get.location.location_id)
```

- Joining two tables poses a challenge for unbound references.
- For instance, both person and location table have a column called location\_id.
- This isn't a problem if you use bound references.
- To solve this problem, we introduce hierarchical references: As() constructor to introduce a level of hierarchy, which can be then traversed using Get.
- To clarify: although this operation is similar to SQL AS operator, it does not really affect the generated SQL.

### Find patients

- born in 1970 or later,
- living in Illinois

```
From(person) |>
Where(Get.year_of_birth .>= 1970)
```



```
From(person) |>
Where(Get.year_of_birth .>= 1970)
Join(:location => From(location) |>
```

Get.location.location\_id)

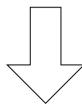
- Recall that we want to find patients with certain constraints on date of birth and location.
- Suppose we are already assembled queries to find patients with appropriate age and locations in Illinois. Then we could use these queries as building blocks to construct a larger query.

```
From(location) |>
Where(Get.state .== "IL")
```



 However if you know SQL, you may be confused by this query. This is because it is not clear what is the corresponding SQL.

# FROM person p

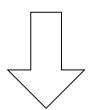


FROM person p
WHERE p.year\_of\_birth >= 1950

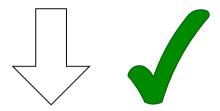


FROM person p
WHERE p.year\_of\_birth >= 1950
JOIN location l
ON (p.location\_id = l.location\_id)

# From(person)



- In fact, in SQL, the operations have rigid order, FROM followed by JOINs, then WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY.
- FunSQL, on the other hand, doesn't have this restriction. You can apply operations in any order required by the query logic. There is not syntactic restrictions.
- However, how does it work? We know that FunSQL must, at the end, render a SQL query. So what query does it generate?



```
From(person) |>
Where(Get.year_of_birth .>= 1950) |>
Join(:location => location,
         Get.location_id .==
         Get.location.location_id)
```

```
FROM ...
SELECT ...
FROM ...
JOIN ...
WHERE ...
. . .
FROM (
  SELECT ...
  FROM ...
  JOIN ...
  WHERE ...
  . . . )
```

- SQL only support a fixed order of operations: FROM, JOINs, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, etc.
- But at any point, you could restart the query assembly by putting the whole query inside a FROM block.
- Then you could apply operations again.

```
From(person)
                                         SELECT
                                         FROM person
                                         SELECT
Where(Get.year_of_birth .>= 1970)
                                         FROM ( p
                                         WHERE p.year_of_birth >= 1970
From(location)
                                         SELECT
                                         FROM location
                                         SELECT
Where(Get.state .== "IL")
                                         FROM (
                                         WHERE l.state = 'IL'
                                         SELECT
Join(:location => ; ,
                                         FROM
    Get.location_id .==
                                         JOIN
        Get.location.location_id)
                                           ON p.location_id =
                                              1.location_id
```

```
SELECT
                                               SELECT
                                               FROM location
     FROM person
SELECT
                                         SELECT
FROM ( p
                                         FROM (
WHERE p.year_of_birth >= 1970
                                         WHERE l.state = 'IL'
                  SELECT
                  FROM (
                   JOIN (
                    ON p.location_id =
                       1.location_id
                  SELECT p.person_id
                  FROM (
```

```
SELECT person_id, location_id, year_of_birth
FROM person
```

```
SELECT location_id, state FROM location
```

```
SELECT 1.\(\frac{1}{2}\) ocation_id
FROM (\frac{1}{2}\) l
WHERE 1.state = 'IL'
```

```
SELECT p.person_id
FROM ( ) p
JOIN ( ) 1
ON p.location_id =
l.location_id
```

```
SELECT p.person_id
FROM ( ) p
```