POLITÉCNICO DO PORTO ESCOLA SUPERIOR DE MEDIA ARTES E DESIGN



DATABASES SQL Data Definition Language

TECNOLOGIAS E SISTEMAS DE INFORMAÇÃO PARA A WEB

Agenda

- **❖** SQL Data Definition Language
 - **CREATE**
 - **❖** USE
 - **❖** SHOW
 - **❖ PRIMARY KEY**
 - **❖ FOREIGN KEY**
 - ***** REFERENCES
 - **❖** DROP
 - **❖** ALTER





- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a database: CREATE

CREATE DATABASE [IF NOT EXISTS] database_name



If you have doubts about the existence (or not) of the DB, we can use the suffix

IF NOT EXISTS

```
SQL File 5° ×

| Limit to 1000 rows |
| -- script para criar base de dados

| CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS companyTest;
| 4
```

SQL - Data Definition Language

the list of schemas is not updated automatically...

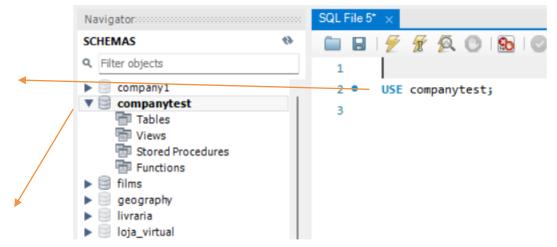
Navigator SCHEMAS Q. Filter objects -- script company1 2 films Load Spatial Data geography Set as Default Schema livraria loja_virtual Filter to This Schema loja_virtual1 Schema Inspector mydb Table Data Import Wizard mydb-9 parque Copy to Clipboard rent-a-car Send to SQL Editor sakila SYS Create Schema... teste Alter Schema... trivia_owl video_platform Drop Schema... world_info Search Table Data... Administration Schemas Refresh All Information :::::::

Refresh the database schemas list



❖ SQL - Data Definition Language

Select a database (using sql language): USE



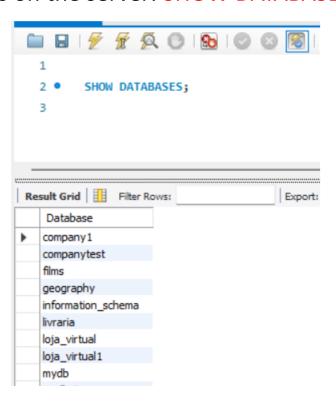
❖ Select a BD in Workbench:

Double click in database name

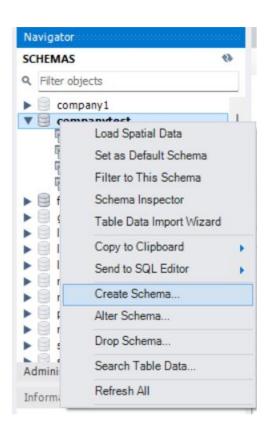


❖ SQL - Data Definition Language

Show all databases on the server: **SHOW DATABASES**



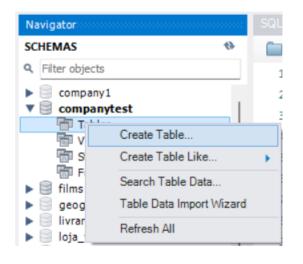
❖ SQL - Data Definition Language



```
Limit to 1000 rows
       -- Criar base de dados
       CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS companyTest;
 2 •
 3
       -- Selecionar a base de dados
 4
       USE companytest;
 5 •
 6
       -- Mostrar BD no servidor
 8 •
       SHOW DATABASES;
 9
10
       -- remover base de dados
       DROP DATABASE companytest;
11 •
```



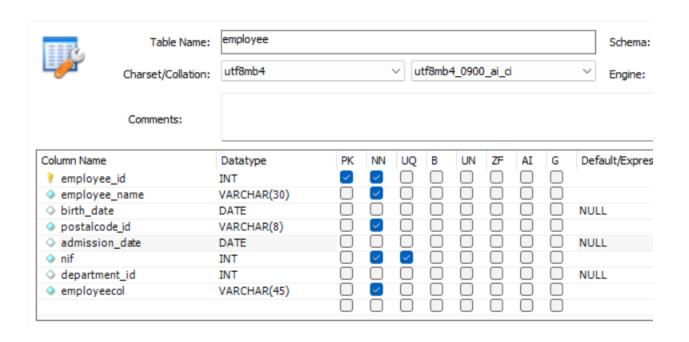
- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a table: CREATE TABLE



```
CREATE [IF NOT EXISTS] TABLE name_tabel (
    attribute type [properties],
    attribute type [properties],
    [PRIMARY KEY (attribute)]
    [FOREIGN KEY (attribute) REFERENCES table (attribute)]
    [ON DELETE
    ON UPDATE]
)
```



- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a table: CREATE TABLE





- ❖ SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a table: CREATE TABLE

```
-- script criar tabela employee
 2
 3 ● ○ CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS companytest.employee (
       employee id
                      INT NOT NULL,
 4
 5
       employee name
                      VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
       birth_date
                     DATE NULL,
 6
7
       postalcode_id VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL,
       admission_date DATE NULL,
 8
       nif
 9
                       INT NOT NULL,
10
       department_id
                      INT NOT NULL,
11
       PRIMARY KEY
                       (employee_id)
12
13
       );
```



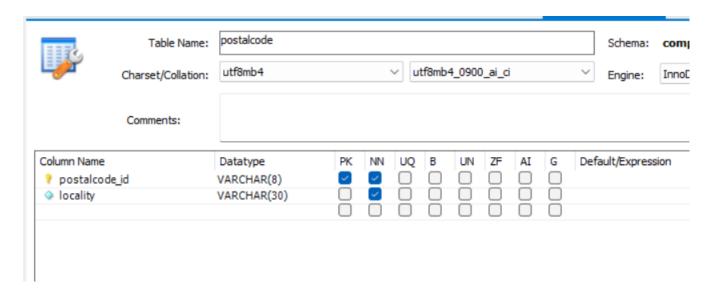
- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a table: CREATE TABLE

In SQL language: ———

```
-- script criar tabela postalcode

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS companytest.postalcode (
postalcode_id VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL,
locality VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (postalcode_id)
);
```

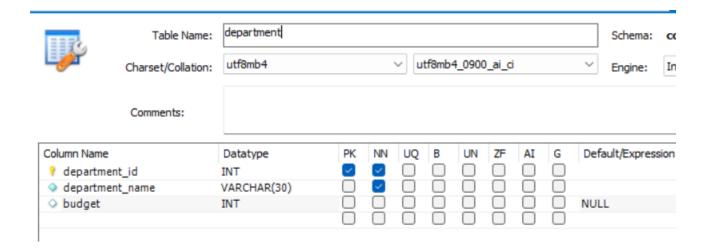
In Workbench:





- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a Table: CREATE TABLE

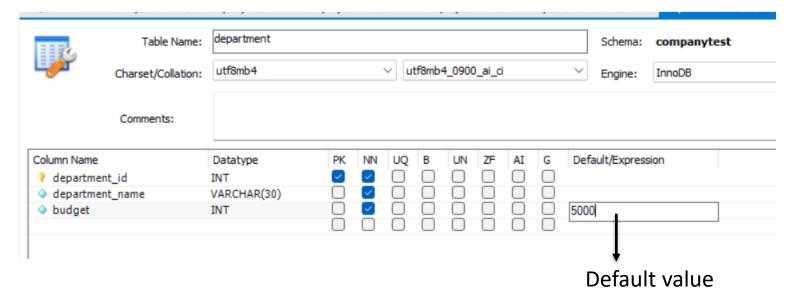
PRIMARY KEY





- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a Table: DEFAULT

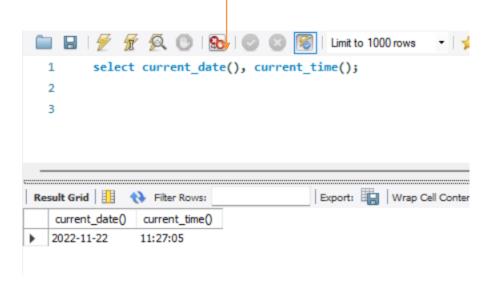
- **DEFAULT** may be associated with:
- ☐ Literal Values
- ☐ NULL
- ☐ System Values (system date, e.g.)



- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a Table: DEFAULT

DEFAULT may be associated with:

- ☐ Literal Values
- ☐ NULL
- ☐ System Values (system date, e.g.)





- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a Table: CONSTRAINTS

CONSTRAINTS

- ☐ Rules to which the values of one or more attributes must respect.
- ☐ Ensure that DB data respects defined constraints.

For example:

- ☐ Gender attribute (is exists) could only assume 'M' or 'F';
- ☐ Salary must be between 500 and 5000.
- ☐ Attribute with unique values
- ☐ Foreign keys to implement relations between entities

- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a table: CREATE TABLE

CONSTRAINTS

- NOT NULL is the most used constraint (already seen in previous examples)
- CHECK allows you to perform data validation on an attribute

Some examples...



- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a table: CREATE TABLE

);

Table Name: Schema utf8mb4 utf8mb4 0900 ai ci Charset/Collation: Engine: Comments: Column Name Default/Expre Datatype employee id name VARCHAR(30) birth date DATE NULL postalcode id VARCHAR(8) NULL INT NULL department_id employeecol VARCHAR(45)

CONSTRAINTS

UNIQUE indicates that the value of this column is **unique**, can not be repeated.

