

Bases de données

SQL LMD – Partie 3 Sélections spécialisées

BD106

v310b

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- Rappels
- SELECT
 - Agrégation
 - Groupement
 - Ordonnancement
 - Divers
- Exemples
- Autres variantes

LE LANGAGE SQL SELECT (RAPPELS)

Les *catégories en vert...*
nous y sommes!

```
requête ::=
    [ Contexte ]
    SELECT opMode { * | projection-extension }
    FROM listeDeJointures
    [ Restriction ]
    [ Groupement ]
    [ OpComplémentaire ]
    [ Ordonnancement ]
    [ Divers ]

opMode ::=
    [ DISTINCT | ALL ]
```

```
[ WITH [ RECURSIVE ] requête_with [, ...] ]
SELECT [ ALL | DISTINCT [ ON ( expression [, ...] ) ] ]
    * | expression [ [ AS ] nom_d_affichage ] [, ...]
    [ FROM éléments_from [, ...] ]
    [ WHERE condition ]
    [ GROUP BY expression [, ...] ]
    [ HAVING condition [, ...] ]
    [ WINDOW nom_window AS ( définition_window ) [, ...] ]
    [ { UNION | INTERSECT | EXCEPT } [ ALL | DISTINCT ] select ]
    [ ORDER BY expression [ ASC | DESC | USING opérateur ] [ NULLS { FIRST |
LAST } ] [, ...] ]
    [ LIMIT { nombre | ALL } ]
    [ OFFSET début ] [ ROW | ROWS ] ]
    [ FETCH { FIRST | NEXT } [ total ] { ROW | ROWS } ONLY ]
    [ FOR { UPDATE | SHARE } [ OF nom_table [, ...] ] [ NOWAIT ] [...]]
```

avec *éléments_from* qui peut être :

```
[ ONLY ] nom_table [ * ] [ [ AS ] alias [ ( alias_colonne [, ...] ) ] ]
( select ) [ AS ] alias [ ( alias_colonne [, ...] ) ]
nom_requête_with [ [ AS ] alias [ ( alias_colonne [, ...] ) ] ]
nom_fonction ( [ argument [, ...] ] ) [ AS ] alias [ ( alias_colonne [, ...] ) ]
définition_colonne [, ...] )
```

nom_fonction ([*argument* [, ...]]) AS (*définition_colonne* [, ...])
éléments_from [NATURAL] *type_jointure* *éléments_from* [ON *condition_jointure* |
USING (*colonne_jointure* [, ...])]

et *requête_with* est :

nom_requête_with [(*nom_colonne* [, ...])] AS (*select* | *valeurs* | *insert* | *update* |
delete)

TABLE [ONLY] *nom_table* [*]

LE LANGAGE SQL

FONCTIONS D'AGRÉGATION (ÉCHANTILLON)

○ Fonctions de base

- AVG(*col*)
- COUNT(*col*)
- MAX(*col*)
- MEDIAN(*col*)
- MIN(*col*)
- STDDEV(*col*)
 - STDDEV_POP(*col*)
 - STDDEV_SAMP(*col*)
- SUM(*col*)
- VARIANCE(*col*)
 - VAR_POP(*col*)
 - VAR_SAMP(*col*)

○ Fonctions logiques

- EVERY(*col*)
 - ANY(*col*)
- *col* ::= [ALL|DISTINCT] *nomCol*
- Quand mettre ALL ou DISTINCT ?
 - Que se passe-t-il s'il n'y a aucun tuple ?
 - Comment les NULL sont-ils traités ?
 - Un cas spécial : COUNT(*)

1) If, during the computation of the result of *AF*, an intermediate result is not representable in the declared type of the site that contains that intermediate result, then

Case:

- a) If the most specific type of the result of *AF* is an interval type, then an exception condition is raised:
data exception — interval value out of range.
- b) If the most specific type of the result of *AF* is a multiset type, then an exception condition is raised:
data exception — multiset value overflow.
- c) Otherwise, an exception condition is raised: *data exception — numeric value out of range.*

2) Case:

- a) If <filter clause> is specified, then the <search condition> is applied to each row of *T*. Let *T1* be the collection of rows of *T* for which the result of the <search condition> is *True*.
- b) Otherwise, let *T1* be *T*.

