Introduction to Data Management CSE 414

Lecture 14: SQL++

Announcements

- Midterm in class on Wednesday, 10/31
  - Covers everything (HW, WQ, lectures, sections, readings) up to beginning of NoSQL lectures.
  - One double-sided sheet of notes allowed
  - Remember to practice your SQL queries

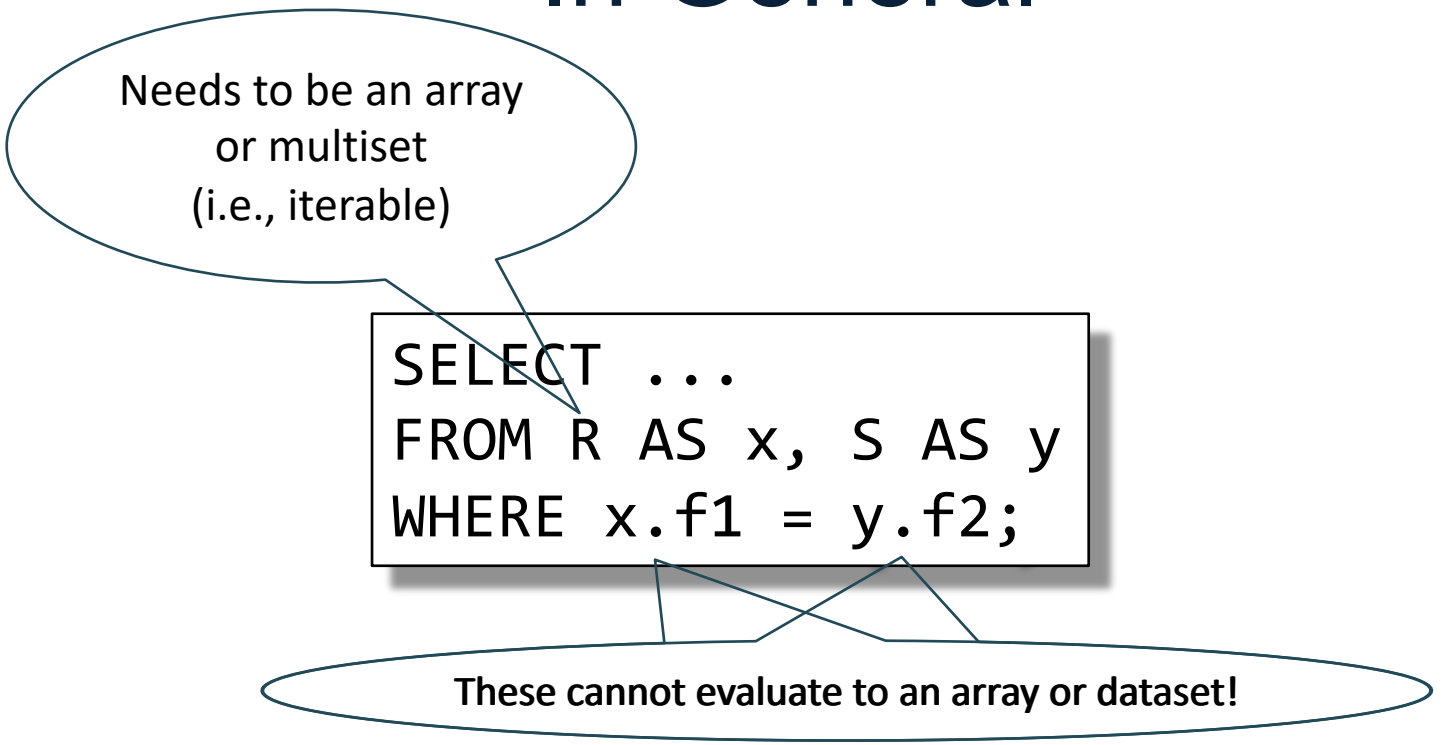
- WQ5 and HW4 due Tuesday 10/30

Types with Nested Collections

```
USE myDB;
DROP TYPE PersonType IF EXISTS;
CREATE TYPE PersonType AS CLOSED {
   Name : string,
   phone: [string]
}
```

{"Name": "Carol", "phone": ["1234”]}
{"Name": "David", "phone": [“2345”, “6789”]}
{"Name": "Evan", "phone": [ ]}

