1 Introduction

SQL is an example of a declarative programming language. Statements do not describe computations directly, but instead describe the desired result of some computation. It is the role of the query interpreter of the database system to plan and perform a computational process to produce such a result.

In SQL, data is organized into tables. A table has a fixed number of named columns. A row of the table represents a single data record and has one value for each column. For example, we have a table named records that stores information about the employees at a small company. Each of the eight rows represents an employee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ben Bitdiddle</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Wizard</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>Oliver Warbucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssa P Hacker</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Programmer</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>Ben Bitdiddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cy D Fect</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Programmer</td>
<td>35000</td>
<td>Ben Bitdiddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lem E Tweakit</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Technician</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>Ben Bitdiddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Reasoner</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Programmer Trainee</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>Alyssa P Hacker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Warbucks</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>Big Wheel</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>Oliver Warbucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eben Scrooge</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Chief Accountant</td>
<td>75000</td>
<td>Oliver Warbucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Cratchet</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Scrivener</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>Eben Scrooge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2 Creating Tables

We can use a SELECT statement to create tables. The following statement creates a table with a single row, with columns named “first” and “last”:

```
sqlite> SELECT "Ben" AS first, "Bitdiddle" AS last;
```

```
Ben|Bitdiddle
```

Given two tables with the same number of columns, we can combine their rows into a larger table with UNION:

```
sqlite> SELECT "Ben" AS first, "Bitdiddle" AS last UNION
...> SELECT "Louis", "Reasoner";
```

```
Ben|Bitdiddle
Louis|Reasoner
```

1 Example adapted from Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs
To save a table, use `CREATE TABLE` and a name. Here we’re going to create the table of employees from the previous section and assign it to the name `records`:

```sql
sqlite> CREATE TABLE records AS
   ...> SELECT "Ben Bitdiddle" AS name, "Computer" AS division,
   ...>     "Wizard" AS title, 60000 AS salary,
   ...>     "Oliver Warbucks" AS supervisor UNION
   ...> SELECT "Alyssa P Hacker", "Computer",
   ...>     "Programmer", 40000, "Ben Bitdiddle" UNION ... ;
```

We can SELECT rows from an existing table using a `FROM` clause. This query creates a table with two columns, with a row for each row in the `records` table:

```sql
sqlite> SELECT name, division FROM records;
Alyssa P Hacker|Computer
Ben Bitdiddle|Computer
Cy D Fect|Computer
Eben Scrooge|Accounting
Lem E Tweakit|Computer
Louis Reasoner|Computer
Oliver Warbucks|Administration
Robert Cratchet|Accounting
```

The special syntax `SELECT *` will select all columns from a table. It’s an easy way to print the contents of a table.

```sql
sqlite> SELECT * FROM records;
Alyssa P Hacker|Computer|Programmer|40000|Ben Bitdiddle
Ben Bitdiddle|Computer|Wizard|60000|Oliver Warbucks
Cy D Fect|Computer|Programmer|35000|Ben Bitdiddle
Eben Scrooge|Accounting|Chief Accountant|75000|Oliver Warbucks
Lem E Tweakit|Computer|Technician|25000|Ben Bitdiddle
Louis Reasoner|Computer|Programmer Trainee|30000|Alyssa P Hacker
Oliver Warbucks|Administration|Big Wheel|150000|Oliver Warbucks
Robert Cratchet|Accounting|Scrivener|18000|Eben Scrooge
```

We can choose which columns to show in the first part of the `SELECT`, we can filter out rows using a `WHERE` clause, and sort the resulting rows with an `ORDER BY` clause. In general the syntax is:

```sql
SELECT [columns] FROM [tables]
   WHERE [condition] ORDER BY [criteria];
```

For instance, the following statement lists all information about employees with the “Programmer” title.

```sql
sqlite> SELECT * FROM records WHERE title = "Programmer";
Alyssa P Hacker|Computer|Programmer|40000|Ben Bitdiddle
Cy D Fect|Computer|Programmer|35000|Ben Bitdiddle
```

The following statement lists the names and salaries of each employee under the accounting division, sorted in `descending` order by their salaries.
SELECT name, salary FROM records
...
WHERE division = "Accounting" ORDER BY -salary;

Eben Scrooge|75000
Robert Cratchet|18000

Note that all valid SQL statements must be terminated by a semicolon (;). Additionally, you can split up your statement over many lines and add as much whitespace as you want, much like Scheme. But keep in mind that having consistent indentation and line breaking does make your code a lot more readable to others (and your future self)!

Questions

Our tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2.1 Write a query that outputs the names of employees that Oliver Warbucks directly supervises.

SELECT name FROM records WHERE supervisor = "Oliver Warbucks";

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2.2 Write a query that outputs all information about self-supervising employees.

