

Translating SQL Queries to Relational Algebra Expressions

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Outline

- **Objective:** Discuss an algorithm that translates a SQL query into an equivalent RA expression
- **Motivation:** Translate a declaratively specified query into a procedurally specified query
- **Restriction:** We do not attempt to get an efficient RA expression. Finding an equivalent efficient RA expression is done during **query optimization**

Strategy

- SQL queries with set predicates will be translated to equivalent SQL queries without set predicates
- WHERE conditions will be eliminated by translating them into FROM clauses using selections and join operations, or by decomposing them into more basic components (then translate these) and then use the set operations union, intersection, and set difference
- These SQL queries will then be translated into RA expressions

Query Forms (Basic case)

```
SELECT  [DISTINCT]  $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

- $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is a list of (named) components of the tuple variables t_1 through t_n ¹
- R_1 through R_n are either relations or **non-parameterized** SQL queries aliased by the tuple variables t_1 through t_n
- $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is any valid SQL condition involving the components of the variables t_1 through t_n
- We do not handle SQL queries with aggregate functions or queries with subqueries in the FROM clause

¹There may also appear constants in L ; these need special treatment

Query Forms (queries with set operations)

Assuming that Q , Q_1 , and Q_2 are SQL queries, we consider the following SQL query forms

Q_1
UNION
 Q_2

Q_1
INTERSECT
 Q_2

Q_1
EXCEPT
 Q_2

Discussion: interaction between projection π and set operations \cup , \cap , and $-$

- Before we can start with the translation algorithm, it is crucial to discuss how the projection operator π interacts with the set operations \cup , \cap , and $-$.
- Understanding this is vital for the correct translations of SQL **WHERE** clauses that use the **OR**, **AND**, and **NOT** boolean operations
- We will consider the following interactions:
 - Projection π and union \cup
 - Projection π and intersection \cap
 - Projection π and set difference $-$

Projection π distributes over \cup

Given RA expressions E_1 and E_2 , it is the case that

$$\pi_L(E_1 \cup E_2) = \pi_L(E_1) \cup \pi_L(E_2)$$

An application of this is the following: (C_1 and C_2 are some conditions)

$$\pi_L(\sigma_{C_1 \vee C_2}(E)) = \pi_L(\sigma_{C_1}(E) \cup \sigma_{C_2}(E)) = \pi_L(\sigma_{C_1}(E)) \cup \pi_L(\sigma_{C_2}(E))$$

Translating OR in WHERE clause

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  OR  $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

can be translated to become

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
UNION  
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```


Projection π does not distributes over \cap

Given RA expressions E_1 and E_2 , it is the case that

$$\pi_L(E_1 \cap E_2) \subseteq \pi_L(E_1) \cap \pi_L(E_2)$$

But there exist cases where,

$$\pi_L(E_1 \cap E_2) \neq \pi_L(E_1) \cap \pi_L(E_2)$$

This complexity features in reasoning about the expression $\pi_L(\sigma_{C_1 \wedge C_2}(E))$ since

$$\pi_L(\sigma_{C_1 \wedge C_2}(E)) = \pi_L(\sigma_{C_1}(E) \cap \sigma_{C_2}(E)) \subseteq \pi_L(\sigma_{C_1}(E)) \cap \pi_L(\sigma_{C_2}(E))$$

But there are cases where,

$$\pi_L(\sigma_{C_1 \wedge C_2}(E)) \neq \pi_L(\sigma_{C_1}(E)) \cap \pi_L(\sigma_{C_2}(E))$$

Projection π does **not** distribute over intersection \cap

R

a	b	c
1	1	2
1	2	1

$$\pi_a(\sigma_{b=1 \wedge c=1}(R))$$

a

correct

$$\pi_a(\sigma_{b=1}(R) \cap \sigma_{c=1}(R))$$

a

incorrect

$$\pi_a(\sigma_{b=1}(R)) \cap \pi_a(\sigma_{c=1}(R))$$

a
1

Translating **AND** in **WHERE** clause (Correct)

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  AND  $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

can be translated to become