3) If COUNT(*) is specified, then the result is the cardinality of *T1*.

4) If <general set function> is specified, then:

- a) Let *TX* be the single-column table that is the result of applying the <value expression> to each row of *T1* and eliminating null values. If one or more null values are eliminated, then a completion condition is raised: *warning — null value eliminated in set function.*

b) Case:

i) If DISTINCT is specified, then let TXA be the result of eliminating redundant duplicate values from TX , using the comparison rules specified in Subclause 8.2, “<comparison predicate>”, to identify the redundant duplicate values.

ii) Otherwise, let TXA be TX .

c) Let N be the cardinality of TXA

d) Case:

i) If COUNT is specified, then the result is N .

ii) If TXA is empty, then the result is the null value.

iii) If AVG is specified, then the result is the average of the values in TXA .

iv) If MAX or MIN is specified, then the result is respectively the maximum or minimum value in TXA . These results are determined using the comparison rules specified in Subclause 8.2, “<comparison predicate>”. If DT is a user-defined type and the comparison of two values in TXA results in *Unknown*, then the maximum or minimum of TXA is implementation-dependent.

v) If SUM is specified, then the result is the sum of the values in TXA . If the sum is not within the range of the declared type of the result, then an exception condition is raised: *data exception — numeric value out of range*.

vi) If EVERY is specified, then Case:

1) If the value of some element of TXA is *False*, then the result is *False*.

2) Otherwise, the result is *True*.

vii) If ANY or SOME is specified, then

Case:

1) If the value of some element of TXA is *True*, then the result is *True*.

2) Otherwise, the result is *False*.

viii) If VAR_POP or VAR_SAMP is specified, then let $S1$ be the sum of values in the column of TXA , and $S2$ be the sum of the squares of the values in the column of TXA .

1) If VAR_POP is specified, then the result is $(S2-S1^2/N)/N$.

2) If VAR_SAMP is specified, then

Case:

A) If N is 1 (one), then the result is the null value.

B) Otherwise, the result is $(S2-S1^2/N)/(N-1)$

ix) If FUSION is specified, then the result is the multiset M such that for each value V in the element type of DT , including the null value, the number of elements of M that are identical to V is the sum of the number of identical copies of V in the multisets that are the values of the column in each row of TXA .

x) If INTERSECTION is specified, then the result is a multiset M such that for each value V in the element type of DT , including the null value, the number of duplicates of V in M is the minimum of the number of duplicates of V in the multisets that are the values of the column in each row of TXA .

NOTE 231 — This rule says “the result is a multiset” rather than “the result is the multiset” because the precise duplicate values are not specified. Thus this calculation is non-deterministic for certain element types, namely those based on character

string, datetime with time zone and user-defined types.

ΉVALUATION – EXEMPLE DE DONNΉES (AGG)

ActivitΉ

sigle	titre
IFT159	Analyse et programmation
IFT187	ΉlΉments de bases de donnΉes
IMN117	Acquisition des mΉdias numΉriques
IGE401	Gestion de projets
GMQ103	GΉoositionnement

TypeΉvaluation

code	description
IN	Examen intra
FI	Examen final
TP	Travail pratique
PR	Projet

RΉsultat

matricule	T E	activitΉ	trimestre	note
15113150	TP	IFT187	20133	80
15112354	FI	IFT187	20123	78
15113150	TP	IFT159	20133	75
15112354	FI	GMQ103	20123	85
15110132	IN	IMN117	20123	90
15110132	IN	IFT187	20133	45
15112354	FI	IFT159	20123	52

Ήtudiant

matricule	nom	adresse
15113150	Paul	>Δ ^ϵ σ ^ϵ b
15112354	Ήliane	Blanc-Sablon
15113870	Mohamed	Tadoussac
15110132	Sergei	Chandler

Calculer la moyenne des rΉsultats

Calculer la moyenne des rΉsultats du cour IFT187 + min et le max

Calculer la note totale de la matricule 15112354

LE LANGAGE SQL SELECT (SYNTAXE SIMPLIFIÉE) - GROUPEMENT

Groupement ::=

[**GROUP BY** { *expression ...* , }]

[**HAVING** { *condition ...* , }]

○ beaucoup de choses à dire 😊

○ ...

