

# Declarative Programming

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## Announcements

# Declarative Languages

# Database Management Systems

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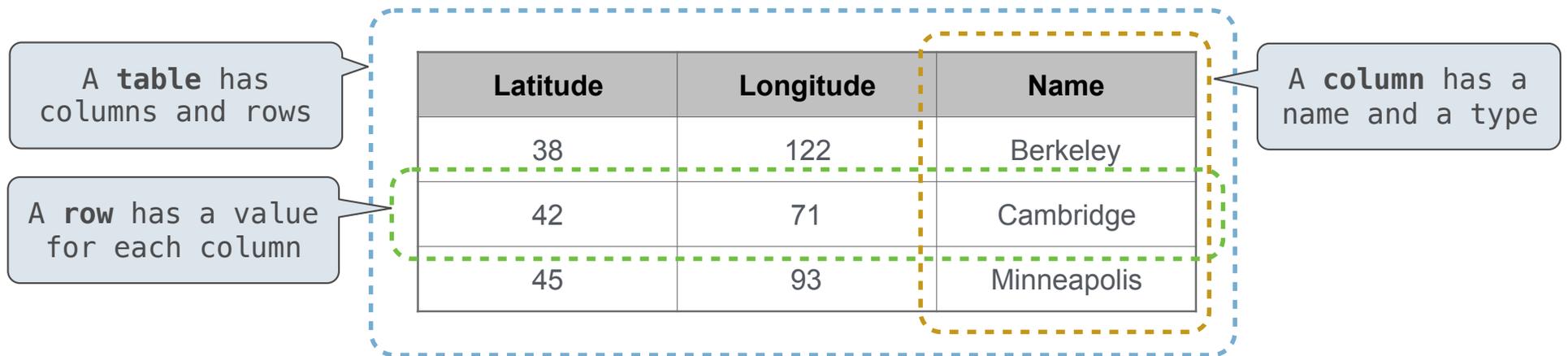
A **column** has a name and a type

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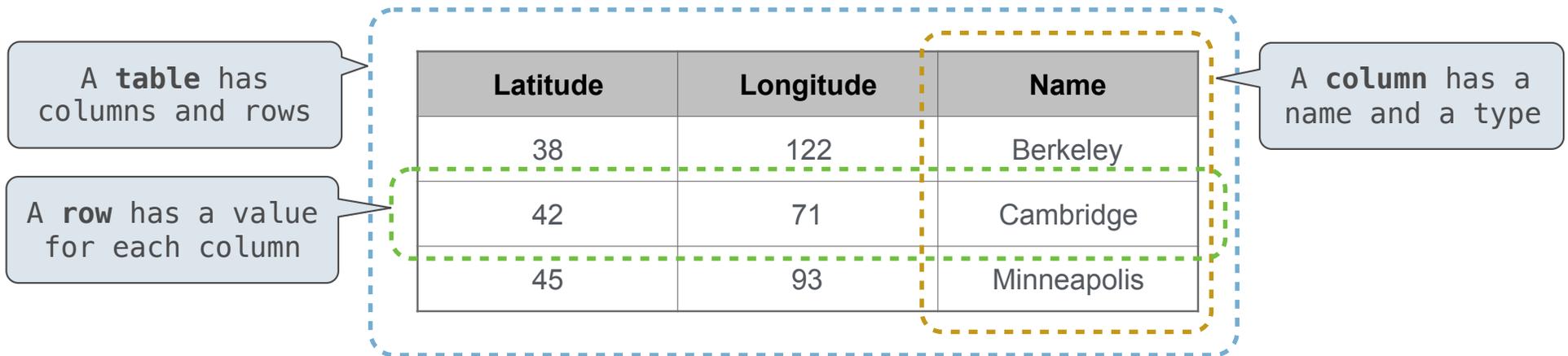
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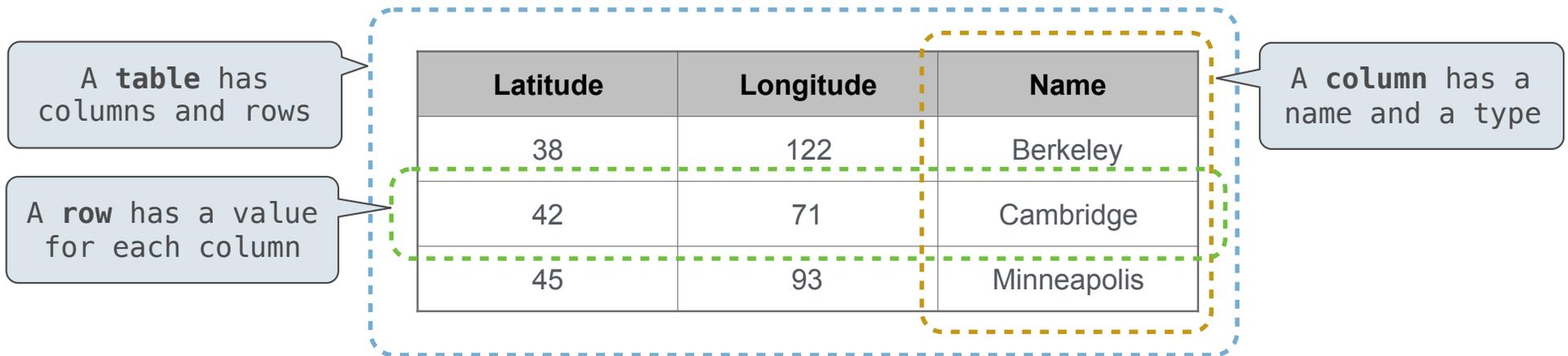
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SQL is a *declarative* programming language

