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Carnegie Mellon Univ.
Dept. of Computer Science
15-415/615 - DB Applications

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Lecture#7 : *Rel. model - SQL part2*

(R&G, chapters 5-6)

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General Overview - rel. model

- Formal query languages
  - rel algebra and calculi
- Commercial query languages
  - SQL
  - QBE, (QUEL)

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Overview - detailed - SQL

- DML
  - select, from, where, renaming, ordering,
  - aggregate functions, nested subqueries
  - insertion, deletion, update
- other parts: DDL, authorization, triggers
- embedded SQL

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Reminder: our Mini-U db

STUDENT		
Ssn	Name	Address
123	smith	main str
234	jones	forbes ave

CLASS		
c-id	c-name	units
15-413	s.e.	2
15-412	o.s.	2

TAKES		
SSN	c-id	grade
123	15-413	A
234	15-413	B

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DML - insertions etc

insert into student
values (“123”, “smith”, “main”)

insert into student(ssn, name, address)
values (“123”, “smith”, “main”)

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DML - insertions etc

bulk insertion: how to insert, say, a table of ‘foreign-student’s, in bulk?

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DML - insertions etc

bulk insertion:

insert into student
select ssn, name, address
from foreign-student

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DML - deletion etc

delete the record of ‘smith’

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DML - deletion etc

delete the record of 'smith':

delete from student
where name='smith'

(careful - it deletes ALL the 'smith's!)

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DML - update etc

record the grade 'A' for ssn=123 and course 15-415

update takes
set grade="A"
where ssn="123" and c-id="15-415"

(will set to "A" ALL such records)

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DML - joins

so far: 'INNER' joins, eg:

select ssn, c-name
from takes, class
where takes.c-id = class.c-id

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DML - joins

Equivalently:

select ssn, c-name
from takes **join** class **on** takes.c-id = class.c-id

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Joins

select [column list]
from *table_name*
  [**inner** | {**left** | **right** | **full**} **outer**] **join**
   table_name
   on *qualification_list*
where…

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Reminder: our Mini-U db

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Ssn	Name	Address
123	smith	main str
234	jones	forbes ave

CLASS		
c-id	c-name	units
15-413	s.e.	2
15-412	o.s.	2

TAKES		
SSN	c-id	grade
123	15-413	A
234	15-413	B

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Inner join

TAKES		
SSN	c-id	grade
123	15-413	A
234	15-413	B

CLASS		
c-id	c-name	units
15-413	s.e.	2
15-412	o.s.	2

SSN	c-name
123	s.e
234	s.e

o.s.: gone!

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Outer join

TAKES		
SSN	c-id	grade
123	15-413	A
234	15-413	B

CLASS		
c-id	c-name	units
15-413	s.e.	2
15-412	o.s.	2

SSN	c-name
123	s.e
234	s.e.
null	o.s.

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Outer join

select ssn, c-name

from takes **right outer join** class **on** takes.c-id=class.c-id

SSN	c-name
123	s.e
234	s.e.
null	o.s.

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Outer join

- **left outer join**
- **right outer join**
- **full outer join**
- **natural join**

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Null Values

- **null** -> unknown, or inapplicable, (or …)
- Complications:
  - 3-valued logic (true, false and *unknown*).
  - **null** = **null** : false!!

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Data Definition Language

create table student
(ssn **char**(9) **not null**,
name **char**(30),
address **char**(50),
primary key (ssn))

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Data Definition Language

create table r(A1 D1, …, An Dn,
integrity-constraint1,
…
integrity-constraint-n)

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Data Definition Language

Domains:

- **char**(n), **varchar**(n)
- **int**, **numeric**(p,d), **real**, **double precision**
- **float, smallint**
- **date**, **time**

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Data Definition Language

delete a table: difference between
drop table student

delete from student

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Data Definition Language

modify a table:

alter table student **drop** address

alter table student **add** major char(10)

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Data Definition Language

integrity constraints:

- **primary key**
- **foreign key**
- **check**(P)

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Data Definition Language

create table takes
(ssn **char**(9) **not null**,
c-id **char**(5) **not null**,
grade **char**(1),
primary key (ssn, c-id),
check grade **in** ("A", "B", "C", "D", "F"))

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Referential Integrity constraints

'foreign keys' - eg:

create table takes(
ssn **char**(9) **not null**,
c-id **char**(5) **not null**,
grade **integer**,
primary key(ssn, c-id),
foreign key ssn **references** student,
foreign key c-id **references** class)

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Referential Integrity constraints

…
foreign key ssn **references** student,
foreign key c-id **references** class)

Effect:

- expects that ssn to exist in 'student' table
- blocks ops that violate that - how??
  - insertion?
  - deletion/update?

