Structured Query Language (SQL)

- SQL is the most widely used commercial relational database language

THE FORM OF A BASIC SQL QUERY

```
SELECT [DISTINCT] field names
FROM table names
WHERE condition
```

- SELECT clause contains fields to be displayed in the result
- FROM clause contains table names
- Optional WHERE clause contains conditions on the tables mentioned in the FROM clause

Example

Attribute (or) Field

Record (or) Tuple

sid	*sname*	*rating*	*age*
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

Fig 4.1 Sailors table

Question: Find the names and ages of all sailors

Query: SELECT DISTINCT sname, age
FROM Sailors

Output:

sname	*age*
Dustin	45.0
Brutus	33.0
Lubber	55.5
Andy	25.5
Rusty	35.0
Horatio	35.0
Zorba	16.0
Art	25.5
Bob	63.5

Note: The DISTINCT keyword can be used to return only distinct (different) values from the specific field

Question: Find the names and ages of all sailors

Query:

```
SELECT sname, age
FROM  Sailors
```

Output:

sname	*age*
Dustin	45.0
Brutus	33.0
Lubber	55.5
Andy	25.5
Rusty	35.0
Horatio	35.0
Zorba	16.0
Horatio	35.0
Art	25.5
Bob	63.5

Question: Find all sailors with a rating above 7

Query:

```
SELECT sid, sname, rating, age
FROM  Sailors
WHERE rating >7
```

(or)

```
SELECT *
FROM Sailors
WHERE rating>7
```

Output:

31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0

- The SQL language has Three parts
  - -Data Definition Language (DDL)
  - -Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - -Data Control Language(DCL)

Data Definition Language (DDL):

- DDL supports the creation, deletion, and modification of definitions for tables and views

- Integrity constraints can be defined on tables, either when the table is created or later

- It also provide commands for creating and deleting indexes

Data Manipulation Language (DML):

- DML allows users to pose queries to insert, delete, and modify rows

Data Control Language (DCL):

- DCL controls a database, including administrative privileges and saving data

DDL Commands

-CREATE
-ALTER
-DROP
-TRUNCATE

CREATE command

- Used to create table

Syntax:

CREATE TABLE table-name (Fieldname1 data_type, Fieldname2 data_type , …. ….. ….)

Example

CREATE TABLE Sailors (sid NUMBER(2), sname VARCHAR2(20), rating NUMBER(2))

ALTER command

Adding a new field in to the existing relation

Syntax: ALTER TABLE tablename
ADD (fieldname Field_datatype)

Example: ALTER TABLE Sailors
ADD (age NUMBER(2))

Modifying an existing field

Syntax: ALTER TABLE tablename
MODIFY (fieldname new_field_datatype)

Example
ALTER TABLE Sailors MODIFY (age NUMBER(3,1))

Deleting an existing field

Syntax: ALTER TABLE tablename
DROP COLUMN Fieldname

Example: ALTER TABLE Sailors DROP COLUMN age

DROP command

- Used to delete an existing table

Syntax: DROP TABLE tablename

Example: DROP TABLE Sailors

TRUNCATE command

- TRUNCATE Removes all rows from a table without backup

Syntax: TRUNCATE table tablename

Example: TRUNCATE table Sailors

DML Commands

-INSERT
-DELETE
-UPDATE
-SELECT

INSERT command

Inserting record into a table

Syntax: INSERT INTO table-name VALUES (field1,field2,…)

Example:

INSERT INTO Sailors values (22,'Dustin',7,45.0)

Inserting a record that has some null attributes

- Requires identifying the fields that actually get data

Syntax: INSERT INTO table-name (field1,field4) VALUES (value1,value2)

Inserting records from another table

Syntax: INSERT INTO table_name1 SELECT * FROM table_name2

UPDATE command

For modifying attribute values of (some) tuples in a table

Syntax: UPDATE tablename SET column1=value1,…, columnn=valuen WHERE condition

Example: UPDATE Sailors SET age=34.5 WHERE sid=22

DELETE command

Removing specified rows from a table

Syntax: DELETE FROM tablename WHERE condition

Example: DELETE FROM Sailors WHERE sid=22

Removing all rows from a table

Syntax: DELETE FROM tablename

Example: DELETE FROM Sailors

bid	*bname*	*color*
101	Interlake	blue
102	Interlake	red
103	Clipper	green
104	Marine	red

Fig 4.2 Boats table

sid	*bid*	*day*
22	101	10/10/98
22	102	10/10/98
22	103	10/8/98
22	104	10/7/98
31	102	11/10/98
31	103	11/6/98
31	104	11/12/98
64	101	9/5/98
64	102	9/8/98
74	103	9/8/98

Fig 4.3 Reserves table

DCL Commands

-GRANT

-REVOKE

GRANT Command

- It is used to provide access rights or privileges on the database objects to the users.

