# 61A Lecture 33

Wednesday, November 19

Announcements	

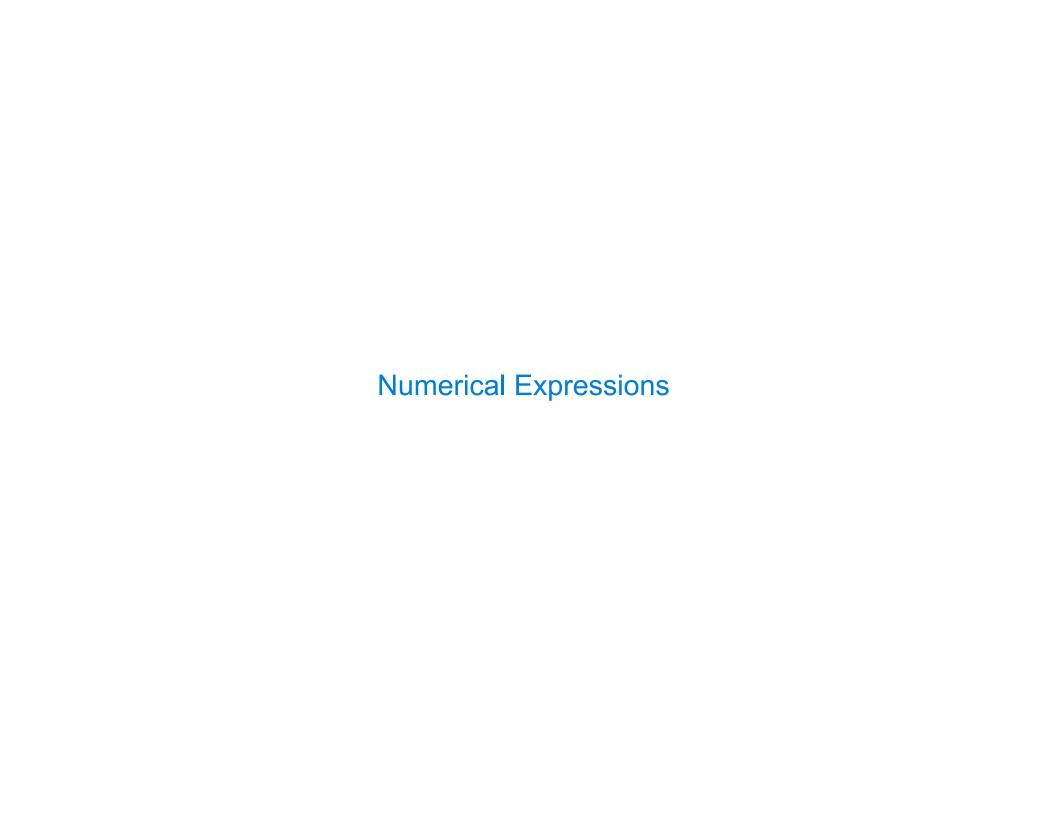
• Project 4 due Friday 11/21 @ 11:59pm

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  - •Early submission point #3: Submit by Thursday 11/20 @ 11:59pm

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- No lecture on Wednesday 11/26 (turkey)



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select [columns] from [table] where [expression] order by [expression];