ÉVALUATION – EXEMPLE DE DONNÉES (GROUP)

Résultat

matricule	T E	activité	trimestre	note
15113150	TP	IFT187	20133	80
15112354	FI	IFT187	20123	78
15113150	TP	IFT159	20133	75
15112354	FI	GMQ103	20123	85
15110132	IN	IMN117	20123	90
15110132	IN	IFT187	20133	45
15112354	FI	IFT159	20123	52
15112354	TP	IFT159	20123	50

Étudiant

matricule	nom	adresse
15113150	Paul	>Δ ^ρ σ ^π ε ^ς
15112354	Éliane	Blanc-Sablon
15113870	Mohamed	Tadoussac
15110132	Sergeï	Chandler

Le nombre d'activités auxquelles un étudiant est ou a été inscrit :

```
SELECT matricule, COUNT(activite) AS nbActivites  
FROM resultat  
GROUP BY matricule
```

Combien de fois par année une activité pédagogique est elle donnée ?

```
SELECT activite, COUNT(DISTINCT trimestre) AS nbFois  
FROM resultat  
GROUP BY activite
```

Note totale par étudiant pour chacun de ces cours

```
SELECT matricule, activite, SUM(note) AS noteTotale  
FROM resultat  
GROUP BY matricule, activite
```

LE LANGAGE SQL

SELECT (SYNTAXE SIMPLIFIÉE) - ORDONNANCEMENT

Ordonnancement ::=

[**ORDER BY** { *expression* [*ordre*] [*t_null*] ... , }]

[**LIMIT** { *nombre* | **ALL** }]

[**OFFSET** *nombre*]

ordre ::=

ASC | **DESC** | **USING** *opérateur*

t_null ::=

NULLS { **FIRST** | **LAST** }

```
[ ORDER BY expression [ ASC | DESC | USING opérateur ] [ NULLS { FIRST |
LAST } ] [, ...] ]
[ LIMIT { nombre | ALL } ]
[ OFFSET nombre ] [ ROW | ROWS ] ]
[ FETCH { FIRST | NEXT } [ total ] { ROW | ROWS } ONLY ]
[ FOR { UPDATE | SHARE } [ OF nom_table [, ...] ] [ NOWAIT ] [...]]
```

LIMIT n : les n premiers tuples sont extraits selon l'ordre spécifié

OFFSET n : tous les tuples sont extraits sauf les n premiers selon l'ordre spécifié (le complément de LIMIT, si exclusif)

Qu'arrive-t-il si les deux sont présents ?

Sont-ils appliqués dans l'ordre ou l'un a-t-il préséance sur l'autre ?

ÉVALUATION – EXEMPLE DE DONNÉES (ORDER)

Activité

sigle	titre
IFT159	Analyse et programmation
IFT187	Éléments de bases de données
IMN117	Acquisition des médias numériques
IGE401	Gestion de projets
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Étudiant

matricule	nom	adresse
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15112354	Éliane	Blanc-Sablon
15113870	Mohamed	Tadoussac
15110132	Sergeï	Chandler

Extraire la note la plus haute : ORDER BY note DESC Limit 1 ou ORDER BY note ASC Offset 1
 Extraire la note la plus basse : ORDER BY note DESC Offset 1

LE LANGAGE SQL

LE SELECT... VOUS EN VOULEZ PLUS?

Divers ::=

```
    FETCH { FIRST | NEXT } [ total ] { ROW | ROWS } ONLY ]  
        [ FOR { UPDATE | SHARE } ]  
| WINDOW ...  
| RANK ...
```

... et bien d'autres choses encore

EXERCICES

- Le répertoire public de cours
 - <smb://dinf-argus.dinf.fsci.usherbrooke.ca/public/Cours/IFT187/Exemples>
- propose plusieurs exemples dont les suivants
 - Evaluation
 - Pharmacie
 - Gaspard

RÉFÉRENCES

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