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Referential Integrity constraints

…
foreign key ssn **references** student
on delete cascade
on update cascade,
…

- -> eliminate all student enrollments
- other options (set to null, to default etc)

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Overview - detailed - SQL

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- other parts: DDL, authorization, **triggers**
- embedded SQL

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Weapons for IC:

- assertions
  - **create assertion** <assertion-name> **check** <predicate>
- triggers (~ assertions with 'teeth')
  - **on** operation, **if** condition, **then** action

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Triggers - example

define trigger zerograde **on update** takes
(**if new** takes.grade < 0
then takes.grade = 0)

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Triggers - discussion

- more complicated: “managers have higher salaries than their subordinates” - a trigger can automatically boost mgrs salaries
- triggers: tricky (infinite loops…)

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Overview - detailed - SQL

- DML
  - select, from, where, renaming, ordering,
  - aggregate functions, nested subqueries
  - insertion, deletion, update
- other parts: DDL, **authorization**, triggers
- embedded SQL

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Authorization

- **grant** <priv.-list> **on** <table-name> **to** <user-list>
- privileges for tuples: ??
- privileges for tables: ??

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Authorization

- **grant** <priv.-list> **on** <table-name> **to** <user-list>
- privileges for tuples: read / insert / delete / update
- privileges for tables: create, drop, index

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Authorization – cont'd

- variations:
  - **with grant option**
  - **revoke** <priv.-list> **on <t-name> from** <user_ids>
- Eg:
- **grant read, update on** takes **to** csSecy **with grant option**

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Overview - detailed - SQL

- DML
  - select, from, where, renaming, ordering,
  - aggregate functions, nested subqueries
  - insertion, deletion, update
- other parts: **DDL/views**, authorization, triggers
- embedded SQL

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Views

find the ssn with the highest GPA -
we can create a permanent, virtual table:

```
create view helpfulTable(ssn, gpa)  as
   select ssn, avg(grade)
        from takes
        group by ssn
```

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Views

- views are recorded in the schema, for ever (ie., until '**drop view**…')
- typically, they take little disk space, because they are computed on the fly
- (but: materialized views…)

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Subtle issue

DML - view update

consider the student_gpa view:

create view student_gpa **as**
(**select** ssn, avg(grade) **as** gpa **from** takes)

view updates are tricky - typically, we can only update views that have no joins, nor aggregates

Example?

ssn	c-id	grade
123	15-415	4
123	15-412	3

ssn	gpa
123	3.5

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Overview - detailed - SQL

- DML
  - select, from, where, renaming, ordering,
  - aggregate functions, nested subqueries
  - insertion, deletion, update
- other parts: DDL, authorization, triggers
- **embedded SQL**; application development

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Embedded SQL

from within a 'host' language (eg., 'C', 'VB')
EXEC SQL <emb. SQL stmnt> END-EXEC

Q: why do we need embedded SQL??

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Embedded SQL

from within a 'host' language (eg., 'C', 'VB')
EXEC SQL <emb. SQL stmnt> END-EXEC

Q: why do we need embedded SQL??
A1: pretty formatting (eg., receipts, paychecks)
A2: plots
A3: forecasting; fancy math/stat computations

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Overview - detailed - SQL

- DML
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  - insertion, deletion, update
- other parts: DDL, authorization, triggers
- embedded SQL; **application development**

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Overview

- concepts of SQL programs
- walkthrough of embedded SQL example

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Outline of an SQL application

- establish connection with db server
- authenticate (user/password)
- execute SQL statement(s)
- process results
- close connection

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csv2sql.py Page 1

```
#!/usr/bin/python

##############################################
# Author: christos faloutsos
# Date: Jan. 2012
# Purpose: Mainly wants to illustrate cursors
#          Specifically,
#             * expects a csv file, and
#             * loads it into a sqlite db file
#             And answers a few queries, for fun
##############################################

import sqlite3
import csv

fname='tst.csv'
dbname='tst.db'

# conn = sqlite3.connect(':memory:')
conn = sqlite3.connect(dbname)

conn.execute('create table if not exists tst (name text, address text, state text, s
alary integer)')

csvReader = csv.reader(open(fname), delimiter=',', quotechar='"')

print " --- csv2sql started on ", fname
for row in csvReader:
        conn.execute('insert into tst values' +
            '(?, ?, ?, ?)', row)

print " --- csv2sql inserted ", fname
print " "
print " --- printing all tuples --- "
cur = conn.cursor()
cur.execute('select * from tst')
for row in cur:
    for elem in row:
        print elem, "\t",
    print ""

print " "
print " --- printing rich tuples (sal>2.5K), sorted  --- "
cur.execute('select * from tst where salary > 2500 order by salary desc ')
for row in cur:
    for elem in row:
        print elem, "\t",
    print ""

print " "
print " --- printing sum-salary per state ----"
cur.execute('select state, sum(salary) from tst  group by state')
for row in cur:
    for elem in row:
        print elem, "\t",
    print ""

conn.commit()
cur.close()
conn.close()
```


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Check python code

- http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~christos/courses/dbms.S15/PYTHON-examples/csv2sql.py
- Or follow instructions at
- http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~christos/courses/dbms.S15/PYTHON-examples/

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```
print " "
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conn.commit()
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```


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Conclusions

Outline of an SQL application:

- establish connection with db server
- authenticate (user/password)
- execute SQL statement(s) (using **cursors**)
- process results
- close connection