Syntax:

```
GRANT  privilege_name
ON  object_name
TO  {user_name |PUBLIC}
[WITH GRANT OPTION];
```

- ***privilege_name*** is the access right or privilege granted to the user. Some of the access rights are ALL, EXECUTE, and SELECT

- ***object_name*** is database object name like TABLE, VIEW, STORED PROCEDURE

- ***user_name*** is the name of the user to whom an access right is being granted

  --PUBLIC is used to grant access rights to all users

- **WITH GRANT OPTION** - allows a user to grant access rights to other users

- Example:

```
GRANT SELECT ON employee TO user1;
```

SQL REVOKE Command:

- The REVOKE command removes user access rights or privileges to the database objects

Syntax:

```
REVOKE  privilege_name
ON  object_name
FROM  {user_name |PUBLIC}
```

Eample:

```
REVOKE SELECT ON employee FROM user1;
```

- REVOKE a SELECT privilege on employee table from user1

- user1 will not be able to SELECT data from that table

AND, OR and NOT Operators

Question: Find the names of sailors who have reserved boat number 103

Query:
```
SELECT sname
    FROM Sailors S, Reserves R
    WHERE S.sid=R.sid AND R.bid=103
```

Output:

SNAME
Dustin
Lubber
Horatio

BETWEEN

- Used to define range limits

Question: Find all sailors whose age is in between 45.0 and 63.5

Query:
```
SELECT *
    FROM Sailors
    WHERE age BETWEEN 45.0 AND 63.5
```

Output:

SID	SNAME	RATING	AGE
22	Dustin	7	45
31	Lubber	8	55.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

IN

- Used to check whether an attribute value matches a value contained within a set of listed values

Question: Find all sailors whose age is in the list of values(15.0,33.2,45.7,63.5)

Query: SELECT *
FROM Sailors
WHERE age IN (15.0,33.2,45.7,63.5)

Output:

SID	SNAME	RATING	AGE
95	Bob	3	63.5

STRING operators

- "%" character is used to match any substring
- "_" character is used to match any character
- Expresses patterns by using the 'like' comparison operator

Example1

```
SELECT *
FROM Sailors
WHERE sname LIKE '_u%'
```

Output:

SID	SNAME	RATING	AGE
22	Dustin	7	45
31	Lubber	8	55.5
58	Rusty	10	35

Example2

```
SELECT *
FROM Sailors
WHERE sname LIKE 'A_d_'
```

Output:

SID	SNAME	RATING	AGE
32	Andy	8	25.5

SET operators

- Operations such as *union*, *intersect*, *minus* and *exists* operate on relations

- Corresponding to relational-algebra operations U, ∩ and –

- Relations participating in the operations must be compatible; i.e., must have same set of attributes

<query 1> <set operator> <query 2>

- *union* returns a table consisting of all rows either appearing in the result of <query1> or in the result of <query 2>

Example (union)

```
SELECT *
FROM Sailors
UNION
SELECT *
FROM Sailors1
```

Output:

sid	*sname*	*rating*	*age*
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

Example (intersect)

```
SELECT *
FROM Sailors
INTERSECT
SELECT *
FROM Sailors1
```

Output:

sid	*sname*	*rating*	*age*
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

Example (minus)

```
SELECT *
FROM Sailors
MINUS
SELECT *
FROM Sailors1
```

Output: no rows selected

Nested Queries

- A nested query is a query that has another query embedded within it
- The embedded query is called a subquery

- A subquery typically appears within the WHERE clause of a query

- Subqueries can sometimes appear in the FROM clause or the HAVING clause

- In the nested queries, the inner subquery is completely independent of the outer query

Introduction to Nested Queries

Question: *Find the names of sailors who have reserved boat 103*

Query:

SELECT S.sname

```
FROM Sailors S
WHERE S.sid IN
(SELECT R.sid FROM Reserves R WHERE R.bid=103)
```

Output:

SNAME
Dustin
Lubber
Horatio

Question: *Find the names of sailors who have reserved a blue boat*

Query:

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailors S
```

```
WHERE S.sid IN
(SELECT R.sid FROM Reserves R WHERE R.bid IN
(SELECT B.bid FROM Boats B WHERE B.color='blue'))
```

Output:

SNAME
Dustin
Horatio

Correlated Nested Queries

- In Correlated Nested Queries, inner subquery could depend on the row that is currently being examined in the outer query

Question: *Find the names of sailors who have reserved boat 103*

Query:

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailors S
WHERE EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM Reserves R WHERE R.bid = 103 AND
R.sid = S.sid)
```

Output:

