

SQL Queries (iii)

- Sets in SQL
- Bags in SQL
- The **IN** Operator
- The **EXISTS** Operator
- Quantifiers
- Union, Intersection, Difference
- Division
- Selection with Aggregation

❖ Sets in SQL

The relational model is set-based

Set literals are written as $(expr_1, expr_2, \dots)$ (each $expr_i$ yields an atomic value)

SQL query results are (more or less) sets of tuples or atomic values

Examples:

```
-- set literals
(1,2,3)      ('a','b','c','d')
-- set of atomic values
(select salary from Employees)
-- set of tuple values
(select id, name from Employees)
```

SQL provides a variety of set-based operators: \in , \cup , \cap , $-$, $/$, \exists , \forall , ...

❖ Bags in SQL

SQL query results are actually **bags** (multisets), allowing duplicates, e.g.

```
select age from Students;  
-- yields (18,18,18,...19,19,19,19,...20,20,20,...)
```

Can convert bag to set (eliminate duplicates) using **DISTINCT**, e.g

```
select distinct age from Students;
```

SQL set operations **UNION**, **INTERSECT**, **EXCEPT** ...

- yield sets by default (i.e. eliminate duplicates)
- can produce bags with keyword **ALL** (e.g. **UNION ALL**)

```
(1,2,3) UNION (2,3,4) yields (1,2,3,4)  
(1,2,3) UNION ALL (2,3,4) yields (1,2,3,2,3,4)
```

❖ The IN Operator

Tests whether a specified tuple is contained in a relation
(i.e. $t \in R$)

tuple **IN** *relation* is true iff the tuple is contained in the relation.

Conversely for *tuple* **NOT IN** *relation*.

Syntax:

```
SELECT *  
FROM   R  
WHERE  R.a IN (SELECT x FROM S WHERE Cond)  
          -- assume multiple results
```

❖ The IN Operator (cont)

Example: Find the name and brewer of beers that John likes.

```
SELECT name, brewer
FROM   Beers
WHERE  name IN
      (SELECT beer
       FROM   Likes
       WHERE  drinker = 'John');
```

name	brewer
80/-	Caledonian
Bigfoot Barley Wine	Sierra Nevada
Pale Ale	Sierra Nevada
Three Sheets	Lord Nelson

Subquery = "What are the names of the beers that John likes?"

(This and subsequent beer queries use an older smaller version of the Beer database)

❖ The EXISTS Operator

EXISTS (*relation*) is true iff the relation is non-empty.

Example: Find the beers that are the unique beer by their manufacturer.

```
SELECT name, brewer
FROM   Beers b1
WHERE  NOT EXISTS
      (SELECT *
       FROM   Beers b2
       WHERE  b2.brewer = b1.brewer
             AND b2.name <> b1.name);
```

A subquery that refers to values from a surrounding query is called a **correlated subquery**.

❖ Quantifiers

ANY and **ALL** behave as existential and universal quantifiers respectively.

Example: Find the beers sold for the highest price.

```
SELECT beer
FROM   Sells
WHERE  price >=
        ALL(SELECT price FROM sells);
```

Beware: in common use, "any" and "all" are often synonyms.

E.g. "I'm better than any of you" vs. "I'm better than all of you".

❖ Union, Intersection, Difference

SQL implements the standard set operations

$R1 \textbf{ UNION } R2$ set of tuples in either $R1$ or $R2$

$R1 \textbf{ INTERSECT } R2$ set of tuples in both $R1$ and $R2$

$R1 \textbf{ EXCEPT } R2$ set of tuples in $R1$ but not $R2$

R1 and **R2** must be [union-compatible](#) (i.e. same schema)

Union and intersection semantics are straightforward.

❖ Union, Intersection, Difference (cont)

Example: Find the drinkers and beers such that the drinker likes the beer and frequents a bar that sells it.

```
(SELECT drinker, beer FROM Likes)
INTERSECT
(SELECT drinker,beer
 FROM Sells natural join Frequents);
```

drinker	beer
Adam	New
John	Three Sheets
Justin	Victoria Bitter

❖ Union, Intersection, Difference (cont)

Set difference is implemented by **EXCEPT**

R

A	B
1	'a'
2	'b'
3	'a'

S

A	B
1	'a'
1	'b'
2	'a'

R except S

A	B
2	'b'
3	'a'

S except R

A	B
1	'b'
2	'a'

Semantics of set difference: $R \text{ except } S = \{x \in R, \text{ where } x \notin S\}$

◆ Division

Division aims to find values in one table that occur in conjunction with all values in another table:

R

A	B
1	'a'
2	'b'
3	'a'
1	'b'
2	'a'

S

B
'a'
'b'

R / S

A
1
2

Arises in queries like "Find Xs that are related to all Ys / every Y"

❖ Division (cont)

Not all SQL implementations provide a division operator

But can be achieved by combination of existing operations

Example: Find bars that each sell all of the beers Justin likes.

```
SELECT DISTINCT a.bar
FROM   Sells a
WHERE  NOT EXISTS (
        (SELECT beer FROM Likes
         WHERE drinker = 'Justin')
      EXCEPT
        (SELECT beer FROM Sells b
         WHERE bar = a.bar)
      );
```

❖ Selection with Aggregation

Selection clauses can contain aggregation operations.

Example: What is the average price of New?

```
SELECT AVG(price)
FROM   Sells
WHERE  beer = 'New';
```

```
      avg
-----
2.38749998807907
```

- the bag semantics of SQL gives the correct result here
- the price for New in all hotels will be included, even if two hotels sell it at the same price
- if we used set semantics, we'd get the average of all the **different** prices for New.

❖ Selection with Aggregation (cont)

If we want set semantics, can force using **DISTINCT**.

Example: How many different bars sell beer?

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT bar)
FROM Sells;
```

```
count
-----
      6
```

Without **DISTINCT**, counts number of entries in the **Sells** table.

Aggregation operators on numbers: **SUM**, **AVG**, **MIN**, **MAX**,

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