This is CS50

Week 7

Today

- What are **databases**? What makes for good database design?
- What is **SQL**?
- Problem Set 7

No. 58. Nazi-Maruttash, year 13th

Contents: The payment of grain and dates as temple stipends for twelve months.

	[Nisannu]	Airu	Simônu	Dúzu	Abu	Ulilla	naphar	Tashritu	. Arahshamna	Kislimu	T'ebitu	Shabatu	Adaru	naphar ske'um	naphar	a-wi-lu-tum	MU-BI-im
		—	!	i			sha i-na qát	mffu	nabi	mat	-rum			libbi she'i	i abulli i-na sha Zarat- ppu mahrum	KAL	mSin-da-ma-qu, "overseer."
	7200 7	200	7200	720a	72ga	72ga	2gur 72ga	72aa	72aa	72ga	72va	7290	7240	i———	4gur 144qa	KAL	mSin-mu-shab-shi, "temple servant."
		-							100						1gur 144qa	KAL	mIp-pa-e-a ù(ditto)
5											-		-	2gur 72qa		KAL	mIdinanni-Shamash, "keeper."
	30qa 3			_	-			30 qa							2 gur	SAL or f	Tam-bi-Da-du, "his wife."
	$\frac{33}{24qa}$										-				1gur 108qa	SAL-TUR	Da-li-lu-sha, "his daughter", "seeress."
	18qa 1							i					i I			KAL-TUR	mArdu-Nusku, "his son," ultu Tashritu harranu.
	12qa 1	-		-				12qa	12qa	12qa	12qa	12ga	12qa	72 ga	144 qa	KAL-TUR-TUR	mNusku-ki-na-u-sur, "his [grand] son."
)				_			36 qa		!						72 qa	TUR-GAB	mGab-mar-ta-ash, "his son."
			-								_	-			4gur 144qa	KAL	mA-na-dShe-mi-i-at-kal, "grinder."
	18qa	18qa	48qa	48qa	48qa	$\frac{1}{48qa}$	1gur 108q0	48qa	18qa	18qa	48qa	18qa	48ya	1gur 108qa	3gur 36qa	SAL or i	Ish-tar-be-li-uş-ri.
				-												KAL- TUR	mUshab-shi-uz-ni-a-na-ili, "her son," harranu.
	24ga 2	24qa	24qa	24ga	24qa	24qa	144 qa	$\frac{-}{24qa}$	24qa	24qa	24qa	24qa	24qa	144 qa	1gur 108qa	KAL-TUR-TUR	mDu-uk-ki-in-ilu, hSHI(?) "her [grand] son."
	30qa :	30qa	30qa	30qa	30qa	30qa	1 gur	30qa	30qa	30qa	30qa	30qa	30qa	1 gur	2 gur	SAL-TUR	Ba-su-un-du, "her daughter," "seeress."
	12qa	12qa	12qa	12qa	12qa	12qa	72 qa	12qa	12qa	12qa	12qa	12qa	12qa	72 ga	144 qa	SAL-TUR-GAB	Hu-la-la-tum, "her daughter."
	6qa	6qa	- 6qa	6qa	6 qa	6qa	36 qa	6qa	6qa	6qa	6qa	6qa	6qa	36qa	72 qa	TUR-GAB	I-na-résh-Marduk-di-nu. "her son."
	48qa	18qa	48qa	48ga	48qa	48qa	1gur 108qc	48qa	48qa	48qa	48qa	48qa	48qa	1gur 108qa	3gur 36qa	SAL or f	$B\'elit-bal\'atu-t\'erish(-ish)$
	18ga	18ya	18qa	18qa	18qa	18qa	108 qa	18qa	18ga	18qa	18qa	18qa	18qa	108 qa	1gur 36qa	KAL-TUR-TUR	mLul-ta-mar-Nusku, "her son," "weaver."
	12qa	12qa	12qa	$\frac{1}{12qa}$	12ga	12qa	72 qa	12qa	$\overline{12qa}$	12qa	12qa	$\overline{12qa}$	12qa	72 qa	144 qa	SAL-TUR-GAB	Rabā-sha-dIsh-ha-ra, "her daughter."
	6ga	6qa	6qa	6qa	6qa	вуа	36 qa	6qa	6qa	6qa	6qa	6qa	6qa	36 qa	72 ga	SAL-TUR-GAB	Di-ni-ili-lu-mur, "her daughter."
	48qa	18qa	48qa	48qa	$\frac{1}{48qa}$	48qa	1gur 108q0	48qa	18qa	48qa	48qa	48qa	48qa	1gur 108qa	3gur 36qa	SAL or f	Mi-sha-ri-tum.
	48qa	18qa	48qa	48qa	$\overline{48qa}$	48qa	1gur 108go	48ga	$\frac{1}{48ga}$	48qa	48qa	48qa	48qa	1gur 108qa	3gur 36qa	SAL or f	1-na-Ak-ka-di-rab-bat.
					-								-				

Apple Numbers

Google Sheets

Microsoft Excel

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Database

A collection of data organized for creating, reading, updating, and deleting.

