

Database Management Systems

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Data definition in SQL

```
create table section
(course_id varchar(8),
 sec_id  varchar(8),
 semester  varchar(6)
    check (semester in
        ('Fall','Winter','Spring','Summer')),
 year  numeric(4,0)
    check (year > 1701 and year < 2100),
 building varchar(15),
 room_number varchar(7),
 time_slot_id varchar(4),
 primary key
    (course_id, sec_id, semester, year),
 foreign key (course_id)
    references course (course_id)
 foreign key (building, room_number)
    references
    classroom (building, room_number)
);
```

<i>course_id</i>	<i>sec_id</i>	<i>semester</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>building</i>	<i>room_number</i>	<i>time_slot_id</i>
BIO-101	1	Summer	2017	Painter	514	B
BIO-301	1	Summer	2018	Painter	514	A
CS-101	1	Fall	2017	Packard	101	H
CS-101	1	Spring	2018	Packard	101	F
CS-190	1	Spring	2017	Taylor	3128	E
CS-190	2	Spring	2017	Taylor	3128	A
CS-315	1	Spring	2018	Watson	120	D
CS-319	1	Spring	2018	Watson	100	B
CS-319	2	Spring	2018	Taylor	3128	C
CS-347	1	Fall	2017	Taylor	3128	A
EE-181	1	Spring	2017	Taylor	3128	C
FIN-201	1	Spring	2018	Packard	101	B
HIS-351	1	Spring	2018	Painter	514	C
MU-199	1	Spring	2018	Packard	101	D
PHY-101	1	Fall	2017	Watson	100	A

section

Updating tables in SQL

- Add a row to a table

```
insert into instructor
  values('10101', 'Srinivasan',
        'Comp. Sci.', '65000');
```

- Without needing to remember column order

```
insert into instructor
  (name, id, salary, dept_name)
  values
  ('12121', 'Wu', '90000', 'Finance');
```

- Note the quotation marks

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Updating tables in SQL

- Delete all rows

```
delete from instructor
```

- Delete selected rows

```
delete from instructor
```

```
  where name = 'Srinivasan'
```

```
delete from instructor
```

```
  where dept = 'Physics'
```

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL

- SQL `select` combines σ and π of relational algebra

```
select ID,name
  from instructor
  where dept_name = "Physics"
         and salary > 90000
```

- Select all attributes using `*`

```
select *
  from instructor
  where dept_name = "Physics"
         and salary > 90000
```

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL

- `select` does not eliminate duplicates

```
select dept_name  
from instructor
```

- Explicitly specify that duplicates should be removed — additional computation, so avoid if not needed

```
select distinct dept_name  
from instructor
```

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — join

- Multiple tables in `from` — cartesian product
- Use `where` to implement join
- Choose output columns

```
select name, course_id
  from instructor x teaches
  where instructor.ID = teaches.ID
```

ID	name	dept_name	salary
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

ID	course_id	sec_id	semester	year
10101	CS-101	1	Fall	2017
10101	CS-315	1	Spring	2018
10101	CS-347	1	Fall	2017
12121	FIN-201	1	Spring	2018
15151	MU-199	1	Spring	2018
22222	PHY-101	1	Fall	2017
32343	HIS-351	1	Spring	2018
45565	CS-101	1	Spring	2018
45565	CS-319	1	Spring	2018
76766	BIO-101	1	Summer	2017
76766	BIO-301	1	Summer	2018
83821	CS-190	1	Spring	2017
83821	CS-190	2	Spring	2017
83821	CS-319	2	Spring	2018
98345	EE-181	1	Spring	2017

Queries in SQL

■ Renaming for self join

```
select distinct T1.ID  
  from teaches as T1 teaches as T2  
   where T1.ID = T2.ID and  
         T1.course_id <> T2.course_id
```

↑
Not equal to
!=

<i>ID</i>	<i>course_id</i>	<i>sec_id</i>	<i>semester</i>	<i>year</i>
10101	CS-101	1	Fall	2017
10101	CS-315	1	Spring	2018
10101	CS-347	1	Fall	2017
12121	FIN-201	1	Spring	2018
15151	MU-199	1	Spring	2018
22222	PHY-101	1	Fall	2017
32343	HIS-351	1	Spring	2018
45565	CS-101	1	Spring	2018
45565	CS-319	1	Spring	2018
76766	BIO-101	1	Summer	2017
76766	BIO-301	1	Summer	2018
83821	CS-190	1	Spring	2017
83821	CS-190	2	Spring	2017
83821	CS-319	2	Spring	2018
98345	EE-181	1	Spring	2017

Queries in SQL — set operations

■ Union

```
(select course_id from section
 where sem = "Fall"
 and year = "2017")
```

union

U

```
(select course_id from section
 where sem = "Spring"
 and year = "2018")
```