In General



Need to "unnest" the array

world

```
{{ {“mondial”:
    {“country”: [{Albania}, {Greece}, …],
     “continent”: […],
     “organization”: […],
      ...
      ...
     }
   }
}}
```

Return province and city names

```
SELECT z.name AS province_name, u.name AS city_name
FROM world x, x.mondial.country y, y.province z, z.city u
WHERE y.name = "Greece";
```

The problem:

Error: Type mismatch!

```
“name”: “Greece”,
“province”: [ ...
    {“name”: "Attiki”,
     “city”: [ {“name”: ”Athens”...}, {“name”: ”Pireus”...}, ...]
      ...},
     {“name”: ”Ipiros”,
     “city”: {“name”: ”Ioannia”...}
      ...}, ...
```

city is an array
OK

city is an object
ERROR

world

```
{{ {“mondial”:
    {“country”: [{Albania}, {Greece}, …],
     “continent”: […],
     “organization”: […],
      ...
      ...
     }
   }
}}
```

Return province and city names

```
SELECT z.name AS province_name, u.name AS city_name
FROM world x, x.mondial.country y, y.province z, z.city u
WHERE y.name="Greece" AND IS_ARRAY(z.city);
```

The problem:

```
“name”: “Greece”,
“province”: [ ...
    {“name”: "Attiki”,
     “city”: [ {“name”: ”Athens”...}, {“name”: ”Pireus”...}, ...]
      ...},
     {“name”: ”Ipiros”,
     “city”: {“name”: ”Ioannia”...}
      ...}, ...
```

city is an array
OK

city is an object
ERROR

world

```
{{ {“mondial”:
    {“country”: [{Albania}, {Greece}, …],
     “continent”: […],
     “organization”: […],
      ...
      ...
     }
   }
}}
```

Return province and city names

Note: get name directly from z

```
SELECT z.name AS province_name, z.city.name AS city_name
FROM world x, x.mondial.country y, y.province z
WHERE y.name="Greece" AND NOT IS_ARRAY(z.city);
```

The problem:

```
“name”: “Greece”,
“province”: [ ...
    {“name”: "Attiki”,
     “city”: [ {“name”: ”Athens”...}, {“name”: ”Pireus”...}, ...]
      ...},
     {“name”: ”Ipiros”,
     “city”: {“name”: ”Ioannia”...}
      ...}, ...
```

city is an array ERROR

city is an object OK

world

```
{{ {"mondial":
    {"country": [{Albania}, {Greece}, …],
     "continent": […],
     "organization": […],
      ...
      ...
     }
   }
}}
```

Return province and city names

```
SELECT z.name AS province_name, u.name AS city_name
FROM world x, x.mondial.country AS y, y.province AS z,


     (CASE WHEN IS_ARRAY(z.city) THEN z.city
      ELSE [z.city] END) AS u

WHERE y.name="Greece";
```

Get both!

world

```
{{ {“mondial”:
    {“country”: [{Albania}, {Greece}, …],
     “continent”: […],
     “organization”: […],
      ...
      ...
     }
   }
}}
```

Return province and city names

```
SELECT z.name AS province_name, u.name AS city_name
FROM world x, x.mondial.country AS y, y.province AS z,

     (CASE WHEN z.city IS missing THEN []
           WHEN IS_ARRAY(z.city) THEN z.city
           ELSE [z.city] END) AS u

WHERE y.name="Greece";
```

Even better

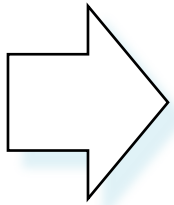
Useful Paradigms

- Unnesting
- Nesting
- Grouping and aggregate
- Joins
- Splitting

Nesting

C

```
[{A:a1, B:b1},
 {A:a1, B:b2},
 {A:a2, B:b1}]
```



We want:

```
[{A:a1, Grp:[{b1, b2}]},
 {A:a2, Grp:[{b1}]}]
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT x.A,
  (SELECT y.B FROM C AS y WHERE x.A = y.A) AS Grp
FROM C AS x
```

Using LET syntax:

```
SELECT DISTINCT x.A, g AS Grp
FROM C AS x
LET g = (SELECT y.B FROM C AS y WHERE x.A = y.A)
```

Unnesting Specific Field

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

Unnesting Specific Field

A nested collection

coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]