Scale

Scale

Frequency

Scale

Frequency

Speed

Database Management System

Software via which you can interact with a database.

MySQL

Oracle

PostgreSQL

SQLite

. . .

SQL

A language via which you can create, read, update, and delete data in a database.

Database Design

Organizing information

000 reads

Design principles

- Create one table for each **entity** in your dataset.
- All tables should have a primary key.
- The information in the table should depend on the primary key *only*.

Creating a table

- In your terminal, create a database called reads.db
 - sqlite3 reads.db

```
sqlite> CREATE TABLE table_name (
  ...> column0 TYPE,
  ...> column1 TYPE,
  ...> column2 TYPE,
  ...> column3 TYPE
```

```
sqlite> CREATE TABLE table_name (
  ...> column0 INTEGER,
  column1 TEXT,
  ...> column2 NUMERIC,
  column3 REAL
```

```
sqlite> CREATE TABLE table_name (
  ...> column0 INTEGER,
  ...> column1 TEXT,
  ...> column2 NUMERIC,
  ...> column3 REAL,
  PRIMARY KEY(column0)
```

sqlite> DROP TABLE table_name;

Inserting, Deleting

```
sqlite> INSERT INTO table (column0, column1)
...> VALUES(value0, value1);
```

```
sqlite> DELETE FROM table
    ...> WHERE condition;
```