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`create table cities as`

**Cities:**

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```
create table cities as
```

```
  select 38 as latitude, 122 as longitude, "Berkeley" as name union
```

**Cities:**

latitude	longitude	name
38	122	Berkeley

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```
select "west coast" as region, name from cities where longitude >= 115 union
select "other",      name from cities where longitude < 115;
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**Cities:**

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region	name
west coast	Berkeley
other	Minneapolis
other	Cambridge

# Structured Query Language (SQL)

## SQL Overview

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*Today's theme:*

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The SQL language is an ANSI and ISO standard, but DBMS's implement custom variants

- A **select** statement creates a new table, either from scratch or by projecting a table
- A **create table** statement gives a global name to a table
- Lots of other statements exist: **analyze**, **delete**, **explain**, **insert**, **replace**, **update**, etc.
- Most of the important action is in the **select** statement

*Today's theme:*



## Getting Started with SQL

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Install sqlite (version 3.8.3 or later): <http://sqlite.org/download.html>

Use sqlite online: [code.cs61a.org/sql](http://code.cs61a.org/sql)

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```

**D**elano  
↓  
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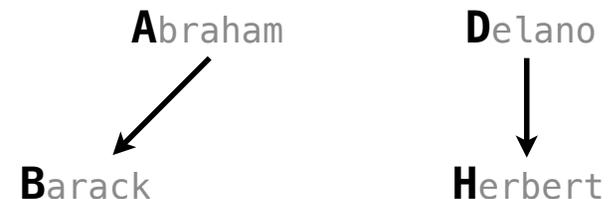
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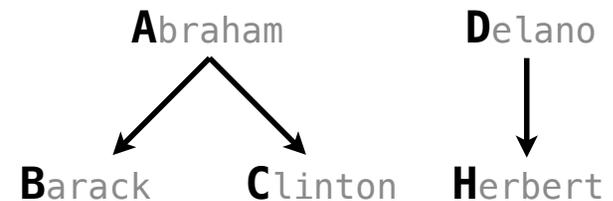
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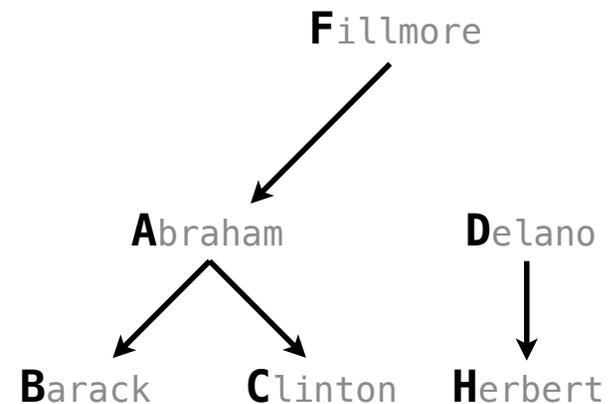
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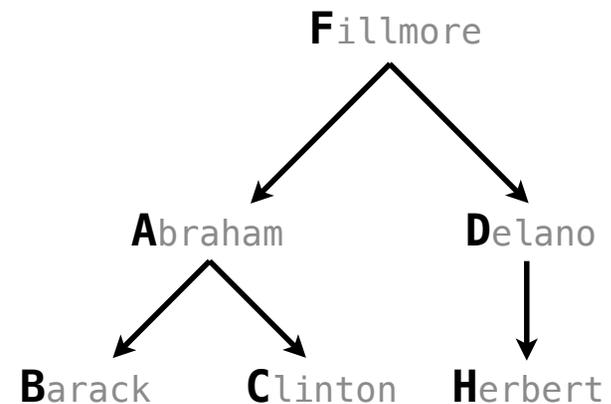
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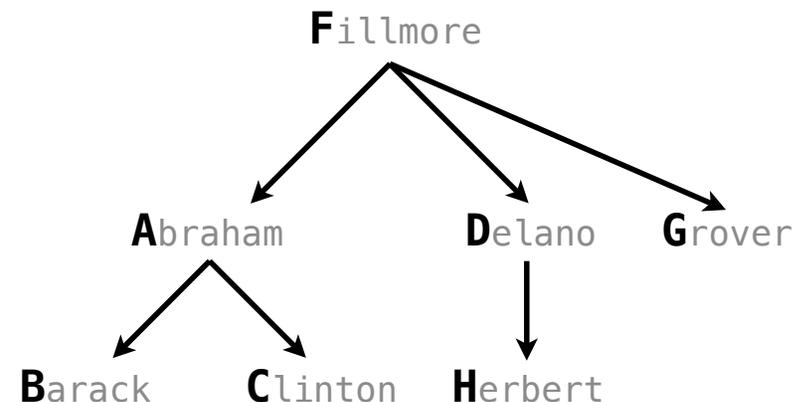
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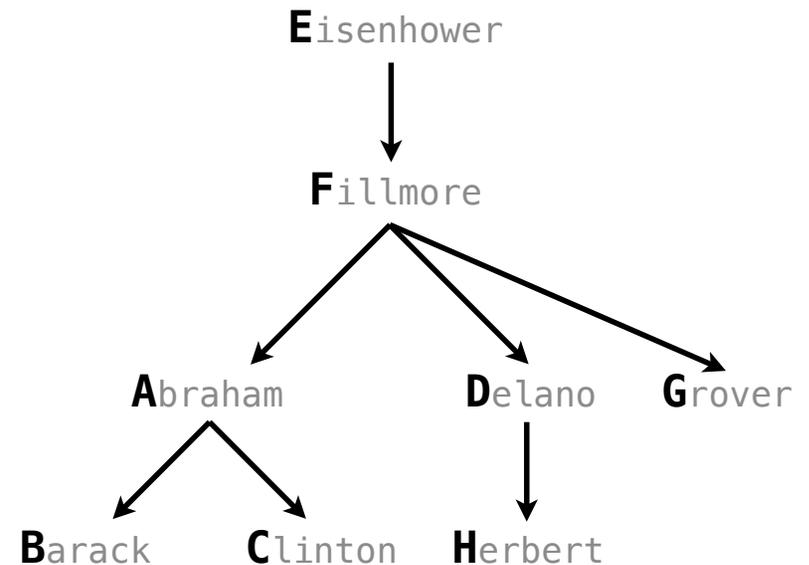
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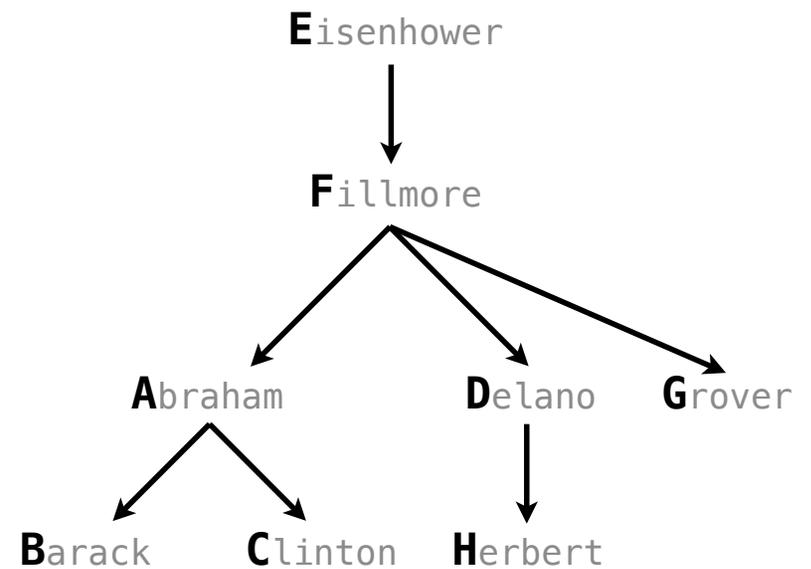
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## Naming Tables