```
SELECT   $L^q(t_1, \dots, t_n)^2$   
FROM    (  
        SELECT   $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$   
        FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
        WHERE    $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
        INTERSECT  
        SELECT   $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$   
        FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
        WHERE    $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
    ) q
```

² $L^q(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ indicates that the components of t_1 through t_n in L may need to be renamed as components of **q**

Translating **AND** in **WHERE** clause (Incorrect)

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  AND  $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

is **not equivalent**³ with

```
SELECT       $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM         $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE        $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
INTERSECT  
SELECT       $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM         $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE        $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

³Projection does not distribute over intersection

Translating **AND** in **WHERE** clause (Correct)

```
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   e.cno = 100 AND e.grade = 'A'
```

can be translated to become

```
SELECT  q.sid  
FROM    (SELECT      e.sid, e.cno, e.grade  
          FROM        Enroll e  
          WHERE       e.cno = 100  
          INTERSECT  
          SELECT      e.sid, e.cno, e.grade  
          FROM        Enroll e  
          WHERE       e.grade = 'A'  
        ) q
```

Translating AND in WHERE clause (Incorrect)

```
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   e.cno = 100 AND e.grade = 'A'
```

is **not equivalent**⁴ with

```
SELECT      e.sid  
FROM        Enroll e  
WHERE       e.cno = 100  
INTERSECT  
SELECT      e.sid  
FROM        Enroll e  
WHERE       e.grade = 'A'
```

⁴Projection does not distribute over intersection

Projection π does not distributes over –

Given RA expressions E_1 and E_2 , it is the case that

$$\pi_L(E_1 - E_2) \supseteq \pi_L(E_1) - \pi_L(E_2)$$

But there exist cases where

$$\pi_L(E_1 - E_2) \neq \pi_L(E_1) - \pi_L(E_2)$$

This complexity features in reasoning about the expression $\pi_L(\sigma_{\neg C}(E))$ since

$$\pi_L(\sigma_{\neg C}(E)) = \pi_L(E - \sigma_C(E)) \supseteq \pi_L(E) - \pi_L(\sigma_C(E))$$

But there are cases where

$$\pi_L(\sigma_{\neg C}(E)) \neq \pi_L(E) - \pi_L(\sigma_C(E))$$

Projection π does **not** distribute over set difference –

R

a	b
1	1
1	2

$$\pi_a(\sigma_{\neg(b=1)}(R))$$

a
1

correct

$$\pi_a(R - \sigma_{b=1}(R))$$

a
1

incorrect

$$\pi_a(R) - \pi_a(\sigma_{b=1}(R))$$

a

Translating NOT in WHERE clause (Correct)

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE   NOT  $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

can be translated to become

```
SELECT   $L^q(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM    (SELECT       $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$   
          FROM         $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
          EXCEPT  
          SELECT       $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$   
          FROM         $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
          WHERE        $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
        ) q
```

Translating NOT in WHERE clause (Incorrect)

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE   NOT  $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

is not equivalent⁵ with

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
EXCEPT  
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

⁵Projection do not distribute over set difference

Translating NOT in WHERE clause (Correct)

```
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   NOT e.grade = 'A'
```

can be translated to become

```
SELECT  q.sid  
FROM    (SELECT  e.sid, e.cno, e.grade  
          FROM    Enroll e  
          EXCEPT  
          SELECT  e.sid, e.cno, e.grade  
          FROM    Enroll e  
          WHERE   e.grade = 'A'  
        ) q
```

Translating NOT in WHERE clause (Incorrect)

```
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   NOT e.grade = 'A'
```

is not equivalent⁶ with

```
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
EXCEPT  
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   e.grade = 'A'
```