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[[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
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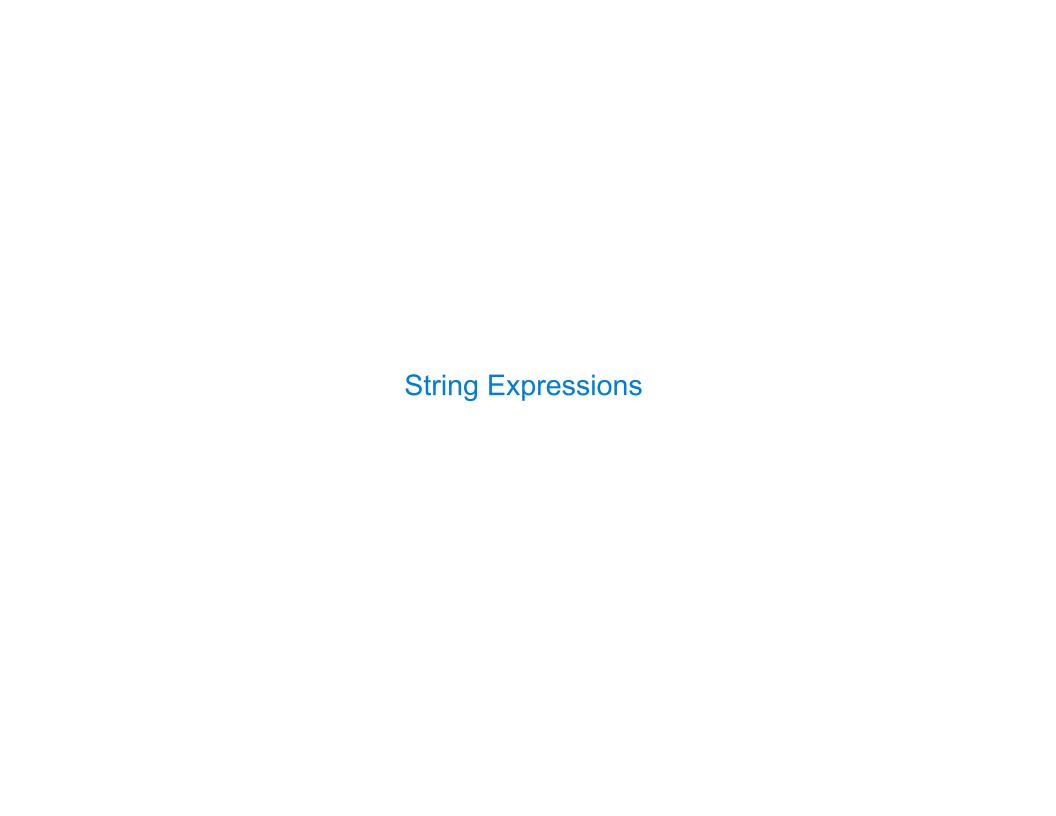
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(Demo)



String values can be combined to form longer strings

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hello, world

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sqlite> create table phrase as select "hello, world" as s;
sqlite> select substr(s, 4, 2) || substr(s, instr(s, " ")+1, 1) from phrase;
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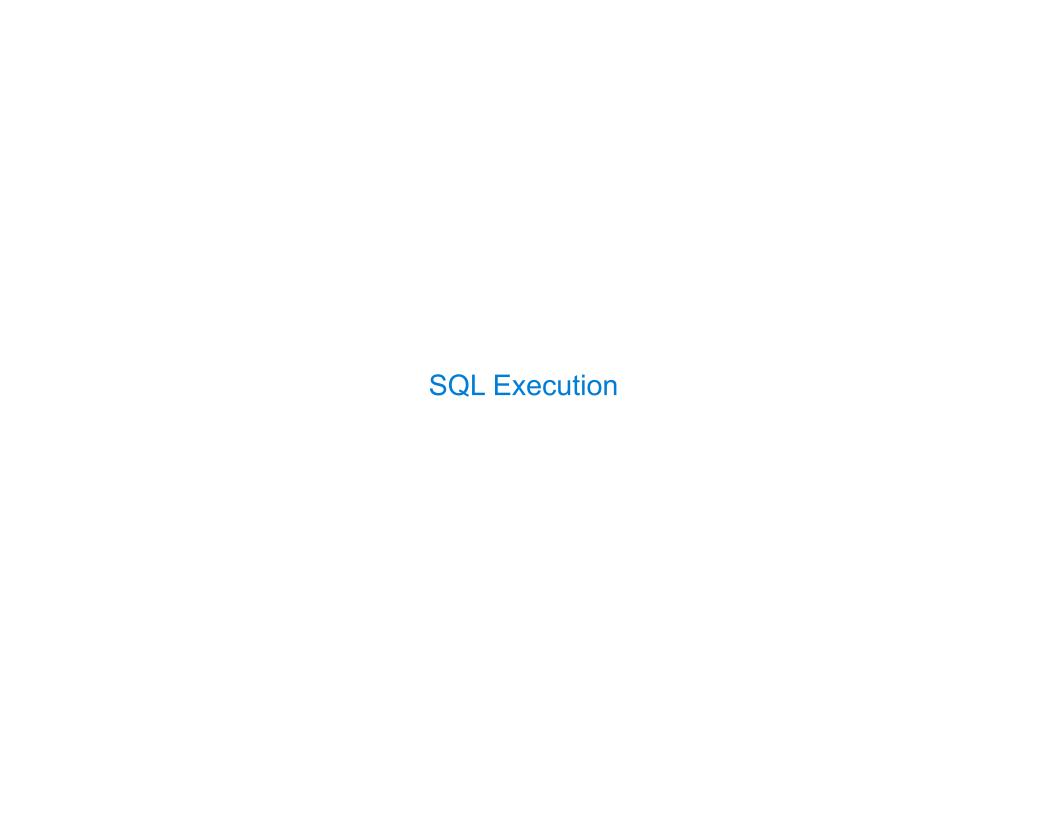
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(Demo)