For example: NIF

```
    ● CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS companytest.employee (

    employee id
                     INT NOT NULL,
    employee name
                    VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    birth date
                     DATE NULL,
    postalcode id
                    VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL,
    admission date
                    DATE NULL,
    nif
                     INT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    department id
                     INT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY
                     (employee id)
```



SQL Data Definition Language employee Table Name: Schema: companyt utf8mb4 utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci Charset/Collation: InnoDB Engine: Create a table: CREATE TABLE Comments: **CONSTRAINTS** Column Name Datatype NN UQ B UN ZF ΑI Default/Expression employee_id INT ■ AUTO INCREMENT VARCHAR(30) birth_date DATE NULL postalcode_id VARCHAR(8) admission date NULL DATE nif NULL department_id INT employeecol VARCHAR(45)

> Limit to 1000 rows -- script criar tabela employee 1 2 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS companytest.employee (INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT, employee id 4 5 employee name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, birth date 6 DATE NULL, postalcode id 7 VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL, admission_date 8 DATE NULL, 9 nif INT NOT NULL UNIQUE, 10 department id INT NOT NULL,



- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a table: CREATE TABLE

CONSTRAINTS

■ FOREIGN KEY employee Table Name: Schema: companytest utf8mb4 utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci Charset/Collation: InnoDB Engine: Comments: Referenced Column Foreign Key Name Referenced Table Column 'companytest'.'department' employee_id department_id employee_name birth_date postalcode_id Entity with which admission_date nif it relates department_id department_id Columns Indexes Foreign Keys Triggers Partitioning Options

- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a table: CREATE TABLE

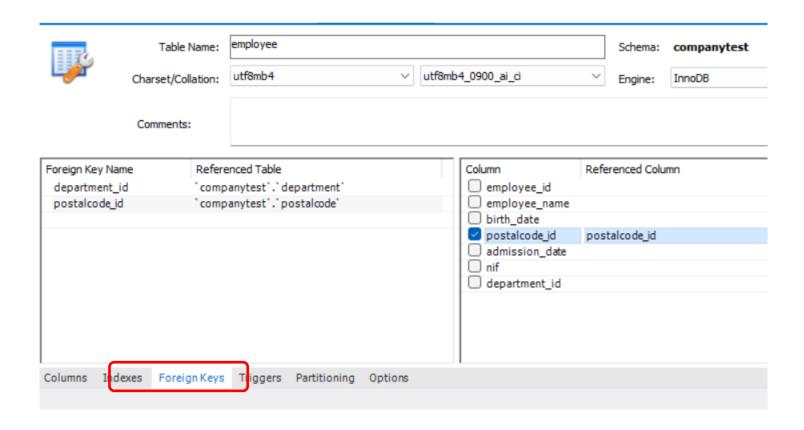
CONSTRAINTS

■ FOREIGN KEY

```
Limit to 1000 rows
                                                     - | 🏂 | 🥩 🔍 🗻 🖃
       -- script criar tabela employee
 1
 3 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS companytest.employee1 (
       employee id
                      INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
 4
       employee name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
 5
       birth date
                      DATE NULL,
 6
       postalcode id VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL,
 7
       admission_date DATE NULL,
 8
                      INT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
 9
       nif
       department id
                      INT NOT NULL,
10
                      (employee id),
       PRIMARY KEY
11
                      (department_id) REFERENCES companytest.department (department_id)
12
       FOREIGN KEY
13
       );
14
15
```



SQL Data Definition Language





- SQL Data Definition Language
- Create a table: CREATE TABLE

CONSTRAINTS

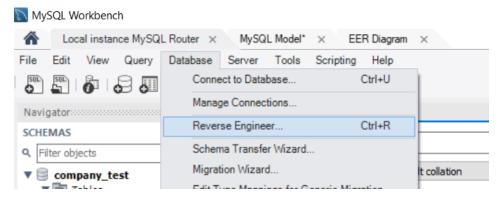
☐ FOREIGN KEY

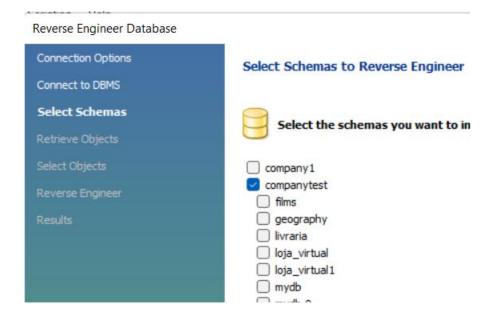
```
-- script criar tabela employee
 2
3 • ○ CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS companytest.employee (
       employee id
                      INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
4
 5
       employee_name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
       birth date
                       DATE NULL,
6
       postalcode id
                       VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL,
       admission date DATE NULL,
8
       nif
                       INT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
9
       department id
                       INT NOT NULL,
10
                       (employee id),
11
       PRIMARY KEY
                       (department id) REFERENCES companytest.department (department id),
       FOREIGN KEY
12
                       (postalcode_id) REFERENCES companytest.postalcode(postalcode_id)
       FOREIGN KEY
13
14
15
       );
```



❖ FOREIGN KEY

To get / verify the database schema...