Songs

Querying a database of songs

Schema

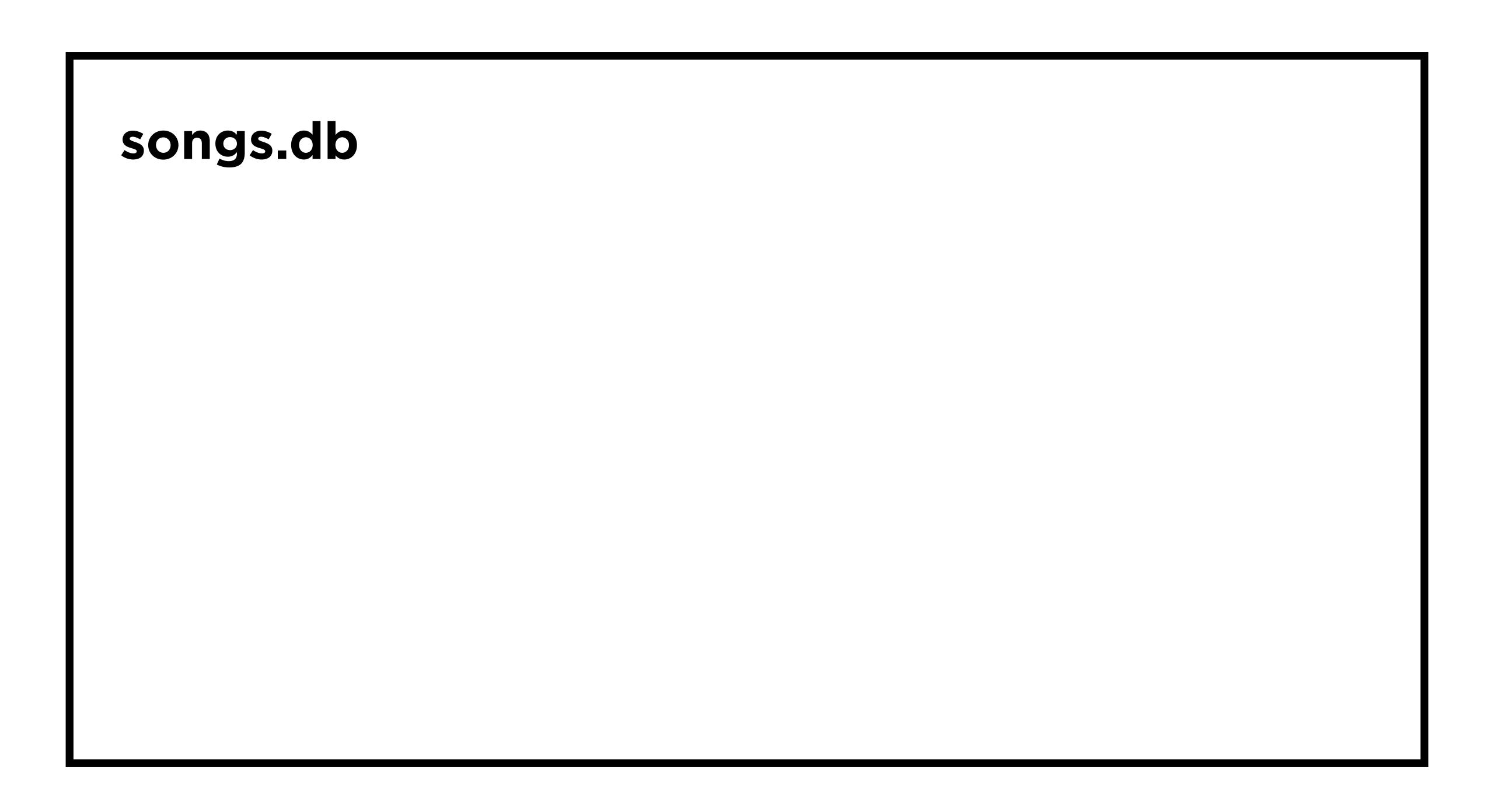
How data is organized in a database

\$ sqlite3 DB_NAME

\$ sqlite3 songs.db

```
sqlite> ...
```

sqlite> .tables



songs.db

songs

artists

sqlite> .schema songs

sqlite> SELECT * FROM songs LIMIT 3;

songs.db

songs

id	name	artist_id	
1	God's Plan	23	
2	SAD!	67	■ ■ ■
3	rockstar (feat. 21 Savage)	54	■ ■ ■
		■ ■	

artists

songs.db

artists

id	name
23	Drake
67	XXXTENTACION
54	Post Malone

songs

Queries 1-5

SELECT

WHERE

LIKE

ORDER BY

SELECT column
FROM table
WHERE condition;

SELECT column
FROM table
WHERE column LIKE pattern;

SELECT column
FROM table
WHERE condition
ORDER BY column;

Aggregate Functions

Keywords to calculate data from multiple rows

SELECT column
FROM table
WHERE condition;

SELECT COUNT(column)
FROM table
WHERE condition;

SELECT AVG(column)
FROM table
WHERE condition;

SELECT MIN(column)
FROM table
WHERE condition;

Queries 5-7

Combining Tables

Methods to reference data from other tables

Subqueries Joins

Subqueries Joins

movies

id	title	year	movie_id	rating
114709	Toy Story	1995	114709	8.3
3606752	Cars 3	2017	3606752	6.7
2294629	Frozen	2013	2294629	7.4
■ ■		■ ■		

movies

id	title	year
114709	Toy Story	1995
3606752	Cars 3	2017
2294629	Frozen	2013

movie_id	rating
114709	8.3
3606752	6.7
2294629	7.4

sqlite> SELECT id FROM movies WHERE title = 'Cars 3';

movies

id	title	year
114709	Toy Story	1995
3606752	Cars 3	2017
2294629	Frozen	2013

movie_id	rating
114709	8.3
3606752	6.7
2294629	7.4

sqlite> SELECT id FROM movies WHERE title = 'Cars 3';

movies	:	:	ratings		
id	title	year	movie_id	rating	
114709	Toy Story	1995	114709	8.3	
3606752		2017	3606752	6.7	
2294629		2013	2294629	7.4	
	■ ■	= =	= =		

sqlite> SELECT rating FROM ratings WHERE movie_id = 3606752;

movies		:	ratings		
id	title	year	movie_id	rating	
114709	Toy Story	1995	114709	8.3	
3606752	Cars 3	2017	3606752	6.7	
2294629	Frozen	2013	2294629	7.4	
	# #				

sqlite> SELECT rating FROM ratings WHERE movie_id = 3606752;

movies		ratings		
id	title	year	movie_id	rating
114709	Toy Story	1995	114709	8.3
3606752	Cars 3	2017	3606752	6.7
2294629	Frozen	2013	2294629	7.4
■ ■				

sqlite> SELECT rating FROM ratings WHERE movie_id = ?;

```
sqlite> SELECT rating
    FROM ratings
    WHERE movie_id = ?;
```

```
sqlite> SELECT rating
    FROM ratings
    WHERE movie_id = (
         SELECT id
         FROM movies
         WHERE title = 'Cars 3'
);
```

Subqueries Joins

movies

id	title	year	movie_id	rating
114709	Toy Story	1995	114709	8.3
3606752	Cars 3	2017	3606752	6.7
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			■ ■	

movies

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movie_id	rating
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■ ■	■ ■

movies JOIN ratings

id	title	year	movie_id	rating
114709	Toy Story	1995	114709	8.3
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	■ ■	■ ■		

movies JOIN ratings

id	title	year	rating
114709	Toy Story	1995	8.3
3606752	Cars 3	2017	6.7
2294629	Frozen	2013	7.4
	= = =		

^{*}movie_id column hidden for visualization

Introduction to **Databases with SQL**

https://cs50.harvard.edu/sql

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