SNAME
Dustin
Lubber
Horatio

- The EXISTS operator is another set comparison operator, such as IN

- It allows us to **test whether a set is nonempty**. Thus, for each Sailor row *S*, *we test whether the set* of Reserves rows *R such that R.bid = 103 AND S.sid = R.sid is nonempty. If so, sailor S has reserved boat 103, and we retrieve the name*

- The subquery clearly depends on the current row *S and must be re-evaluated for each row in Sailors*

- The occurrence of *S in the subquery (in the form of the literal S.sid) is called a correlation*, *and such* queries are called *correlated queries*

COMPARISION OPERATORS

- These operators can be used in 'WHERE' clause and 'HAVING' clause

SYMBOL	MEANING
=	Equal to
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
>	Grater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<> or != or ^=	Not equal to

Example

Question: Find sailors whose rating is better than some sailor called Horatio

Query:

```
SELECT S1.sname, S1.rating
FROM Sailors S1
WHERE S1.rating > ANY (SELECT S2.rating FROM
Sailors S2 WHERE S2.sname='Horatio' )
```

Output:

SNAME	RATING
Rusty	10
Zorba	10
Horatio	9
Lubber	8
Andy	8

Question: *Find sailors whose rating is better than some sailor called Horatio*

Query:

```
SELECT S1.sname, S1.rating
FROM Sailors S1
WHERE S1.rating > ALL ( SELECT S2.rating FROM Sailors S2 WHERE S2.sname='Horatio' )
```

Output:

SNAME	RATING
Rusty	10
Zorba	10

AGGREGATE OPERATORS

- In addition to simply retrieving data, we often want to perform some computation or summarization

- SQL supports the following aggregate operators which can be applied on any column, say A, of a relation(table):

1. COUNT ([DISTINCT] A): The number of (unique) values in the A column

2. SUM ([DISTINCT] A): The sum of all (unique) values in the A column

3. AVG ([DISTINCT] A): The average of all (unique) values in the A column

4. MAX (A): The maximum value in the A column

5. MIN (A): The minimum value in the A column

Note: not specify DISTINCT in conjunction with MIN or MAX

Examples:

Question: *Find the average age of all sailors*

Query:

```
SELECT AVG (age)
FROM Sailors
```

Output:

AVG(AGE)
36.9

Question: *Find the name and age of the oldest sailor*

Query:

```
SELECT S1.sname, S1.age
FROM Sailors S1
WHERE S1.age = ( SELECT MAX (S2.age) FROM Sailors
S2 )
```

Output:

SNAME	AGE
Bob	63.5

Question: *Count the number of sailors*

Query:

```
SELECT COUNT (*)
FROM Sailors
```

Output:

COUNT(*)
10

The GROUP BY and HAVING Clauses

- We have applied aggregate operators to all (qualifying) rows in a relation(table)

- GROUP BY used to apply aggregate operators to each of a number of groups of rows in a relation

- HAVING is used to place a condition, which is applied on the groups of rows

general form:

SELECT [DISTINCT] fieldname
FROM table names
WHERE condition
GROUP BY fieldname
HAVING group-condition

Examples

Question: *Find the number of sailors belongs to each rating level*

Query:

```
SELECT rating, COUNT(rating)
FROM Sailors
GROUP BY rating
```

Output:

RATING	COUNT(RATING)
1	1
3	2
7	2
8	2
9	1
10	2

Question: *Find the age of the youngest sailor for each rating level*

Query:

```
SELECT rating, MIN (age)
FROM Sailors
GROUP BY rating
```

Output:

RATING	MIN(AGE)
1	33
3	25.5
7	35
8	25.5
9	35
10	16

Question: *Find the age of the youngest sailor for each rating level, which is greater than 7*

Query:

```
SELECT rating, MIN(age)
FROM Sailors
GROUP BY rating
HAVING rating>7
```

Output:

RATING	MIN(AGE)
8	25.5
9	35
10	16

ORDER BY

- The order by clause is used to sort the tuples in a query result based on the values of some attributes

Example

Question: *display the sailors table in the ascending order of sname*

Query:

```
SELECT *
FROM Sailors
ORDER BY sname
```

Output:

SID	SNAME	RATING	AGE
32	Andy	8	25.5
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5
29	Brutus	1	33
22	Dustin	7	45
64	Horatio	7	35
74	Horatio	9	35
31	Lubber	8	55.5
58	Rusty	10	35
71	Zorba	10	16

Question: *display the sailors table in the descending order of sname*

Query:

```
SELECT *
FROM Sailors
ORDER BY sname DESC
```

Output:

SID	SNAME	RATING	AGE
71	Zorba	10	16
58	Rusty	10	35
31	Lubber	8	55.5
64	Horatio	7	35
74	Horatio	9	35
22	Dustin	7	45
29	Brutus	1	33
95	Bob	3	63.5
85	Art	3	25.5
32	Andy	8	25.5

NULL VALUES

- Thus far, we have assumed that column values in a row are always known. In practice column values can be unknown