⁶Projection does not distribute over set difference

Projection π does not distribute over set difference –

R		
A	B	C
1	1	2
1	2	1

$$\pi_A(\sigma_{B=1 \wedge \neg(C=1)}(R))$$

A
1

correct

$$\pi_A(\sigma_{B=1}(R) - \sigma_{C=1}(R))$$

A
1

incorrect

$$\pi_A(\sigma_{B=1}(R)) - \pi_A(\sigma_{C=1}(R))$$

A

Translating **AND NOT** in **WHERE** clause (Correct)

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  AND NOT  $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

can be translated to become

```
SELECT   $L^q(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM    (  
        SELECT   $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$   
        FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
        WHERE    $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
        EXCEPT  
        SELECT   $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$   
        FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
        WHERE    $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
    ) q
```

Translating **AND NOT** in **WHERE** clause (Incorrect)

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  AND NOT  $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

is **not equivalent**⁷ with

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C_1(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
EXCEPT  
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$   
WHERE    $C_2(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

⁷Projection do not distribute over set difference

Translating **AND NOT** in **WHERE** clause (Correct)

```
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   e.cno = 100 AND NOT e.grade = 'A'
```

can be translated to become

```
SELECT  q.sid  
FROM    (SELECT  e.sid, e.cno, e.grade  
          FROM    Enroll e  
          WHERE   e.cno = 100  
          EXCEPT  
          SELECT  e.sid, e.cno, e.grade  
          FROM    Enroll e  
          WHERE   e.grade = 'A'  
        ) q
```


Translating AND NOT in WHERE clause (Incorrect)

```
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   e.cno = 100 AND NOT e.grade = 'A'
```

is not equivalent⁸ with

```
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   e.cno = 100  
EXCEPT  
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   e.grade = 'A'
```

⁸Projection does not distribute over set difference

Translating AND NOT in WHERE clause (Also correct)

```
SELECT  L( $t_1, \dots, t_n$ )  
FROM    R1 t1, ..., Rn tn  
WHERE   C1( $t_1, \dots, t_n$ ) AND NOT C2( $t_1, \dots, t_n$ )
```

can be also be translated to become

```
SELECT  Lq( $t_1, \dots, t_n$ )  
FROM    (SELECT      t1.*, ..., tn.*  
          FROM        R1 t1, ..., Rn tn  
          WHERE       C1( $t_1, \dots, t_n$ )  
          EXCEPT  
          SELECT      t1.*, ..., tn.*  
          FROM        R1 t1, ..., Rn tn  
          WHERE       C1( $t_1, \dots, t_n$ ) AND C2( $t_1, \dots, t_n$ )  
        ) q
```

Translating **AND NOT** in **WHERE** clause (Also correct)

```
SELECT  e.sid  
FROM    Enroll e  
WHERE   e.cno = 100 AND NOT e.grade = 'A'
```

can be translated to become

```
SELECT  q.sid  
FROM    (SELECT  e.sid, e.cno, e.grade  
          FROM    Enroll e  
          WHERE   e.cno = 100  
          EXCEPT  
          SELECT  e.sid, e.cno, e.grade  
          FROM    Enroll e  
          WHERE   e.cno= 100 AND e.grade = 'A'  
        ) q
```

Translating **EXISTS** in **WHERE** clause (Example)

Let $R(a, b)$ and $S(b, c)$ be two relations.

```
SELECT  r.a
FROM    R r
WHERE   EXISTS (SELECT S.c
                  FROM   S s
                  WHERE  r.b = s.b)
```

In Predicate Logic,

$$\begin{aligned} & \{a \mid \exists b (R(a, b) \wedge \{c \mid S(b, c)\} = \emptyset)\} \\ &= \\ & \{a \mid \exists b (R(a, b) \wedge \exists c S(b, c))\} \\ &= \\ & \{a \mid \exists b \exists c (R(a, b) \wedge S(b, c))\} \\ &= \\ & \pi_{R.a}(\sigma_{R.b=S.b}(R \times S)) \end{aligned}$$