■ Intersection

```
(select course_id from section
 where sem = "Fall"
 and year = "2017")
```

intersect

∩

```
(select course_id from section
 where sem = "Spring"
 and year = "2018")
```

course_id	sec_id	semester	year	building	room_number	time_slot_id
BIO-101	1	Summer	2017	Painter	514	B
BIO-301	1	Summer	2018	Painter	514	A
CS-101	1	Fall	2017	Packard	101	H
CS-101	1	Spring	2018	Packard	101	F
CS-190	1	Spring	2017	Taylor	3128	E
CS-190	2	Spring	2017	Taylor	3128	A
CS-315	1	Spring	2018	Watson	120	D
CS-319	1	Spring	2018	Watson	100	B
CS-319	2	Spring	2018	Taylor	3128	C
CS-347	1	Fall	2017	Taylor	3128	A
EE-181	1	Spring	2017	Taylor	3128	C
FIN-201	1	Spring	2018	Packard	101	B
HIS-351	1	Spring	2018	Painter	514	C
MU-199	1	Spring	2018	Packard	101	D
PHY-101	1	Fall	2017	Watson	100	A

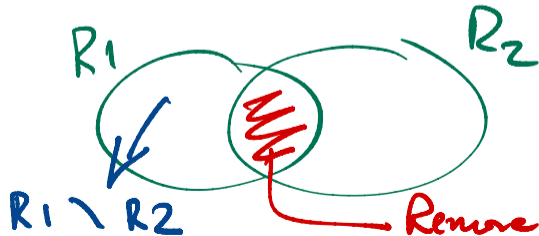
Queries in SQL — set operations

■ Set difference

```
(select course_id from section
  where sem = "Fall"
     and year = "2017")
```

except

```
(select course_id from section
  where sem = "Spring"
     and year = "2018")
```



course_id	sec_id	semester	year	building	room_number	time_slot_id
BIO-101	1	Summer	2017	Painter	514	B
BIO-301	1	Summer	2018	Painter	514	A
CS-101	1	Fall	2017	Packard	101	H
CS-101	1	Spring	2018	Packard	101	F
CS-190	1	Spring	2017	Taylor	3128	E
CS-190	2	Spring	2017	Taylor	3128	A
CS-315	1	Spring	2018	Watson	120	D
CS-319	1	Spring	2018	Watson	100	B
CS-319	2	Spring	2018	Taylor	3128	C
CS-347	1	<u>Fall</u>	<u>2017</u>	Taylor	3128	A
EE-181	1	Spring	2017	Taylor	3128	C
FIN-201	1	Spring	2018	Packard	101	B
HIS-351	1	Spring	2018	Painter	514	C
MU-199	1	Spring	2018	Packard	101	D
PHY-101	1	Fall	2017	Watson	100	A

Queries in SQL — string comparison

- Can match patterns in strings

```
select name  
  from instructor  
  where dept_name like "Phy%"
```

(Handwritten annotations: "vs =" with a line pointing to the word "like" in the SQL query, and a circle around "Phy%")

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — string comparison

- Can match patterns in strings

```
select name
  from instructor
   where dept_name like "Phy%"
```

- % matches any substring (zero or more)

- _ matches any character

 Underscore

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — string comparison

- Can match patterns in strings

```
select name
  from instructor
  where dept_name like "Phy%"
```

- % matches any substring (zero or more)

- _ matches any character

- Name containing ri

```
select name
  from instructor
  where name like "%ri%"
```

includes
zero
letters

ID	name	dept_name	salary
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califeri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — string comparison

- Can match patterns in strings

```
select name
  from instructor
  where dept_name like "Phy%"
```

- % matches any substring (zero or more)

- _ matches any character

- Name containing `ri` but not at the end

```
select name
  from instructor
  where name like "%ri_%"
```

↑
at least one

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	✓ Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	✗ Calif ri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	✓ Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — sorting the output

- Sort in ascending order

```
select name
  from instructor
   where dept_name like "Phy%"
   order by name
```

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — sorting the output

- Sort in ascending order

```
select name
  from instructor
   where dept_name like "Phy%"
   order by name
```

- Add `desc` for descending order

```
select name
  from instructor
   where dept_name like "Phy%"
   order by name desc
```

Multiple cols - specify separately
order by salary desc, name asc

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — aggregate operations

- Extract the average value in a column

```
select avg(salary)
from instructor
```

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — aggregate operations

- Extract the average value in a column

```
select avg(salary)
from instructor
```

- Other functions

- `count`
- `sum`
- `min`
- `max`

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — aggregate operations

- Extract the average value in a column

```
select avg(salary)
  from instructor
```

- Other functions

- `count`

- `sum`

- `min`

- `max`

```
select count(distinct dept_name)
  from instructor
```

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — grouping

- Extract the average value in each department
 - Group rows by department name
 - Report average in each group of rows

```
select dept_name, avg(salary)
from instructor
group by dept_name
```

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — grouping

- Extract the average value in each department
 - Group rows by department name
 - Report average in each group of rows

```
select dept_name, avg(salary)
from instructor
group by dept_name
```

- Attributes in `select` must appear in `group by`
 - Should be the same across the entire group

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — filtering groups

- Use **having** to specify a condition on groups

```
select dept_name, avg(salary)
  from instructor
  group by dept_name
  having max(salary) > 80000
```

not where

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

Queries in SQL — filtering groups

- Use **having** to specify a condition on groups

```
select dept_name, avg(salary)
  from instructor
  group by dept_name
  having max(salary) > 80000
```

- Condition is evaluated with respect to groups

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000