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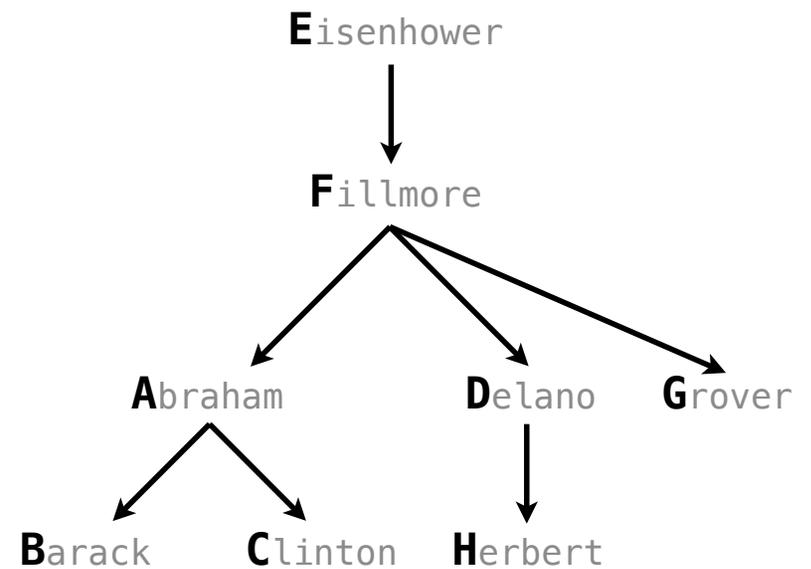


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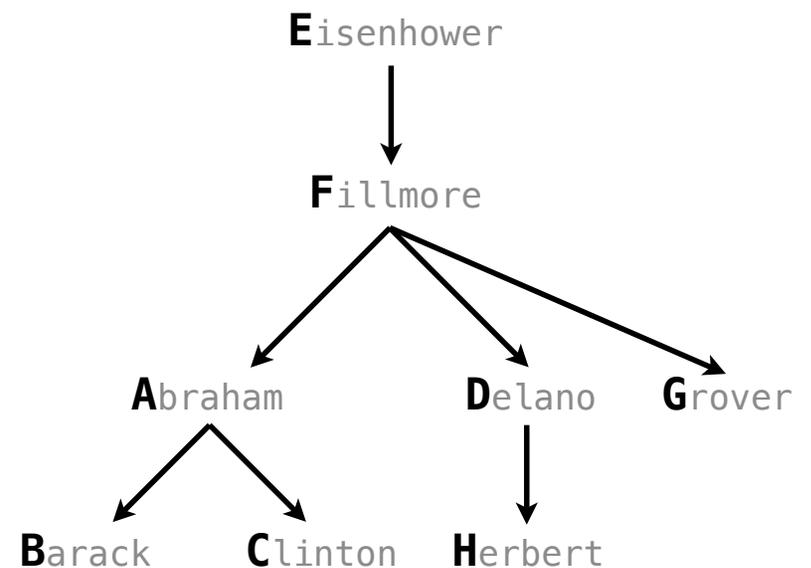
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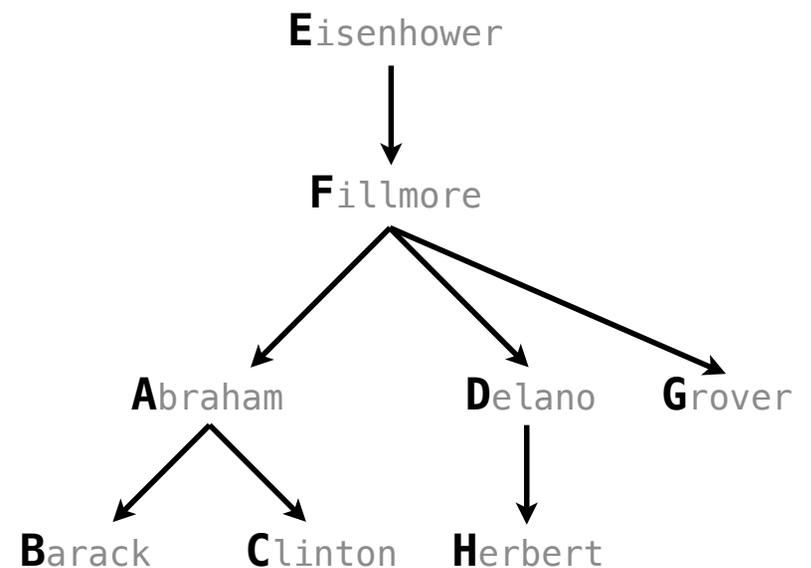
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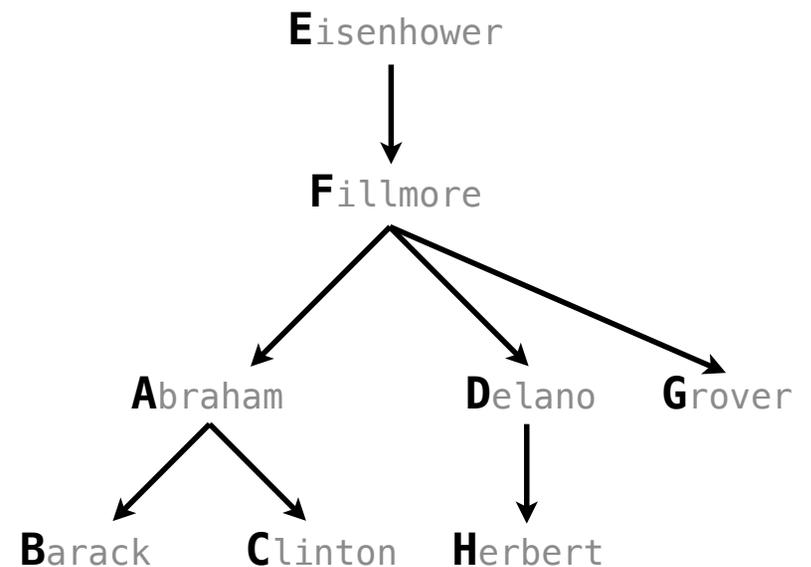
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create table [name] as [select statement];
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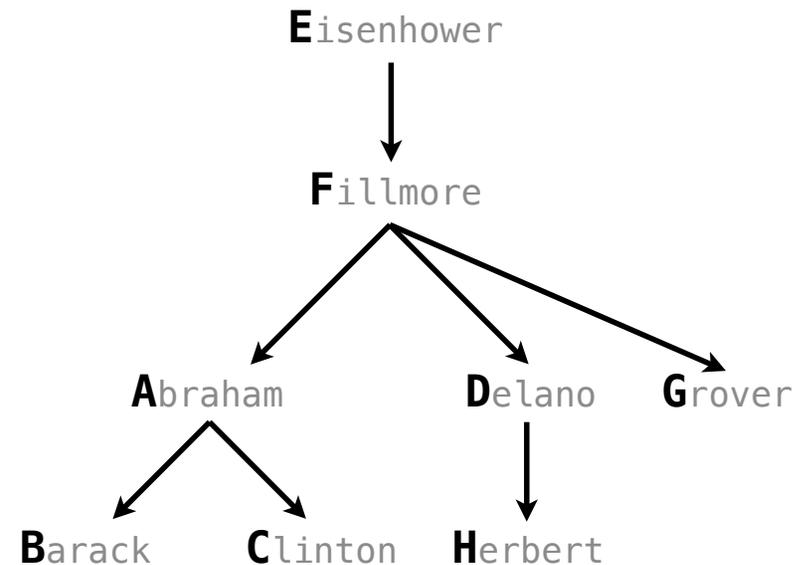
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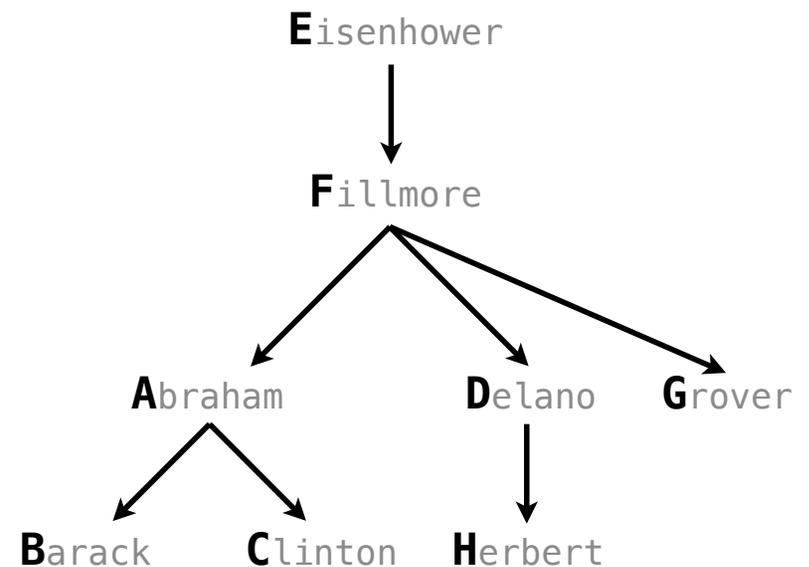
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```

**Parents:**

Parent	Child
abraham	barack
abraham	clinton
delano	herbert
fillmore	abraham
fillmore	delano
fillmore	grover
eisenhower	fillmore

## Projecting Tables

## Select Statements Project Existing Tables

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A **select** statement can specify an input table using a **from** clause

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```