Translating **EXISTS** in WHERE clause (Example in Predicate Logic)

$$\begin{aligned} & \{a \mid \exists b (R(a, b) \wedge \{c \mid S(b, c) \neq \emptyset\})\} \\ &= \\ & \{a \mid \exists b (R(a, b) \wedge \exists c S(b, c))\} \\ &= \\ & \{a \mid \exists b \exists c (R(a, b) \wedge S(b, c))\} \\ &= \\ & \pi_{R.a}(\sigma_{R.b=S.b}(R \times S)) \end{aligned}$$

In SQL,

```
SELECT  DISTINCT r.a
FROM    R r, S s
WHERE   r.b = s.b
```

Translating **EXISTS** in **WHERE** clause (Example)

Let $R(a, b)$ and $S(b, c)$ be two relations.

```
SELECT  r.a
FROM    R r
WHERE   EXISTS (SELECT S.c
                  FROM   S s
                  WHERE  r.b = s.b)
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  DISTINCT r.a
FROM    R r, S s
WHERE   r.b = s.b
```

Translating **EXISTS** in **WHERE** clause (General case)

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$ 
WHERE   EXISTS (SELECT 1
                  FROM     $S_1 u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
                  WHERE    $C(u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n)$ )
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  DISTINCT  $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n, S_1 u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
WHERE    $C(u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
```

Translating **EXISTS** in **WHERE** clause

```
SELECT  s.sid
FROM    Student s
WHERE   EXISTS (SELECT 1
                  FROM    Enroll e, Course c
                  WHERE   e.sid = s.sid AND e.cno = c.cno AND c.dept = 'CS')
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  DISTINCT s.sid
FROM    Student s, Enroll e, Course c
WHERE   e.sid = s.sid AND e.cno = c.cno AND c.dept = 'CS'
```


Translating **NOT EXISTS** in **WHERE** clause (Example)

Let $R(a, b)$ and $S(b, c)$ be two relations.

```
SELECT  r.a
FROM    R r
WHERE   NOT EXISTS (SELECT S.c
                     FROM    S s
                     WHERE   r.b = s.b)
```

In Predicate Logic,

$$\begin{aligned} & \{a \mid \exists b (R(a, b) \wedge \{c \mid S(b, c)\} = \emptyset)\} \\ &= \\ & \{a \mid \exists b (R(a, b) \wedge \neg \exists c S(b, c))\} \\ &= \\ & \{a \mid \exists b (R(a, b) \wedge \neg \exists c (R(a, b) \wedge S(b, c)))\} \\ &= \\ & \pi_{R.a}(R - \pi_{R.a, R.b}(\sigma_{R.b = S.b}(R \times S))) \end{aligned}$$

Translating **NOT EXISTS** in WHERE clause (Example)

$$\begin{aligned} & \{a \mid \exists b (R(a, b) \wedge \{c \mid S(b, c)\} = \emptyset)\} \\ & = \\ & \pi_{R.a}(R - \pi_{R.a, R.b}(\sigma_{R.b = S.b}(R \times S))) \end{aligned}$$

In SQL,

```
SELECT  DISTINCT q.a
FROM    (SELECT      R.a, R.b
          FROM        R r
          EXCEPT
          SELECT      R.a, R.b
          FROM        R r, S s
          WHERE       r.b = s.b
        ) q
```

Translating **NOT EXISTS** in **WHERE** clause (Example)

```
SELECT  r.a
FROM    R r
WHERE   NOT EXISTS (SELECT S.c
                    FROM    S s
                    WHERE   r.b = s.b)
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  DISTINCT q.a
FROM    (SELECT      R.a, R.b
        FROM        R r
        EXCEPT
        SELECT      R.a, S.b
        FROM        R r, S s
        WHERE       r.b = s.b
        ) q
```

Translating **NOT EXISTS** in **WHERE** clause (General case)