SELECT * FROM records WHERE name = supervisor;

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2.3 Write a query that outputs the names of all employees with salary greater than 50,000 in alphabetical order.

SELECT name FROM records WHERE salary > 50000 ORDER BY name;

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3 Joins

Suppose we have another table meetings which records the divisional meetings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>9am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>4pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>11am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>1pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are combined by joining multiple tables together into one, a fundamental operation in database systems. There are many methods of joining, all closely related, but we will focus on just one method (the inner join) in this class.
When tables are joined, the resulting table contains a new row for each combination of rows in the input tables. If two tables are joined and the left table has $m$ rows and the right table has $n$ rows, then the joined table will have $mn$ rows. Joins are expressed in SQL by separating table names by commas in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.

```sql
sqlite> SELECT name, day FROM records, meetings;
Ben Bitdiddle|Monday
Ben Bitdiddle|Wednesday
...
Alyssa P Hacker|Monday
...
```

Tables may have overlapping column names, and so we need a method for disambiguating column names by table. A table may also be joined with itself, and so we need a method for disambiguating tables. To do so, SQL allows us to give aliases to tables within a FROM clause using the keyword AS and to refer to a column within a particular table using a dot expression. In the example below we find the name and title of Louis Reasoner’s supervisor.

```sql
sqlite> SELECT b.name, b.title FROM records AS a, records AS b
...> WHERE a.name = "Louis Reasoner" AND
...> a.supervisor = b.name;
Alyssa P Hacker|Programmer
```

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### Questions

Our tables:

```
records: Name Division Title Salary Supervisor
meetings: Division Day Time
```

1. Write a query that creates a table with columns: employee, salary, supervisor and supervisor’s salary, containing all supervisors who earn more than twice as much as the employee.

   ```sql
   SELECT e.name, e.salary, s.name, s.salary
   FROM records AS e, records AS s
   WHERE e.supervisor = s.name AND e.salary * 2 < s.salary;
   ```

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2. Write a query that outputs the names of employees whose supervisor is in a different division.

   ```sql
   SELECT e.name FROM records AS e, records AS s
   WHERE e.supervisor = s.name AND e.division != s.division;
   ```

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3.3 Write a query that outputs the meeting days and times of all employees directly supervised by Oliver Warbucks.

```sql
SELECT m.day, m.time FROM records AS r, meetings AS m
WHERE r.division = m.division AND 
    r.supervisor = "Oliver Warbucks";
```

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3.4 A middle manager is a person who is both supervising someone and is supervised by someone different. Write a query that outputs the names of all middle managers.

```sql
SELECT b.name FROM records AS a, records AS b
WHERE a.supervisor = b.name AND b.supervisor != b.name;
```

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3.5 What is the output of the query in the previous part? Explain the output you get.

Alyssa P Hacker
Ben Bitdiddle
Ben Bitdiddle
Ben Bitdiddle
Eben Scrooge

There are multiple people with Ben Bitdiddle as supervisor, and joining tables together does not remove these duplicates. If we wanted to remove duplicates, we could use the DISTINCT keyword.

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3.6 Write a query that results in the names of all employees that have a meeting on the same day as their supervisor.

```sql
SELECT e.name FROM records AS e, records AS s, meetings AS em, meetings AS sm
WHERE e.supervisor = s.name AND em.day = sm.day AND 
    e.division = em.division AND s.division = sm.division;
```

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4 Modifying Tables

Tables don’t need to begin fully formed, it’s possible to update them after creation! We’ll also introduce this alternative syntax for creating a table, which creates an empty table with the given columns:

```
CREATE TABLE [table]([column1], [column2] DEFAULT [val], ...);
```

The optional DEFAULT keyword denotes default values for a given column if they’re not specified. This will be relevant when we insert new elements into our table. To add a new table entries, use the INSERT INTO statement:

```
INSERT INTO [table] ([column1], [column2], ...)
    VALUES ([value1], [value2], ...), ([value1], [value2], ...);
```

A couple of notes:

- If a value is specified for each column of the table, you don’t need to specify column names. This is because each value matches up with a column, so there’s no ambiguity.
- For columns where a value is not specified, the default value will be used if available. If not a default value was not provided, that column in the new row will be left empty!