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select [columns] ;
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A **select** statement can specify an input table using a **from** clause

A subset of the rows of the input table can be selected using a **where** clause

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An ordering over the remaining rows can be declared using an **order by** clause

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Column descriptions determine how each input row is projected to a result row

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select [columns] from [table] where [condition] order by [order];
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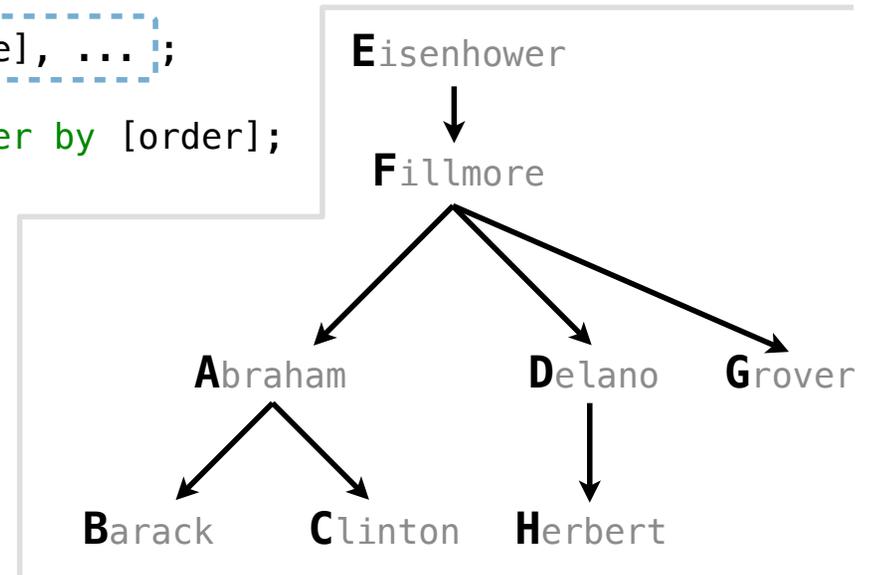
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An ordering over the remaining rows can be declared using an **order by** clause

Column descriptions determine how each input row is projected to a result row

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select [expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ... ;
```

```
select [columns] from [table] where [condition] order by [order];
```