```
SELECT  L(t1, ..., tn)
FROM    R1 t1, ..., Rn tn
WHERE   NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1
                     FROM    S1 u1, ..., Sm um
                     WHERE C(u1, ..., um, t1, ..., tn))
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  DISTINCT Lq(t1, ..., tn)
FROM    (SELECT      t1.*, ..., tn.*
          FROM        R1 t1, ..., Rn tn
          EXCEPT
          SELECT      t1.*, ..., tn.*
          FROM        R1 t1, ..., Rn tn, S1 u1, ..., Sm um
          WHERE       C(u1, ..., um, t1, ..., tn)
        ) q
```

Translating **NOT EXISTS** in **WHERE** clause

```
SELECT  s.sid
FROM    Student s
WHERE   NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1
                      FROM    Enroll e
                      WHERE e.sid = s.sid AND e.grade = 'A')
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  q.sid
FROM    (SELECT  s.sid, s.sname
        FROM    Student s
        EXCEPT
        SELECT  s.sid, s.sname
        FROM    Student s, Enroll e
        WHERE   e.sid = s.sid AND e.grade = 'A'
        ) q
```

Translating AND NOT EXISTS in WHERE clause

```
SELECT  s.sid
FROM    Student s
WHERE   s.sname = 'Ann' AND
        NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1
                     FROM    Enroll e
                     WHERE e.sid = s.sid AND e.grade = 'A')
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  q.sid
FROM    (SELECT s.sid, s.sname
         FROM Student s
         WHERE s.sname = 'Ann'
         EXCEPT
         SELECT s.sid, s.sname
         FROM Student s, Enroll e
         WHERE e.sid = s.sid AND e.grade = 'A'
        ) q
```

Translating **AND NOT EXISTS** in **WHERE** clause (Alternative)

```
SELECT  s.sid
FROM    Student s
WHERE   s.sname = 'Ann' AND
        NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1
                     FROM    Enroll e
                     WHERE e.sid = s.sid AND e.grade = 'A')
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  q.sid
FROM    (SELECT s.sid, s.sname
         FROM Student s
         WHERE s.sname = 'Ann'
         EXCEPT
         SELECT s.sid, s.sname
         FROM Student s, Enroll e
         WHERE s.sname='Ann' AND e.sid = s.sid AND e.grade = 'A'
        ) q
```

Translating **IN** in **WHERE** clause

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$ 
WHERE    $(t_{i_1}.A_{j_1}, \dots, t_{i_k}.A_{j_k})$  IN
        (SELECT  $u_{l_1}.B_{m_1}, \dots, u_{l_k}.B_{m_k}$ 
         FROM     $S_1 u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
         WHERE    $C(u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n)$ )
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  DISTINCT  $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n, S_1 u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
WHERE    $C(u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n)$  AND
         $t_{i_1}.A_{j_1} = u_{l_1}.B_{m_1}$  AND  $\dots$  AND  $t_{i_k}.A_{j_k} = u_{l_k}.B_{m_k}$ 
```


Translating **NOT IN** in **WHERE** clause

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$ 
WHERE    $(t_{i_1}.A_{j_1}, \dots, t_{i_k}.A_{j_k})$  NOT IN
        (SELECT  $u_{l_1}.B_{m_1}, \dots, u_{l_k}.B_{m_k}$ 
         FROM     $S_1 u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
         WHERE    $C(u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n)$ )
```

is translated to

```
SELECT   $L^q(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
FROM    (SELECT  $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$ 
         FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$ 
         EXCEPT
         SELECT   $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$ 
         FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n, S_1 u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
         WHERE    $C(u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n)$  AND
                  $t_{i_1}.A_{j_1} = u_{l_1}.B_{m_1}$  AND  $\dots$  AND  $t_{i_k}.A_{j_k} = u_{l_k}.B_{m_k}$ 
        ) q
```

Translating θ SOME in WHERE clause

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$ 
WHERE    $t_{i_1}.A_{j_1} \theta$  SOME
        (SELECT  $u_{l_1}.B_{m_1}$ 
         FROM     $S_1 u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
         WHERE    $C(u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n)$ )
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  DISTINCT  $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ 
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n, S_1 u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
WHERE    $C(u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n)$  AND
         $t_{i_1}.A_{j_1} \theta u_{l_1}.B_{m_1}$ 
```

