

# SIMPLE DBMS

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\* names are ordered in a descendent order.

## Overview

A database management system (DBMS) is system software for creating and managing [databases](#). A DBMS makes it possible for end users to create, read, update and delete data in a database. The DBMS essentially serves as an interface between the database and end users or application programs, ensuring that data is consistently organized and remains easily accessible.

## Goals

1. Get familiar with the usage of storing data using a programming language like sql but in some lower level which simulates SQL\_LITE.
2. Get friendly with creating tables to store your important data on a machine using only some "Enlish" like code.
3. This program is intended for users of different degrees of knowledge and experience with manipulated data.

## USER MANUAL

This program is a sql database allowing next features

### 1- Create DataBase

*By using query*

`create database "database name"`

then the database will stored in file `DataBasesDirectory`



If the database is already exists then the program will use it otherwise it will create it

*Or by using*

```
create database "database name" drop if not exist
```

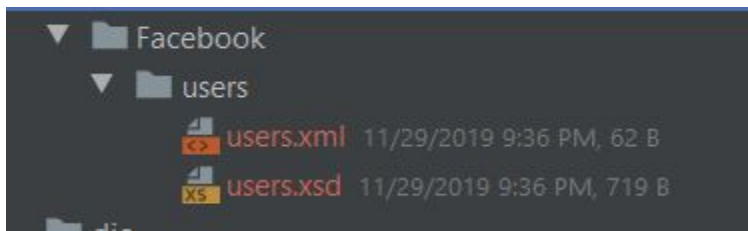
If the database is already exists then the program will delete it , then create it , otherwise it will create it .

## 2 - create table

By using query

```
Create table table_name ( "name1" type1, "name2" type2, .... " name-n type-n "
```

```
create table users ( name varchar , age int , email varchar , friends int , marry bool )
```



Then file xsd will be created with names and types of column

```
<?xml version = "1.0"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name = 'users'>
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name = 'record' type = 'record' minOccurs='0' maxOccurs = 'unbounded' />
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>

  <xs:complexType name = 'record'>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name = "name" type = "xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name = "age" type = "xs:int"/>
      <xs:element name = "email" type = "xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name = "friends" type = "xs:int"/>
      <xs:element name = "marry" type = "xs:boolean"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```

There are 3 allowed types :

- 1 - varchar (string)
- 2- int ( Integer “Numbers” )
- 3 - bool ( Boolean )

### 3 - insert into table

By using query

Insert into “ table name ” ( c1 , c2 ,.... , cn ) Values ( V1, V2, .... Vn)

```
insert into users ( name , age , email , friends , marry ) values ( "ahmed" , 20 , "ahmedalzayady295@gmail.com" , 453, false )
insert into users ( name , age , email , friends , marry ) values ( "kamal" , 22 , "mahmoudkamal@gmail.com" , 600, true )
insert into users ( name , age , email , friends , marry ) values ( "zaharan" , 22 , "zahran@gmail.com" , 650, true )
insert into users ( name , age , email , friends , marry ) values ( "ahmedkamal" , 26 , "ahmedkamal@gmail.com" , 655, true )
```

Then xml file be updated :

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?><users>
  <record><name>"ahmed"</name><age>20</age><email>"ahmedalzayady295@gmail.com"</email><friends>453</friends><marry>fa
  <record><name>"kamal"</name><age>22</age><email>"mahmoudkamal@gmail.com"</email><friends>600</friends><marry>true</
  <record><name>"zaharan"</name><age>22</age><email>"zahran@gmail.com"</email><friends>650</friends><marry>true</marr
  <record><name>"ahmedkamal"</name><age>26</age><email>"ahmedkamal@gmail.com"</email><friends>655</friends><marry>tru
</users>
```

\* you can insert your data in a changeable order but by the types and cols

## 4 - drop table

By using query

Drop table " table-name "

- Then the table will be deleted

```
create table f (a int )
drop table f
```

- If table doesn't exist an error message will appear

```
table name not exist!
```

## 5 - Delete from table

By using query

`delete from table_name where condition`

\* this query will delete some specific rows in the chosen table whose data agreed with the condition. If you want to update the hole table just don't write " where + condition " like :

`delete from table_name`

```
create database facebook
select * from users
"ahmed"|20|"ahmedalzayady295@gmail.com"|453|false
"kamal"|22|"mahmoudkamal@gmail.com"|600|true
"zaharan"|22|"zahran@gmail.com"|650|true
"ahmedkamal"|26|"ahmedkamal@gmail.com"|655|true
delete from users where not age <25 and name="ahmedkamal"
select * from users
"ahmed"|20|"ahmedalzayady295@gmail.com"|453|false
"kamal"|22|"mahmoudkamal@gmail.com"|600|true
"zaharan"|22|"zahran@gmail.com"|650|true
delete from users where not marry
select * from users
"kamal"|22|"mahmoudkamal@gmail.com"|600|true
"zaharan"|22|"zahran@gmail.com"|650|true
|
```

## 6 - Drop DataBase

By using query

`drop database " database name "`

\* this query will drop your delete if exists and prints an error message O.W

```
create database kamal
create table temp ( name varchar )
drop database kamal
drop database kamal
Data base doesn't exist
```

## 7 - Update data into table

By using query

`update table_name set " cols_name = value " where condition`

\* this query will update some specific rows in the chosen table whose data agreed with the condition. If you want to update the hole table just don't write " where + condition " like :

`update table_name set " cols_name = value "`

```
update users set marry = false where marry
select * from users
"kamal"|22|"mahmoudkamal@gmail.com"|600|false
"zaharan"|22|"zahran@gmail.com"|650|false
```

## 8- select from table

By using query

```
select c1, c2 ..... cn from table_name where condition
```

\* this query will select some specific rows in the chosen table whose data agreed with the condition. If you want to select the hole table just don't write " where + condition " like :

```
select * from table_name
```