## Select Statements Project Existing Tables

A **select** statement can specify an input table using a **from** clause

A subset of the rows of the input table can be selected using a **where** clause

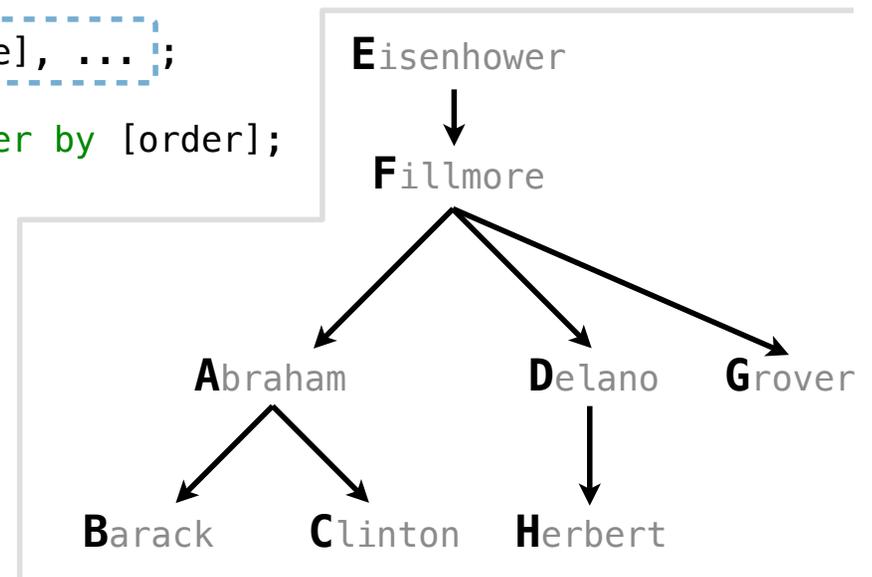
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select child from parents where parent = "abraham";
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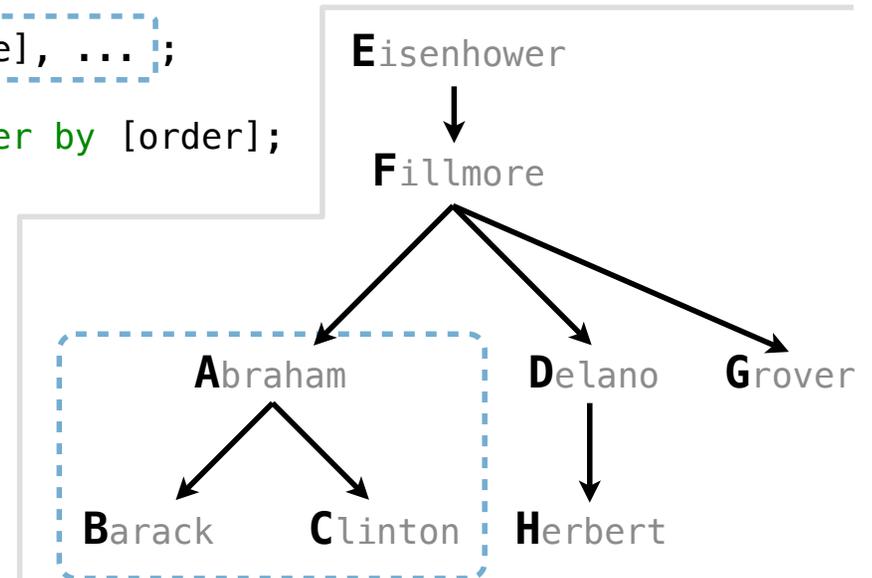
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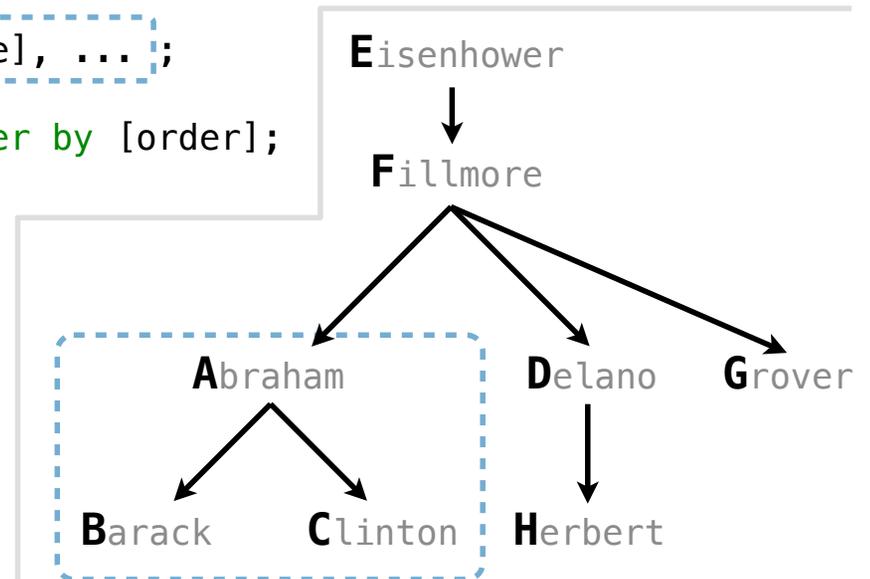
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Child
barack
clinton



