ADVANCED SQL I

CS 564- Fall 2018

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WHAT IS THIS LECTURE ABOUT

- SQL: Set Operators
  - UNION/EXCEPT/INTERSECT
  - duplicates in SQL
- SQL: Nested Queries
  - IN/EXISTS/ALL
  - correlated queries

Set and Multiset Operators

SET OPERATORS: REFRESHER

$R = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $S = \{1, 2, 4, 5\}$

- Intersection: $R \cap S = \{1, 2\}$
- Union: $R \cup S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
- Difference: $R - S = \{3\}$

  $S - R = \{4, 5\}$

SET OPERATORS IN SQL

SQL supports set operations between the outputs of subqueries:

- (subquery) **`INTERSECT`** (subquery)
- (subquery) **`UNION`** (subquery)
- (subquery) **`EXCEPT`** (subquery)

SET OPERATORS: INTERSECT

```
SELECT A FROM R
INTERSECT
SELECT A FROM S;
```

R

A
1
1
1
2
3

S

A
1
1
2
2
4
5

output

A
1
2

Returns the tuples that belong in both subquery results

SET OPERATORS: UNION

```
SELECT A FROM R
UNION
SELECT A FROM S;
```

R

A
1
1
1
2
3

S

A
1
1
2
2
4
5

output

A
1
2
3
4
5

Returns the tuples that belong in either subquery results

SET OPERATORS: EXCEPT

```
SELECT A FROM R
EXCEPT
SELECT A FROM S;
```

R

A
1
1
1
2
3

S

A
1
1
2
2
4
5

output

A
3

Returns the tuples that belong in the first and not the second subquery result

SEMANTICS

- When using set operators, SQL eliminates all duplicate tuples
- We can modify the semantics by using the keyword **`ALL`** (e.g. **`UNION ALL`**)
- When using **`ALL`**, the operators are evaluated using multiset (or bag) semantics

SET OPERATORS: UNION ALL

```
SELECT A FROM R
UNION ALL
SELECT A FROM S;
```

output

A
1
1
1
1
1
2
2
2
3
4
5

R

A
1
1
1
2
3

S

A
1
1
2
2
4
5

The number of copies of each tuple is the sum of the number of copies in the subqueries

SET OPERATORS: INTERSECT ALL

```
SELECT A FROM R
INTERSECT ALL
SELECT A FROM S;
```

R

A
1
1
1
2
3

S

A
1
1
2
2
4
5

output

A
1
1
2

The number of copies of each tuple is the minimum of the number of copies in the subqueries

SET OPERATORS: EXCEPT ALL

```
SELECT A FROM R
EXCEPT ALL
SELECT A FROM S;
```

R

A
1
1
1
2
3

S

A
1
1
2
2
4
5

output

A
1
3

The number of copies of each tuple is the difference (if positive) of the number of copies in the subqueries

DISCUSSION ON DUPLICATES

- When doing projection:
  - easier to avoid eliminating duplicates
  - *tuple-at-a-time* processing

- When doing intersection, union or difference:
  - more efficient to sort the relations first
  - at that point you may as well eliminate the duplicates anyway

Nested Queries

NESTED QUERIES

A parenthesized SELECT-FROM-WHERE statement (*subquery*) can be used as a value in a number of places:

- in **FROM** clauses
- in **WHERE** clauses

```
SELECT C.Name
FROM Country C
WHERE C.code =
    (SELECT C.CountryCode
     FROM City C
     WHERE C.name = 'Berlin');
```

Can you rewrite this query without a subquery (**unnesting**)?

NESTING

- We can write nested queries because the SQL language is compositional
- Everything is represented as a multiset
- Hence the output of one query can be used as the input to another (nesting)

NESTED QUERIES

Find all countries in Europe with population more than 50 million

```
SELECT C.Name
FROM (SELECT Name, Continent
      FROM Country
      WHERE Population >50000000) AS C
WHERE C.Continent = 'Europe' ;
```

Can you unnest this query?

SET-COMPARISON OPERATOR: IN

*Find all countries in Europe that have **some** city with population more than 5 million*

```
SELECT C.Name
FROM Country C
WHERE C.Continent = 'Europe’
AND C.Code IN (SELECT CountryCode
               FROM City
               WHERE Population > 5000000);
```

SET-COMPARISON OPERATOR: EXISTS

*Find all countries in Europe that have **some** city with population more than 5 million*

```
SELECT C.Name
FROM Country C
WHERE C.Continent = 'Europe'
AND EXISTS (SELECT *
            FROM City T
            WHERE T.Population > 5000000
            AND T.CountryCode = C.Code);
```

correlated subquery

SET-COMPARISON OPERATOR: ANY

*Find all countries in Europe that have **some** city with population more than 5 million*

```
SELECT C.Name
FROM Country C
WHERE C.Continent = 'Europe’
AND 5000000 <= ANY (SELECT T.Population
        FROM City T
        WHERE T.CountryCode = C.Code);
```

SET-COMPARISON OPERATORS

*Find all countries in Europe that have **all** cities with population less than 1 million*

```
SELECT C.Name
FROM Country C
WHERE C.Continent = 'Europe’
AND NOT EXISTS (SELECT *
                FROM City T
                WHERE T.Population > 1000000
                AND T.CountryCode = C.Code);
```

SET-COMPARISON OPERATORS: ALL

*Find all countries in Europe that have **all** cities with population less than 1 million*

```
SELECT C.Name
FROM Country C
WHERE C.Continent = 'Europe’
AND 1000000 > ALL (SELECT T.Population
        FROM City T
        WHERE T.CountryCode = C.Code);
```