Translating θ ALL in WHERE clause

```
SELECT  L( $t_1, \dots, t_n$ )
FROM    R1  $t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$ 
WHERE    $t_{i_1}.A_{j_1} \theta$  ALL
        (SELECT  $u_{i_1}.B_{m_1}$ 
         FROM    S1  $u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
         WHERE   C( $u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n$ ))
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  Lq( $t_1, \dots, t_n$ )
FROM    (SELECT  $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$ 
         FROM    R1  $t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$ 
         EXCEPT
         SELECT   $t_1.* \dots, t_n.*$ 
         FROM    R1  $t_1, \dots, R_n t_n, S_1 u_1, \dots, S_m u_m$ 
         WHERE   C( $u_1, \dots, u_m, t_1, \dots, t_n$ ) AND
                 NOT  $t_{i_1}.A_{j_1} \theta u_{i_1}.B_{m_1}$ 
        ) q
```

Translating θ ALL in WHERE clause

```
SELECT  p.pid
FROM    Person p
WHERE   p.age  $\leq$  ALL
                               (SELECT p1.age
                                FROM    Person p1)
```

is translated to

```
SELECT  DISTINCT q.pid
FROM    (SELECT      p.pid, p.age
          FROM        Person p
          EXCEPT
          SELECT      p.pid, p.age
          FROM        Person p, Person p1
          WHERE       NOT p.age  $\leq$  p1.age
        ) q
```

Moving **WHERE** condition to **FROM** clause

- In the previous slides we have shown how set predicates can be translated
- After that process, we will have SQL queries wherein the **WHERE** clauses consist of boolean combinations of conditions of the form
 - $t.A \theta a$; or
 - $t_i.A \theta t_j.B$
- In the following slides we will show how these **WHERE** clauses can be moved to **FROM** clauses
- We might also have queries without a **WHERE** clause and/or without a **FROM** clause; these require special treatment

SQL queries without **WHERE** and **FROM** clauses

SELECT a AS A

This query is translated to the RA expression

$(A : \mathbf{a})$

SQL queries without **WHERE** clause

```
SELECT   $L(t_1, \dots, t_n)$   
FROM     $R_1 t_1, \dots, R_n t_n$ 
```

This query is translated to the RA expression

$$\pi_{L(t_1, \dots, t_n)}(R_1 \times \dots \times R_n)$$

Moving **WHERE** condition to **FROM** clause (condition on at least three relations)

Assume that the condition C applies to at least three relations, i.e., the condition is of the form $C(t_{i_1}, t_{i_2}, t_{i_3}, \dots, t_{i_k})$ with $k \geq 3$

```
SELECT  L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM    R1 t1, R2 t2, R3 t3, ..., Rn tn  
WHERE   C(ti1, ti2, ti3, ..., tik)
```

We can now introduce the **CROSS JOIN** in the **FROM** clause by replacing each ‘,’ with **CROSS JOIN**

```
SELECT  L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM    R1 t1 CROSS JOIN R2 t2 CROSS JOIN R3 t3 CROSS JOIN ... CROSS JOIN Rn tn  
WHERE   C(ti1, ti2, ti3, ..., tik)
```

In RA,

$$\pi_{L(t_1, \dots, t_n)}(\sigma_{C(t_{i_1}, t_{i_2}, t_{i_3}, \dots, t_{i_k})}(R_1 \times R_2 \times R_3 \times \dots \times R_n))$$

