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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>west coast</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

```sql
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parent</th>
<th>Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abraham</td>
<td>barack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abraham</td>
<td>clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delano</td>
<td>herbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillmore</td>
<td>abraham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillmore</td>
<td>delano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillmore</td>
<td>grover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eisenhower</td>
<td>fillmore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child</th>
<th>Parent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>barack</td>
<td>fillmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clinton</td>
<td>fillmore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chair</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion Question

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

```sql
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zero</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prolog: Another Declarative Language
(a side excursion)
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
```

```
plus(X, 1, Z) :- succ(X, Z).  % For any X and Z, X+1=Z if Z is successor of X.
```

Demo