\* If you want to select all rows of of specific columns of the just write "cols names" and don't write " where + condition " like :

```
select c1, c2 ..... cn from table_name
```

```
select name , email from users
"kamal"|"mahmoudkamal@gmail.com"
"zaharan"|"zahran@gmail.com"
select name , email from users where name="kamal" and age = 22 and marry
"kamal"|"mahmoudkamal@gmail.com"
|
```

## 9 -schema

By using query

```
.schema
```

- To get name of column and types of them for current database

```
.schema
CREATE TABLE users VALUES(name varchar ,age int ,email varchar ,friends int ,marry );
create table tenp ( v1 varchar , v2 int )
.schema
CREATE TABLE users VALUES(name varchar ,age int ,email varchar ,friends int ,marry );
CREATE TABLE tenp VALUES(v1 varchar ,v2 int );
|
```



## 10 - Exit command

By using query

```
.quit
```

```
.quit  
thanks for enjoying our DBMS
```

## 11 - Used OOP Design patterns :

- 1 - facade pattern
- 2 - singleton pattern
- 3- factory pattern

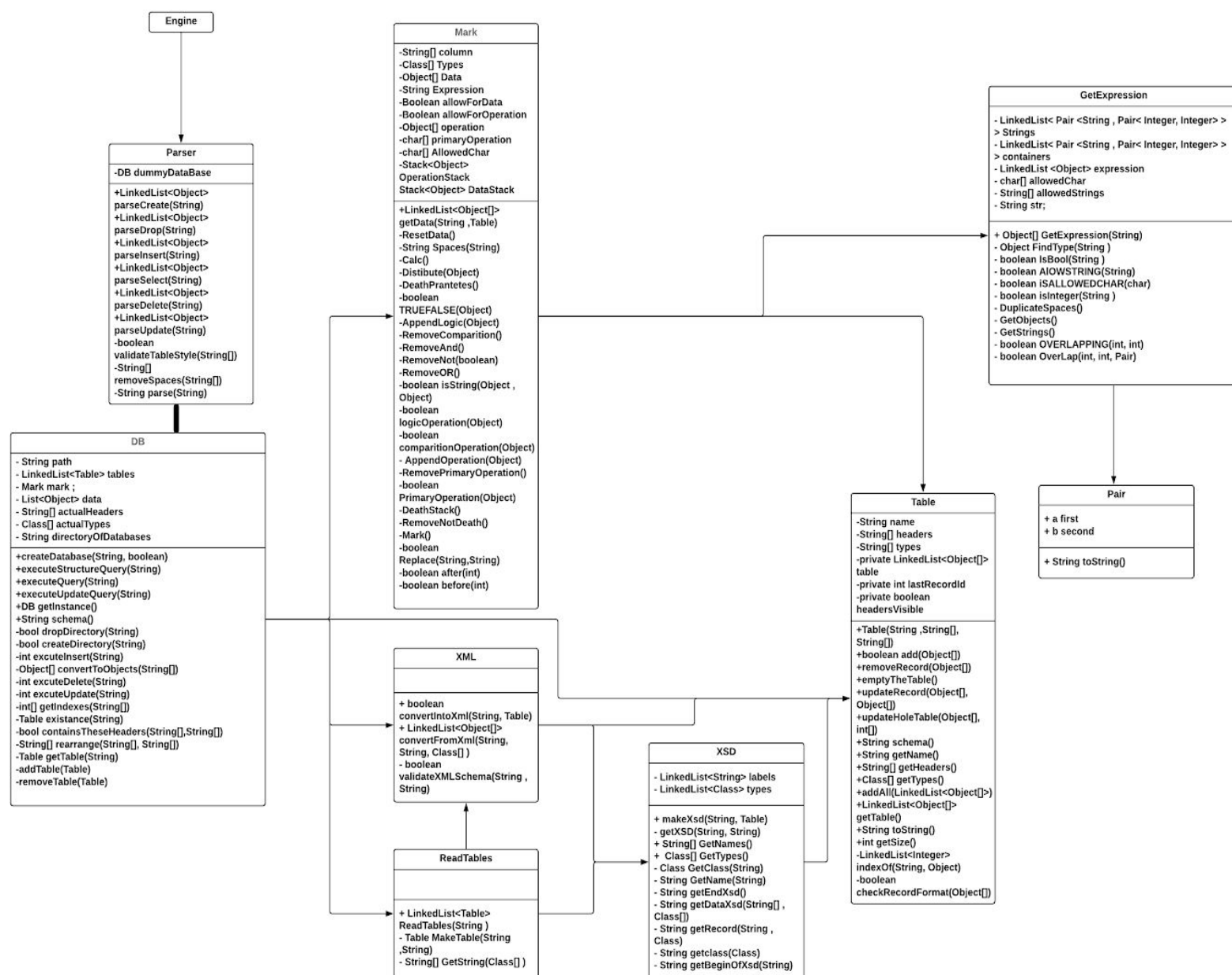
### Allowed operations:

- 1 - > < =
- 2- \* + - \
- 3 - and not or
- 4- ( )

## Examples :

```
expected ( ) at the begin of string 'ahmed':
insert into ahmed ( name , age ) values ( "ahmed" , 10 )
select * from ahmed where true
"kk"|255
"die"|20
"ahmed"|10
select * from ahmed where not true =false
"kk"|255
"die"|20
"ahmed"|10
select age , name from ahmed where not ( not ( age > 20 or not name = "die " ) )
"kk"|255
"die"|20
"ahmed"|10
select age , name from ahmed where not ( not ( age > 20 and not name = "die " ) )
"kk"|255
```

## The UML Diagram :





***Run :***