Nested Relational Algebra

$Unnest_F$(coll) =
[{A:a1, B:b1, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a1, B:b2, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, B:b3, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b4, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b5, G:[]},
 {A:a3, B:b6, G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]

Unnesting Specific Field

A nested collection

coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]

Nested Relational Algebra

$Unnest_F$(coll) =
[{A:a1, B:b1, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a1, B:b2, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, B:b3, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b4, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b5, G:[]},
 {A:a3, B:b6, G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]

Unnesting Specific Field

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

Nested Relational Algebra

$Unnest_F$(coll) =

```
[{A:a1, B:b1, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a1, B:b2, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, B:b3, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b4, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b5, G:[]},
 {A:a3, B:b6, G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

```
SELECT x.A, y.B, x.G
FROM coll x, x.F y
```

Refers to relations defined on the left

Unnesting Specific Field

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

Nested Relational Algebra

$Unnest_F$(coll) =

```
[{A:a1, B:b1, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a1, B:b2, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, B:b3, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b4, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b5, G:[]},
 {A:a3, B:b6, G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

```
SELECT x.A, y.B, x.G
FROM coll x, x.F y
```

=

SQL++

```
SELECT x.A, y.B, x.G
FROM coll x
UNNEST x.F y
```

Unnesting Specific Field

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

Nested Relational Algebra

$Unnest_F$(coll) =

```
[{A:a1, B:b1, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a1, B:b2, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, B:b3, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b4, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b5, G:[]},
 {A:a3, B:b6, G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

$Unnest_G$(coll) =

```
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], C:c1},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], C:c2},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], C:c3]}
```

SQL++

```
SELECT x.A, y.B, x.G
FROM coll x, x.F y
```

Unnesting Specific Field

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

$Unnest_F(coll)$ =

```
[{A:a1, B:b1, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a1, B:b2, G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, B:b3, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b4, G:[]},
 {A:a2, B:b5, G:[]},
 {A:a3, B:b6, G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

```
SELECT x.A, y.B, x.G
FROM coll x, x.F y
```

Nested Relational Algebra

$Unnest_G(coll)$ =

```
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], C:c1},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], C:c2},
 {A:a3, F:[{B:b6}], C:c3]}
```

SQL++

```
SELECT x.A, x.F, z.C
FROM coll x, x.G z
```

Nesting (like group-by)

A flat collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, B:b1}, {A:a1, B:b2}, {A:a2, B:b1}]
```

Nesting (like group-by)

A flat collection

coll =
[{A:a1, B:b1}, {A:a1, B:b2}, {A:a2, B:b1}]

$Nest_A$(coll) =
[{A:a1, GRP:[{B:b1},{B:b2}]}
 [{A:a2, GRP:[{B:b2}]}]

Nesting (like group-by)

A flat collection

coll =
[{A:a1, B:b1}, {A:a1, B:b2}, {A:a2, B:b1}]

$Nest_A$(coll) =
[{A:a1, GRP:[{B:b1},{B:b2}]}
 [{A:a2, GRP:[{B:b2}]}]

Nesting (like group-by)

A flat collection

coll =
[{A:a1, B:b1}, {A:a1, B:b2}, {A:a2, B:b1}]

$Nest_A$(coll) =
[{A:a1, GRP:[{B:b1},{B:b2}]}
 [{A:a2, GRP:[{B:b2}]}]

$Nest_B$(coll) =
[{B:b1, GRP:[{A:a1},{A:a2}]},
 {B:b2, GRP:[{A:a1}]}]

Nesting (like group-by)

A flat collection

coll =
[{A:a1, B:b1}, {A:a1, B:b2}, {A:a2, B:b1}]

Nested Relational Algebra

$Nest_A$(coll) =
[{A:a1, GRP:[{B:b1},{B:b2}]}
 [{A:a2, GRP:[{B:b2}]}]

$Nest_B$(coll) =
[{B:b1, GRP:[{A:a1},{A:a2}]},
 {B:b2, GRP:[{A:a1}]}]

```
SELECT DISTINCT x.A,
    (SELECT y.B FROM coll y WHERE x.A = y.A) as GRP
FROM coll x
```

Nesting (like group-by)

A flat collection

coll =
[{A:a1, B:b1}, {A:a1, B:b2}, {A:a2, B:b1}]

Nested Relational Algebra

$Nest_A$(coll) =
[{A:a1, GRP:[{B:b1},{B:b2}]}
 [{A:a2, GRP:[{B:b2}]}]

$Nest_B$(coll) =
[{B:b1, GRP:[{A:a1},{A:a2}]},
 {B:b2, GRP:[{A:a1}]}]