Useful Python Features	

The namedtuple function returns a new sub-class of tuple

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>>> from collections import namedtuple
>>> City = namedtuple("City", ["latitude", "longitude", "name"])
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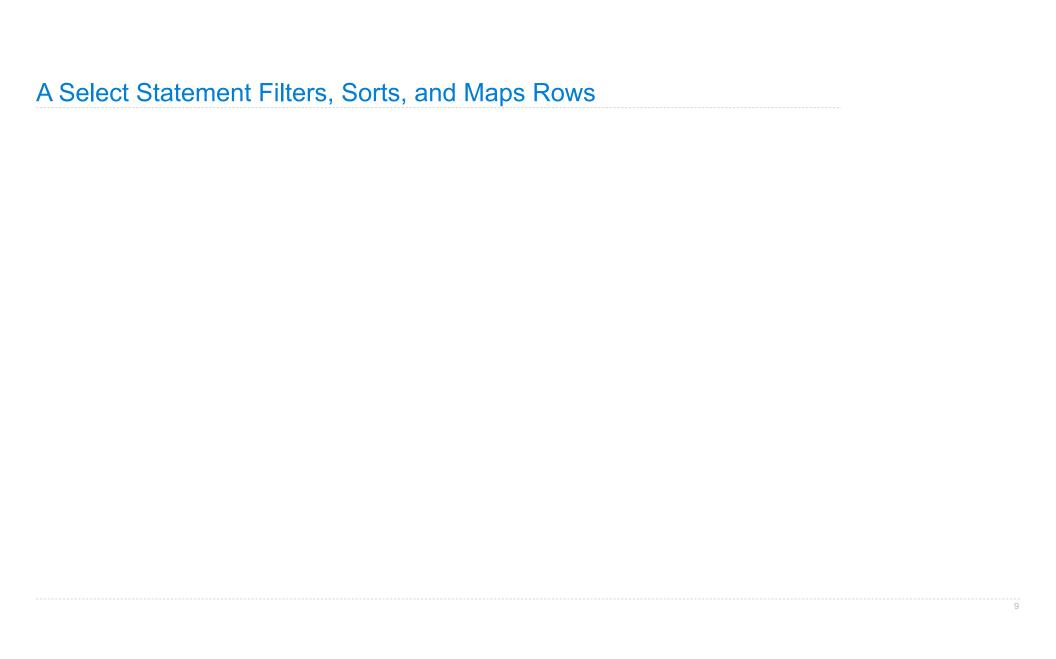
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>>> from collections import namedtuple
>>> City = namedtuple("City", ["latitude", "longitude", "name"])
>>> cities = [City(38, 122, "Berkeley"),
              City(42, 71, "Cambridge"),
              City(43, 93, "Minneapolis")]
>>> [city.latitude for city in cities]
[38, 42, 43]
>>> print(cities[0])
City(latitude=38, longitude=122, name='Berkeley')
>>> print(cities[0]. fields)
('latitude', 'longitude', 'name')
>>> eval("latitude + 3")
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "<string>", line 1, in <module>
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NameFrror: name 'latitude' is not defined
>>> eval("latitude + 3", {"latitude": 38})
41
```



One correct (but not always efficient) implementation of select uses sequence operations

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Miami|720
San Diego|300
