

61A Lecture 32

Announcements

Declarative Languages

Database Management Systems

Database management systems (DBMS) are important, heavily used, and interesting!

A table is a collection of records, which are rows that have a value for each column

Latitude	Longitude	Name
38	122	Berkeley
42	71	Cambridge
45	93	Minneapolis

A table has columns and rows

A row has a value for each column

A column has a name and a type

The Structured Query Language (SQL) is perhaps the most widely used programming language
SQL is a declarative programming language

Declarative Programming

In declarative languages such as SQL & Prolog:

- A "program" is a description of the desired result
- The interpreter figures out how to generate the result

In imperative languages such as Python & Scheme:

- A "program" is a description of computational processes
- The interpreter carries out execution/evaluation rules

Cities:

Latitude	Longitude	Name
38	122	Berkeley
42	71	Cambridge
45	93	Minneapolis

```
create table cities as
select 38 as latitude, 122 as longitude, "Berkeley" as name union
select 42, 71, "Cambridge" union
select 45, 93, "Minneapolis";
```

Region	Name
west coast	Berkeley
other	Minneapolis
other	Cambridge

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

Structured Query Language (SQL)

SQL Overview

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

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

Use sqlite online: <http://kripken.github.io/sql.js/GUI/>

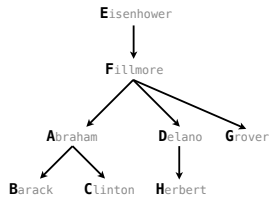
Selecting Value Literals

A **select** statement always includes a comma-separated list of column descriptions
 A column description is an expression, optionally followed by **as** and a column name

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

Selecting literals creates a one-row table
 The union of two select statements is a table containing the rows of both of their results

```
select "delano" as parent, "herbert" as child; union
select "abraham"      , "barack"      union
select "abraham"      , "clinton"    union
select "fillmore"     , "abraham"    union
select "fillmore"     , "delano"     union
select "fillmore"     , "grover"     union
select "eisenhower"  , "fillmore";
```



Naming Tables

SQL is often used as an interactive language
 The result of a **select** statement is displayed to the user, but not stored
 A **create table** statement gives the result a name

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

create table parents as
select "delano" as parent, "herbert" as child union
select "abraham"      , "barack"      union
select "abraham"      , "clinton"    union
select "fillmore"     , "abraham"    union
select "fillmore"     , "delano"     union
select "fillmore"     , "grover"     union
select "eisenhower"  , "fillmore";
```

Parents:

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

Projecting Tables

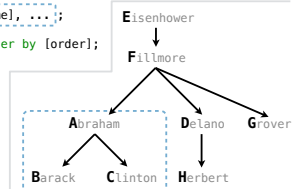
Select Statements Project Existing Tables

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
 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

```
select [expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...;
select [columns] from [table] where [condition] order by [order];
select child from parents where parent = "abraham";
select parent from parents where parent > child;
```

Child	Parent
barack	fillmore
clinton	fillmore

(Demo)



Arithmetic

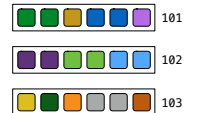
Arithmetic in Select Expressions

In a select expression, column names evaluate to row values
 Arithmetic expressions can combine row values and constants

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

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
select "nine"  , 1 , 0 , 0 , 8;
```

(A) Write a select statement for a two-column table of the **word** and **value** for each integer

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

(Demo)

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

word
one
two
four
eight

Prolog: Another Declarative Language (a side excursion)

Prolog

Prolog is a *logic programming language* developed about 1972 by Alain Colmerauer et al.
Originally developed for computational linguistics and AI.

Programs consist of *rules*, which define *relations*, rather than functions.

`succ(1, 2).`

A simple fact: successor of 1 is 2

X and Y are
logical variables

`plus(X, 1, Z) :- succ(X, Z).`

For any X and Z, X+1=Z
if Z is successor of X.

Demo