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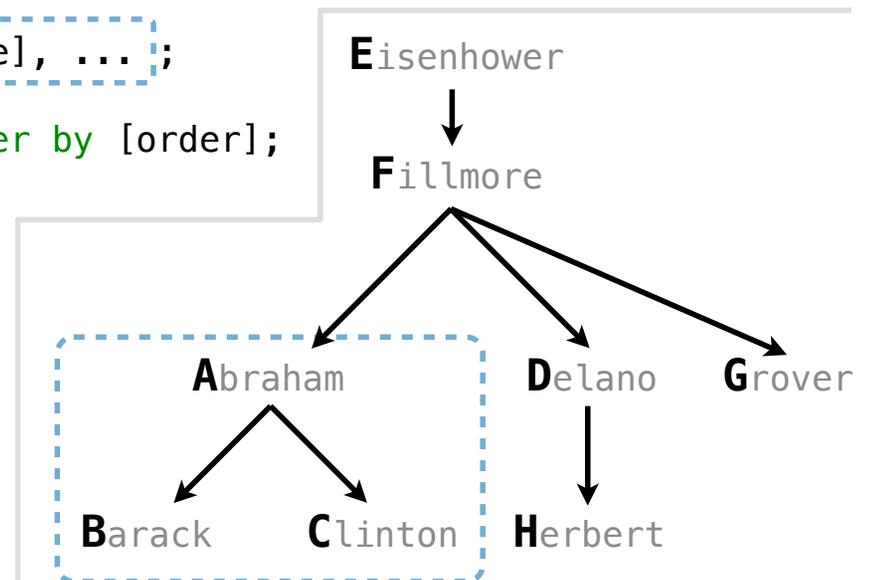
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select parent from parents where parent > child;
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barack
clinton



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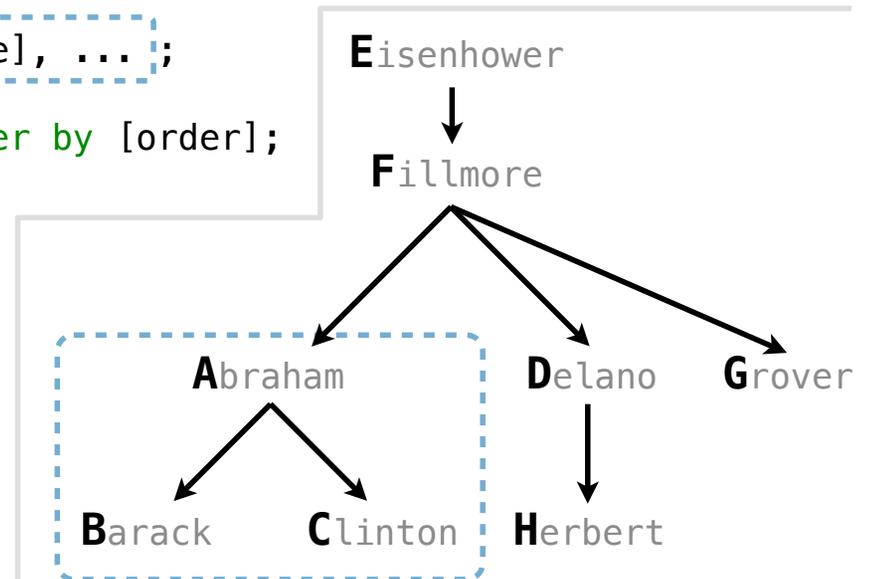
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```