```
SELECT DISTINCT x.A,
    (SELECT y.B FROM coll y WHERE x.A = y.A) as GRP
FROM coll x
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT x.A, g as GRP
FROM coll x
LET g =  (SELECT y.B FROM coll y WHERE x.A = y.A)
```

Grouping and Aggregates

C

```
[{A:a1,  F:[{B:b1}, {B:b2}],           G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2,  F:[{B:b3}, {B:b4}, {B:null}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a3,  F:[{B:b6}],                   G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

Count the number of elements in the G array for each A

```
SELECT x.A, COLL_COUNT(x.G) AS cnt
FROM C AS x
```

```
SELECT x.A, COUNT(*) AS cnt
FROM C AS x, x.F AS y
GROUP BY x.A
```

These are NOT equivalent!

Grouping and Aggregates

Function	NULL	MISSING	Empty Collection
COLL_COUNT	counted	counted	0
COLL_SUM	returns NULL	returns NULL	returns NULL
COLL_MAX	returns NULL	returns NULL	returns NULL
COLL_MIN	returns NULL	returns NULL	returns NULL
COLL_AVG	returns NULL	returns NULL	returns NULL
ARRAY_COUNT	not counted	not counted	0
ARRAY_SUM	ignores NULL	ignores NULL	returns NULL
ARRAY_MAX	ignores NULL	ignores NULL	returns NULL
ARRAY_MIN	ignores NULL	ignores NULL	returns NULL
ARRAY_AVG	ignores NULL	ignores NULL	returns NULL

Grouping and Aggregates

C

```
[{A:a1,  F:[{B:b1}, {B:b2}],           G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2,  F:[{B:b3}, {B:b4}, {B:null}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a3,  F:[{B:b6}],                   G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

Count the number of elements in the G array for each A

```
SELECT x.A, COLL_COUNT(x.G) AS cnt
FROM C AS x
```

```
SELECT x.A, COUNT(*) AS cnt
FROM C AS x, x.F AS y
GROUP BY x.A
```

These are NOT equivalent!

Joins

Two flat collection

```
coll1 = [{A:a1, B:b1}, {A:a1, B:b2}, {A:a2, B:b1}]
coll2 = [{B:b1, C:c1}, {B:b1, C:c2}, {B:b3, C:c3}]
```

```
SELECT x.A, x.B, y.C
FROM coll1 AS x, coll2 AS y
WHERE x.B = y.B
```

Answer

```
[{A:a1, B:b1, C:c1},
 {A:a1, B:b1, C:c2},
 {A:a2, B:b1, C:c1},
 {A:a2, B:b1, C:c2}]
```

```
SELECT x.A, x.B, y.C
FROM coll1 AS x JOIN coll2 AS y ON x.B = y.B
```

Outer Joins

Two flat collection

coll1

```
[{A:a1, B:b1}, {A:a1, B:b2}, {A:a2, B:b1}]
```

coll2

```
[{B:b1, C:c1}, {B:b1, C:c2}, {B:b3, C:c3}]
```

```
SELECT x.A, x.B, y.C
FROM coll1 AS x RIGHT OUTER JOIN coll2 AS y
            ON x.B = y.B
```

Answer

```
[{A:a1, B:b1, C:c1},
 {A:a1, B:b1, C:c2},
 {A:a2, B:b1, C:c1},
 {A:a2, B:b1, C:c2},
 {B:b3, C:c3}]
```

Ordering

coll1 `[{A:a1, B:b1}, {A:a1, B:b2}, {A:a2, B:b1}]`

```
SELECT x.A, x.B
FROM coll AS x
ORDER BY x.A
```

Be careful of data type

Splitting

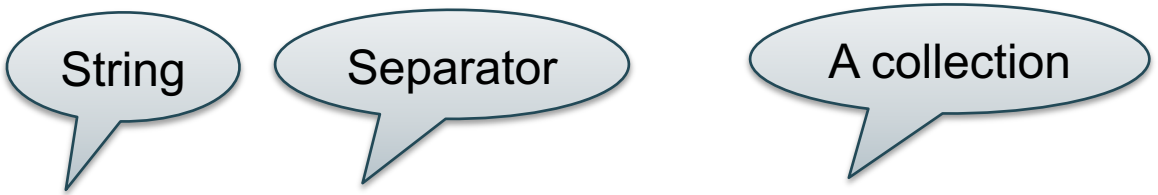
- Nesting allows us to keep collections of references in the place of a single value.
- Sometimes these references are kept in a single string:
  - The reference is a string of keys separated by space
  - Need to use split(string, separator) to split it into a collection of foreign keys

Splitting

river