Here’s an example of insertion into an empty table:

```
sqlite> CREATE TABLE dogs(name, age, phrase DEFAULT "woof");
sqlite> INSERT INTO dogs(name, age) VALUES ("Fido", 1), ("Sparky", 2);
sqlite> INSERT INTO dogs VALUES ("Lassie", 2, "I'll save you!"), ("Floofy", 3);
Error: all VALUES must have the same number of terms
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
Fido|1|woof
Sparky|2|woof
Lassie|2|I'll save you!
Floofy|3|Much doge
```

We can update certain existing entries in a table using UPDATE:

```
UPDATE [table] SET [column1] = [value1], [column2] = [value2], ... WHERE [condition];
```

All rows matching the condition will have their columns updated. If no condition is specified, all rows will be updated! We can also remove certain entries in a table using DELETE:

```
DELETE FROM [table] WHERE [condition];
```

Just like with UPDATE, if not condition is specified, all rows will be deleted! Here’s an example using all of the above:

```
sqlite> UPDATE dogs SET age=age+1; -- If condition isn't specified, every row is updated
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
Fido|2|woof
```
Sparky|3|woof
Lassie|3|I'll save you!
Floofy|4|Much doge

```sql
sqlite> UPDATE dogs SET phrase = "bark" WHERE age=2;
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs WHERE age=2;
  Fido|2|bark
sqlite> DELETE FROM dogs WHERE age=3;
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
  Fido|2|bark
  Floofy|4|Much doge
```

Finally, we can delete an entire table using the DROP TABLE [table] statement. In this example, the .schema statement shows us a list of the current tables, along with their column names.

```sql
sqlite> .schema
CREATE TABLE dogs(name, age, phrase DEFAULT "woof");
sqlite> DROP TABLE dogs;
sqlite> .schema
sqlite> -- Nothing displayed above
```

**Questions**

Our tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dogs</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Phrase, DEFAULT=&quot;woof&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4.1 What would SQL display? **Keep track of the contents of the table after every statement below.** Write **Error** if you think a statement would cause an error.

```sql
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
  Fido|1|woof
  Sparky|2|woof
  Lassie|2|I'll save you!
  Floofy|3|Much doge

sqlite> INSERT INTO dogs(age, name) VALUES ("Rover", 3);
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
  Fido|1|woof
  Sparky|2|woof
  Lassie|2|I'll save you!
  Floofy|3|Much doge
  3|Rover|woof

sqlite> UPDATE dogs SET name=age, age=name WHERE name=3;
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
  Fido|1|woof
  Sparky|2|woof
  Lassie|2|I'll save you!
  Floofy|3|Much doge
  3|Rover|woof
```
Fido|1|woof
Sparky|2|woof
Lassie|2|I'll save you!
Floofy|3|Much doge
Rover|3|woof

sqlite> UPDATE dogs SET phrase="Hi there!" WHERE name LIKE "F%";
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;

Fido|1|Hi there!
Sparky|2|woof
Lassie|2|I'll save you!
Floofy|3|Hi there!
Rover|3|woof

sqlite> DELETE FROM dogs WHERE age < 3;
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;

Floofy|3|Hi there!
Rover|3|woof

sqlite> INSERT INTO dogs VALUES ("Spot", 2), ("Buster", 4);

Error: table dogs has 3 columns but 2 values were supplied

sqlite> INSERT INTO dogs(name, phrase) VALUES ("Spot", "bark"), ("Buster", "barkbark");
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;

Floofy|3|Hi there!
Rover|3|woof
Spot||bark
Buster||barkbark
Use the following table called *courses* for the questions below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John DeNero</td>
<td>CS 61A</td>
<td>Fa17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Hilfinger</td>
<td>CS 61A</td>
<td>Fa17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Hilfinger</td>
<td>CS 61A</td>
<td>Sp17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John DeNero</td>
<td>Data 8</td>
<td>Sp17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Hug</td>
<td>CS 61B</td>
<td>Sp17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satish Rao</td>
<td>CS 70</td>
<td>Sp17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Weaver</td>
<td>CS 61C</td>
<td>Sp17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald Friedland</td>
<td>CS 61C</td>
<td>Sp17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John DeNero</td>
<td>CS 61A</td>
<td>Fa16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Hilfinger</td>
<td>CS 61B</td>
<td>Fa16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There's also an additional table which we have constructed from *courses*, named *num_taught*. It contains the number of times each professor has taught a given course:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gerald Friedland</td>
<td>CS 61C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John DeNero</td>
<td>CS 61A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John DeNero</td>
<td>Data 8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Hug</td>
<td>CS 61B</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Weaver</td>
<td>CS 61C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Hilfinger</td>
<td>CS 61A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Hilfinger</td>
<td>CS 61B</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satish Rao</td>
<td>CS 70</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1 Write a query that selects all courses Paul Hilfinger taught once.

```
SELECT course FROM num_taught WHERE professor = 'Paul Hilfinger' AND times = 1;
```

5.2 Write a query that outputs all the rows from *courses* where the professor teaching that semester has taught the course at least one other time.

```
SELECT a.professor, a.course, a.semester
FROM courses AS a, num_taught AS b
WHERE a.professor = b.professor AND a.course = b.course AND b.times > 1;
```

5.3 Write a query that outputs two professors and a course if they have taught that course the same number of times.
SELECT a.professor, b.professor, a.course
    FROM num_taught AS a, num_taught AS b
    WHERE a.professor > b.professor
        AND a.course = b.course
        AND a.times = b.times;