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North Pole|3120

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        latitude, longitude, name = city
        return Distance(name, 60*abs(latitude-38))
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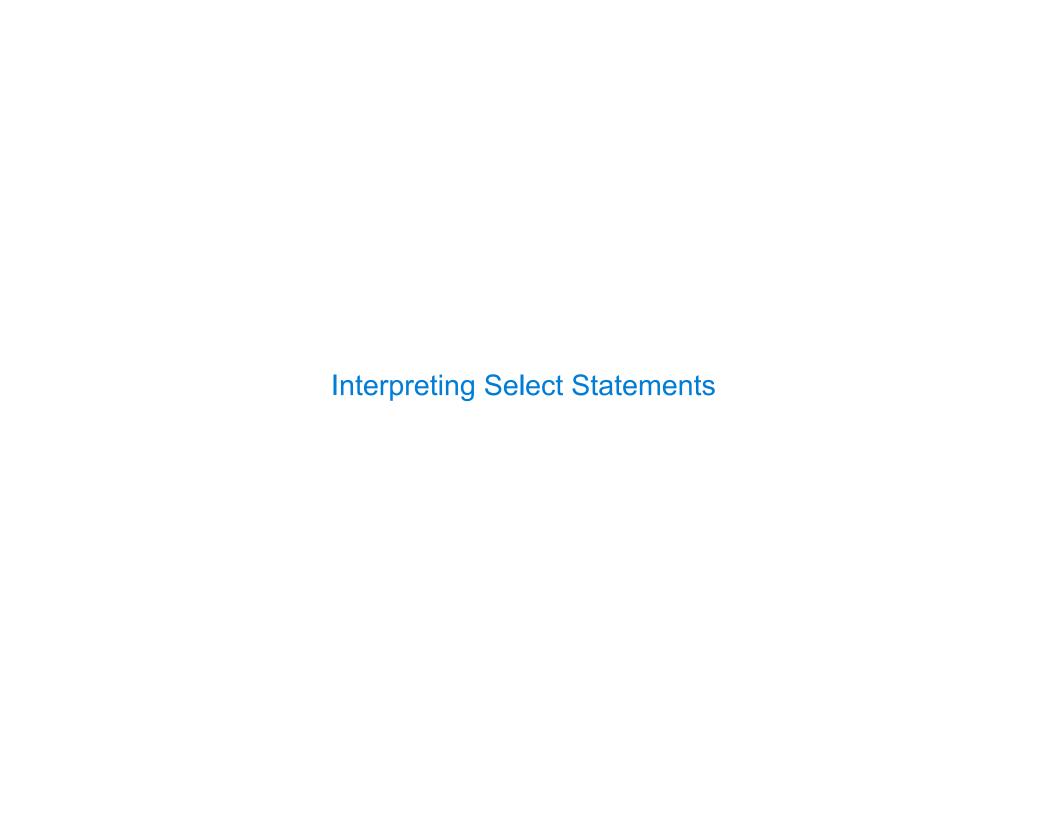
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    def __init__(self, columns, tables, condition):
        self.columns = columns
        self.tables = tables
        self.condition = condition
        self.make_row = create_make_row(self.columns)
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        self.make_row = create_make_row(self.columns)

def execute(self, env):
    """Join, filter, and map rows from tables to columns."""
    from_rows = join(self.tables, env)
    filtered_rows = filter(self.filter_fn, from_rows)
    return map(self.make_row, filtered_rows)
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            from rows = join(self.tables, env)
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            return map(self.make row, filtered rows)
        def filter fn(self, row):
            if self.condition:
                return eval(self.condition, row)
            else:
                return True
```