Moving **WHERE** condition to **FROM** clause (condition on at least **three** relations) Example

```
SELECT  L(t1, t2, t3)  
FROM    R1 t1, R2 t2, R3 t3  
WHERE   t1.A1 θ1 t2.A2 OR t2.A3 θ2 t3.A4
```

is translated to

$$\pi_{L(t_1, t_2, t_3)}(\sigma_{t_1.A_1 \theta_1 t_2.A_2 \vee t_2.A_3 \theta_2 t_3.A_4}(R_1 \times R_2 \times R_3))$$

Moving **WHERE** condition to **FROM** clause (condition on single relation)

```
SELECT  L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM    R1 t1, R2 t2, ..., Rj tj, ..., Rn tn  
WHERE   C(tj) [AND Cl(ti1, ..., tik)]
```

Observe that $C(t_j)$ is only a condition on R_j . This query is translated to

```
SELECT L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM   R1 t1, R2 t2 ...,  
        (SELECT tj.* FROM Rj WHERE C(tj)) tj, ..., Rn tn  
[WHERE Cl(ti1, ..., tik) ]
```

Moving **WHERE** condition to **FROM** clause (condition on single relation)

```
SELECT L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM   R1 t1, R2 t2, ...,  
        (SELECT ti.* FROM Ri WHERE C(ti)) ti, ..., Rn tn  
[WHERE Ct(t1, ..., tk)]
```

We can now introduce the **CROSS JOIN** in the **FROM** clause by replacing each ‘,’ with **CROSS JOIN**

```
SELECT L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM   R1 t1 CROSS JOIN R2 t2 CROSS JOIN ... CROSS JOIN  
        (SELECT ti.* FROM Ri WHERE C(ti)) ti CROSS JOIN ... CROSS JOIN Rn tn  
[WHERE Ct(t1, ..., tk) ]
```

Which, in the notation of RA, corresponds to the expression

$$\pi_{L(t_1, \dots, t_n)}(\sigma_{C^t(t_1, \dots, t_k)}(R_1 \times R_2 \times \dots \times \sigma_{C(t_i)}(R_i) \times \dots \times R_n))$$

or, when $C^l(t_1, \dots, t_k)$ is missing,

$$\pi_{L(t_1, \dots, t_n)}(R_1 \times R_2 \times \dots \times \sigma_{C(t_i)}(R_i) \times \dots \times R_n)$$

Moving **WHERE** condition to **FROM** clause (condition on **two** relations)

```
SELECT  L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM    R1 t1, ..., Ri ti, ..., Rj tj, ..., Rn tn  
WHERE   C(ti, tj) [AND Cl(ti1, ..., tik)]
```

Observe that $C(t_i, t_j)$ is a condition relating R_i and R_j . This query is translated to

```
SELECT L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM   R1 t1, ..., Ri-1 tj-1, Ri+1 ti+1, ..., Rj-1 tj-1, Rj+1 tj+1, ... Rn tn,  
       Ri ti JOIN Rj tj ON C(ti, tj)  
[WHERE Ct(ti1, ..., tik)]
```

Moving **WHERE** condition to **FROM** clause (condition on **two** relations)

```
SELECT L(t1, ..., tn)
FROM   R1 t1, ..., Ri-1 tj-1, Ri+1 ti+1, ..., Rj-1 tj-1, Rj+1 tj+1, ..., Rn tn,
        Ri ti JOIN Rj tj ON C(ti, tj)
[WHERE Ct(ti1, ..., tik)]
```

Recalling that each ‘,’ in the FROM clause corresponds to a CROSS JOIN, this query can be formulated in RA as follows:

$$\pi_L(t_1, \dots, t_n)(\sigma_{C^t(t_{i_1}, \dots, t_{i_k})}(R_1 \times \dots \times R_{i-1} \times R_{i+1} \times \dots \times R_{j-1} \times R_{j+1} \times \dots \times R_n \times (R_i \bowtie_{C(t_i, t_j)} R_j)))$$

or, when $C^l(t_{i_1}, \dots, t_{i_k})$ is missing

$$\pi_L(t_1, \dots, t_n)(R_1 \times \dots \times R_{i-1} \times R_{i+1} \times \dots \times R_{j-1} \times R_{j+1} \times \dots \times R_n \times (R_i \bowtie_{C(t_i, t_j)} R_j))$$