```
[{"name": "Donau",    "-country": "SRB A D H HR SK BG RO MD UA”},
 {"name": "Colorado”, "-country": "MEX USA"},
  ... ]
```

```
SELECT ...
FROM country AS x, river AS y,
     split(y. `-country`, " ") AS z
WHERE x.`-car_code` = z
```




```
split("MEX USA", " ") = ["MEX", "USA"]
```

Behind the Scenes

Query Processing on NFNF data:

- Option 1: give up on query plans, use standard java/python-like execution

- Option 2: represent the data as a collection of flat tables, convert SQL++ to a standard relational query plan

Flattening SQL++ Queries

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a1, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

Flattening SQL++ Queries

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a1, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

Relational representation

coll:

id	A
1	a1
2	a2
3	a1

F

parent	B
1	b1
1	b2
2	b3
2	b4
2	b5
3	b6

G

parent	C
1	c1
3	c2
3	c3

Flattening SQL++ Queries

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a1, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

SQL++

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, x.F AS y
WHERE x.A = "a1"
```

Relational representation

coll:

id	A
1	a1
2	a2
3	a1

F

parent	B
1	b1
1	b2
2	b3
2	b4
2	b5
3	b6

G

parent	C
1	c1
3	c2
3	c3

Flattening SQL++ Queries

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a1, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

SQL++

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, x.F AS y
WHERE x.A = “a1”
```

Relational representation

coll:

id	A
1	a1
2	a2
3	a1

F

parent	B
1	b1
1	b2
2	b3
2	b4
2	b5
3	b6

G

parent	C
1	c1
3	c2
3	c3

SQL

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, F AS y
WHERE x.id = y.parent AND x.A = “a1”
```

Flattening SQL++ Queries

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a1, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

SQL++

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, x.F AS y
WHERE x.A = “a1”
```

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, x.F AS y, x.G AS z
WHERE y.B = z.C
```

Relational representation

coll:

id	A
1	a1
2	a2
3	a1

F

parent	B
1	b1
1	b2
2	b3
2	b4
2	b5
3	b6

G

parent	C
1	c1
3	c2
3	c3

SQL

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, F AS y
WHERE x.id = y.parent AND x.A = “a1”
```

Flattening SQL++ Queries

A nested collection

```
coll =
[{A:a1, F:[{B:b1},{B:b2}], G:[{C:c1}]},
 {A:a2, F:[{B:b3},{B:b4},{B:b5}], G:[ ]},
 {A:a1, F:[{B:b6}], G:[{C:c2},{C:c3}]}]
```

SQL++

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, x.F AS y
WHERE x.A = 'a1'
```

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, x.F AS y, x.G AS
WHERE y.B = z.C
```

Relational representation

coll:

id	A
1	a1
2	a2
3	a1

F

parent	B
1	b1
1	b2
2	b3
2	b4
2	b5
3	b6

G

parent	C
1	c1
3	c2
3	c3

SQL

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, F AS y
WHERE x.id = y.parent AND x.A = 'a1'
```

```
SELECT x.A, y.B
FROM coll AS x, F AS y, G AS z
WHERE x.id = y.parent AND x.id = z.parent
      AND y.B = z.C
```

Semistructured Data Model

- Several file formats: JSON, protobuf, XML
- The data model is a tree
- They differ in how they handle structure:
  - Open or closed
  - Ordered or unordered
- Query language needs to take NFNF into account
  - Various “extra” constructs introduced as a result

Conclusion

- Semi-structured data best suited for *data exchange*

- "General" guidelines:
  - For quick, ad-hoc data analysis, use a "native" query language: SQL++, or AQL, or Xquery
    - Where "native" = how data is stored
  - Modern, advanced query processors like AsterixDB / SQL++ can process semi-structured data as efficiently as RDBMS
  - For long term data analysis: spend the time and effort to normalize it, then store in a RDBMS