Child
barack
clinton

Parent
fillmore
fillmore



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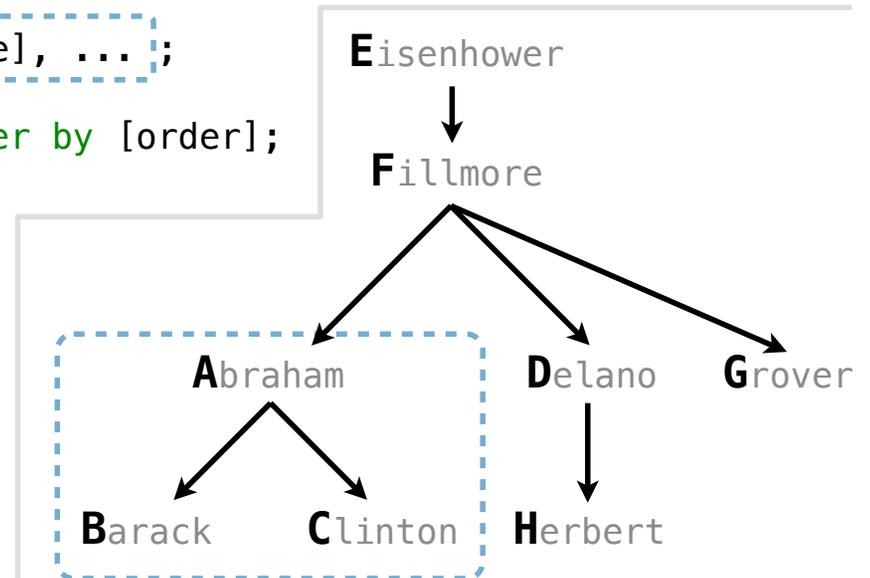
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```

Child
barack
clinton

Parent
fillmore
fillmore

(Demo)



Arithmetic

## Arithmetic in Select Expressions

---

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In a select expression, column names evaluate to row values

Arithmetic expressions can combine row values and constants

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create table lift as
  select 101 as chair, 2 as single, 2 as couple union
  select 102          , 0          , 3          union
  select 103          , 4          , 1;
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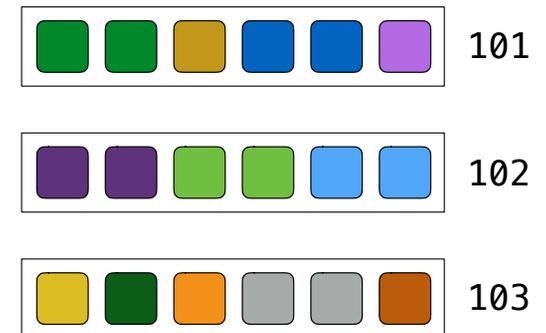


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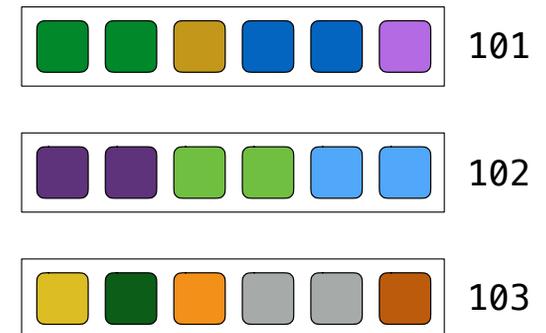
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```
select chair, single + 2 * couple as total from lift;
```



## Arithmetic in Select Expressions

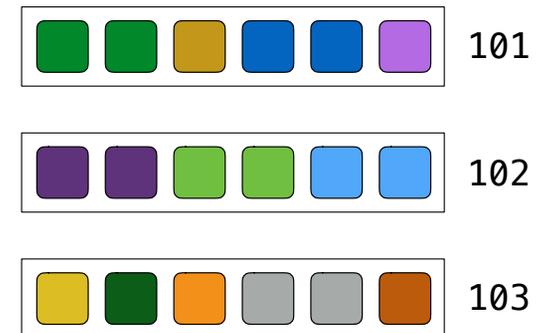
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```

```
select chair, single + 2 * couple as total from lift;
```

chair	total
101	6
102	6
103	6



## Discussion Question

---

Given the table **ints** that describes how to sum powers of 2 to form various integers

```
create table ints as
  select "zero" as word, 0 as one, 0 as two, 0 as four, 0 as eight union
  select "one"      , 1      , 0      , 0      , 0      union
  select "two"     , 0      , 2      , 0      , 0      union
  select "three"  , 1      , 2      , 0      , 0      union
  select "four"   , 0      , 0      , 4      , 0      union
  select "five"   , 1      , 0      , 4      , 0      union
  select "six"    , 0      , 2      , 4      , 0      union
  select "seven"  , 1      , 2      , 4      , 0      union
  select "eight"  , 0      , 0      , 0      , 8      union
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(A) Write a select statement for a two-column table of the **word** and **value** for each integer

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word	value
zero	0
one	1
two	2
three	3
...	...

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word	value
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...

...

(B) Write a select statement for the **word** names of the powers of two

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word
one
two
four
eight

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(Demo)

(B) Write a select statement for the **word** names of the powers of two

word
one
two
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