Creating	Row	Classes	<b>Dynamic</b>	ally

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    """Return a function from an input environment (dict) to an output row.

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 row = namedtuple("Row", names)

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>>> def join(tables, env):
    """Return an iterator over dictionaries from names to values in a row."""
    names = tables.split(", ")
    joined_rows = product(*[env[name] for name in names])
    return map(lambda rows: make_env(rows, names), joined_rows)
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>>> def make_env(rows, names):
    """Create an environment of names bound to values."""
    env = dict(zip(names, rows))
    for row in rows:
        for name in row._fields:
            env[name] = getattr(row, name)
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(Demo)

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    return env
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(Demo)



Interpreting SQL Using Pythor	Interp	eting	SQL	Using	<b>Pythor</b>
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create table cities as
  select 38 as lat, 122 as lon, "Berkeley" as name union
  select 42, 71, "Cambridge" union
  select 45, 93, "Minneapolis";

>>> City = namedtuple("City", ["lat", "lon", "name"])
>>> cities = [City(38, 122, "Berkeley"), City(42, 71, "Cambridge"), City(43, 93, "Minneapolis")]
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Fill in the blanks in this interactive Python session that interprets these SQL statements
create table cities as
  select 38 as lat, 122 as lon, "Berkeley" as name union
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                                               union
  select 45, 93, "Minneapolis";
select 60*(lat-38) as north from cities where name != "Berkelev":
>>> City = namedtuple("City", ["lat", "lon", "name"])
>>> cities = [City(38, 122, "Berkeley"), City(42, 71, "Cambridge"), City(43, 93, "Minneapolis")]
>>> s = Select(_____, _____, ______, _______
>>> for row in s.execute(
      print(row)
                         >>> class Select:
                                 """select [columns] from [tables] where [condition]."""
Row(north=240)
                                 def init (self, columns, tables, condition):
Row(north=300)
                                 def execute(self, env):
```

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>>> cities = [City(38, 122, "Berkeley"), City(42, 71, "Cambridge"), City(43, 93, "Minneapolis")]
>>> s = Select(<u>'60*(lat-38)</u> as north', _____, _____,
>>> for row in s.execute(
       print(row)
                          >>> class Select:
                                  """select [columns] from [tables] where [condition]."""
Row(north=240)
                                  def init (self, columns, tables, condition):
Row(north=300)
                                  def execute(self, env):
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>>> s = Select(<u>'60*(lat-38)</u> as north', <u>'cities'</u>, _____
>>> for row in s_execute(
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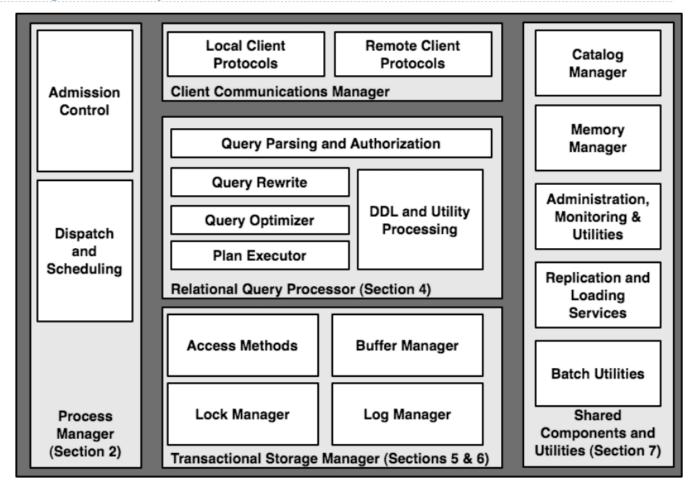
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  select 38 as lat, 122 as lon, "Berkeley" as name union
  select 42, 71, "Cambridge"
                                                  union
  select 45, 93, "Minneapolis";
select 60*(lat-38) as north from cities where name != "Berkelev":
>>> City = namedtuple("City", ["lat", "lon", "name"])
>>> cities = [City(38, 122, "Berkeley"), City(42, 71, "Cambridge"), City(43, 93, "Minneapolis")]
>>> s = Select(<u>'60*(lat-38)</u> as north', <u>'cities'</u>, <u>'name != "Berkeley"'</u>
>>> for row in s.execute(
       print(row)
                           >>> class Select:
                                   """select [columns] from [tables] where [condition]."""
Row(north=240)
                                   def init (self, columns, tables, condition):
Row(north=300)
                                   def execute(self, env):
```

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Row(north=300)
How many times is eval
                                   def execute(self, env):
called during this call
to s.execute? (Demo)
```



# **Database Management System Architecture**



The manner in which tables are filtered, sorted, and joined affects execution time

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Select the parents of curly-furred dogs:

select parent from parents, dogs

where child = name and fur = "curly";
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Join all rows of parents to all rows of dogs, filter by child = name and fur = "curly"

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Join only rows of parents and dogs where child = name, filter by fur = "curly"

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Filter dogs by fur = "curly", join result with all rows of parents, filter by child = name

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Filter dogs by fur = "curly", join only rows of result and parents where child = name