Moving **WHERE** condition to **FROM** clause (**natural join** condition on **two** relations)

Assume that A_1, \dots, A_k are the common attributes of R_i and R_j and that $C(t_i, t_j)$ is the condition

$$t_i.A_1 = t_j.A_1 \text{ AND } \dots \text{ AND } t_i.A_k = t_j.A_k$$

then

```
SELECT L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM   R1 t1, ..., Ri-1 tj-1, Ri+1 ti+1, ..., Rj-1 tj-1, Rj+1 tj+1, ..., Rn tn,  
        Ri ti JOIN Rj tj ON C(ti, tj)  
[WHERE Ct(t1, ..., tk)]
```

is translated to

```
SELECT L(t1, ..., tn)  
FROM   R1 t1, ..., Ri-1 tj-1, Ri+1 ti+1, ..., Rj-1 tj-1, Rj+1 tj+1, ..., Rn tn,  
        Ri ti NATURAL JOIN Rj tj  
[WHERE Ct(t1, ..., tk)]
```

In RA,

$$\pi_{L(t_1, \dots, t_n)}(\sigma_{C^t(t_1, \dots, t_k)}(R_1 \times \dots \times R_{i-1} \times R_{i+1} \times \dots \times R_{j-1} \times R_{j+1} \times \dots \times R_n \times (R_i \text{ NATURAL JOIN } R_j)))$$

SQL queries with set operations UNION, INTERSECT, or EXCEPT

Assuming Q_1 and Q_2 SQL queries, the queries of the form

Q_1
UNION [**INTERSECT** | **EXCEPT**]
 Q_2

can be translated to RA as follows

$$E_{Q_1} \mathbf{u}[\mathbf{n} \mid -] E_{Q_2}$$

where E_{Q_1} and E_{Q_2} are the RA expressions corresponding to Q_1 and Q_2

Example

"Find the sid of each student who is only enrolled in CS courses."

```
SELECT  q1.sid
FROM    (SELECT s.sid AS ssid, s.sname
        FROM Student s
        EXCEPT
        SELECT q2 ssid, s.sname
        FROM (SELECT s.sid AS ssid, s.sname, e.sid, e.cno
              FROM Student s, Enroll e
              WHERE e.sid = s.sid
              EXCEPT
              (SELECT s.sid, s.sname, e.sid, e.cno
               FROM Student s, Enroll e, Course c
               WHERE e.cno = c.cno AND c.dept = 'CS' ) q2) q1
```


Example

“Find the sid of each student who is only enrolled in CS courses.”

```
SELECT  q1.sid
FROM    (SELECT s.sid AS ssid, s.sname
        FROM Student s
        EXCEPT
        SELECT q2 ssid, s.sname
        FROM (SELECT s.sid AS ssid, s.sname, e.sid, e.cno
              FROM Student s NATURAL JOIN Enroll e
              EXCEPT
              (SELECT s.sid, s.sname, e.sid, e.cno
               FROM Student s CROSS JOIN Enroll E
               NATURAL JOIN (SELECT c.* FROM Course c WHERE dept = 'CS') c) q2) q1
```

is translated to

$$\pi_{sid}(\pi_{sid, sname}(S) - \pi_{S.sid, sname}(\pi_{S.sid, sname, E.sid, cno}(S \bowtie E) - \pi_{S.sid, sname, E.sid, cno}(S \times E \bowtie \sigma_{dept='CS'}(C))))$$

where S , E , and C denote Student, Enroll, and Course, respectively.