- We use *null* when the column value is either unknown

Example

- Insert the row (98,Dan,null,39) to represent Dan into sailors table

Query: INSERT INTO Sailors VALUES(98,'Dan',null,39)
Query: SELECT *
FROM Sailors

Output:

SID	SNAME	RATING	AGE
22	Dustin	7	45
29	Brutus	1	33
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35
64	Horatio	7	35
71	Zorba	10	16
74	Horatio	9	35
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5
98	Dan		39

Comparisons Using Null Values

- Consider a comparison such as *rating = 8*

- *If this is applied to the row for Dan, is* this condition true or false? Since Dan's rating is unknown, it is evaluated to the value *unknown*

- This is the case for the comparisons *rating > 8 and rating < 8* as well

- SQL also provides a special comparison operator IS NULL to test whether a column value is *null*

- for example, we can say rating IS NULL, which would evaluate to true on the row representing Dan

- We can also say rating IS NOT NULL, which would evaluate to false on the row for Dan

Example

Query:

```
SELECT *
FROM sailors
WHERE rating IS NULL
```

Output:

SID	SNAME	RATING	AGE
98	Dan		39

Logical Connectives AND, OR, and NOT

- what about Boolean expressions such as

rating = *8* OR *age* < *40*
rating = 8 AND *age* < *40?*

- *Considering the row for Dan again, because age < 40, the first* expression evaluates to true regardless of the value of *rating, but what about the* second? We can only say *unknown*

- The expression NOT unknown is defined to be unknown

- OR of two arguments evaluates to *true* if either argument evaluates to *true*, and to *unknown* if one argument evaluates to *false* and the other evaluates to *unknown*

- AND of two arguments evaluates to *false* if either argument evaluates to false, and to *unknown* if one argument evaluates to *unknown* and the other evaluates to *true* or *unknown*

Impact on SQL Constructs

- In the presence of *null values*, any row that evaluates to false or to unknown is eliminated

- Eliminating rows that evaluate to unknown has a subtle but significant impact on queries, especially nested queries involving EXISTS or UNIQUE

- If we compare two *null values using* =, *the result is* unknown! In the context of duplicates, this comparison is implicitly treated as true, which is an anomaly

- The arithmetic operations +, - ,* , / *and* = all return *null* if one of their arguments is null

Example

Query:

SELECT sid, rating, sid+rating
FROM Sailors

Output:

SID	RATING	SID +	RATING
22	7		29
29	1		30
31	8		39
32	8		40
58	10		68
64	7		71
71	10		81
74	9		83
85	3		88
95	3		98
98	-		-

- nulls can cause some unexpected behavior with aggregate operators

- COUNT(*) handles *null values just like other values*, that is, they get counted

Example

Query:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Sailors
```

Output:

COUNT(*)
11

- All the other aggregate operators (COUNT, SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, and variations using DISTINCT) simply discard *null values*

Outer Joins

- join operation that rely on *null values*, *called* ***outer*** **joins**

- Consider the join of two tables, say Sailors $\bowtie_C$ *Reserves*

- In a *full outer join*, 'matching rows' plus 'Sailors rows without a matching Reserves rows' (columns inherited from Reserves assigned *null* values) plus 'Reserves rows without a matching Sailors rows' (columns inherited from Sailors assigned *null* values) appear in the result

- In a *left outer join*, 'matching rows' plus 'Sailors rows without a matching Reserves rows' (columns inherited from Reserves assigned *null* values) appear in the result

- In a *right outer join*, 'matching rows' plus 'Reserves rows without a matching Sailors rows' (columns inherited from Sailors assigned *null* values) appear in the result

- *Note:* In *inner join* only matching rows appear in the result

Example

Query:

```
SELECT S.sid,S.sname,R.bid,R.day
FROM Sailors S LEFT OUTER JOIN Reserves R ON
S.sid=R.sid
```

Output:

SID	SNAME	BID	DAY
22	Dustin	101	10-OCT-98
22	Dustin	102	10-OCT-98
22	Dustin	103	10-AUG-98
22	Dustin	104	10-JUL-98
31	Lubber	102	11-OCT-98
31	Lubber	103	11-JUN-98
31	Lubber	104	11-DEC-98
64	Horatio	101	09-MAY-98
64	Horatio	102	09-AUG-98
74	Horatio	103	09-AUG-98
71	Zorba	-	-
85	Art	-	-
58	Rusty	-	-
32	Andy	-	-
29	Brutus	-	-
95	Bob	-	-

Disallowing Null Values

- We can disallow *null* values by specifying NOT NULL as part of the field definition, for example,

  sname VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL

- The fields in a primary key are not allowed to take on *null* values

- There is an implicit NOT NULL constraint for every field listed in a PRIMARY KEY constraint