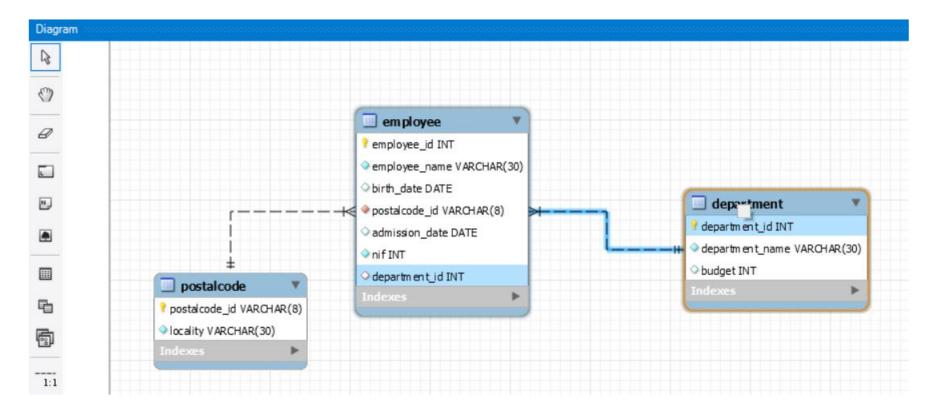






❖ FOREIGN KEY

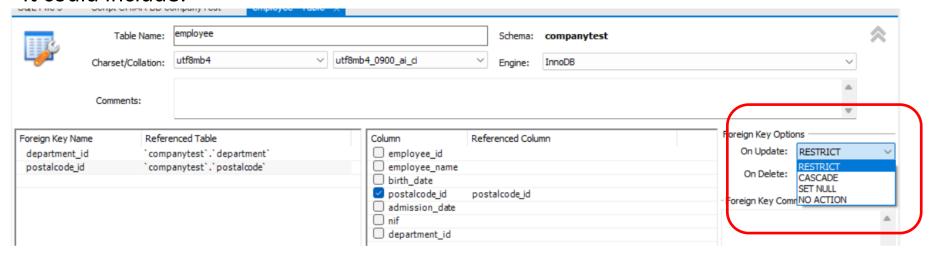
To get / verify the database schema...





- ❖ FOREIGN KEY ... REFERENCES
- ❖ ON DELETE / ON UPDATE
 - ☐ Let's you enforce referential constraints between tables.
 - ☐ Defines how changes in a table are propagated in the tables with which it relates.

It could include:





❖ FOREIGN KEY ... REFERENCES

ON DELETE	/ ON UPDATE
W ON DELETE	/ UN UPDATE

_	Let's v	you enforce	referential	constraints	between	tables.
---	---------	-------------	-------------	-------------	---------	---------

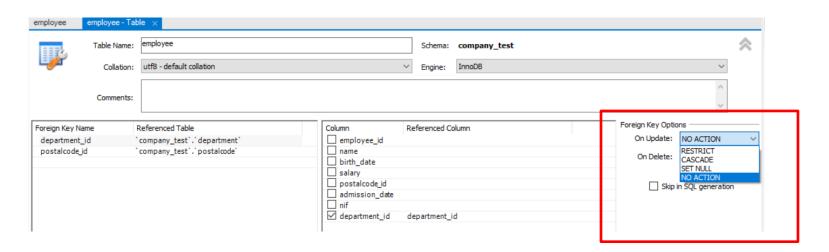
Defines how changes in a table are propagated in the tables with which it relates.

It could include:

- NO ACTION: Changes or deletes the record of the table <u>without implications for the related</u> <u>entity</u>, unless you make a change to a value that does not exist in the related entity. NO ACTION is deferred in time, tested after statement.
- RESTRICT (by default): Rejects the delete or update operation for the parent table. Specifying RESTRICT is the same as omitting the ON DELETE or ON UPDATE clause. Acts immediately.



- **❖** FOREIGN KEY ... REFERENCES
- ❖ ON DELETE / ON UPDATE
 - SET NULL: Deletes or changes the row in the table and sets the foreign key column in the related table to Null.
 - CASCADE: Changes or deletes the record from the table and <u>propagates those changes to the related entity</u>



DROP

☐ To remove objects in a database: database, table or other objetts



- ☐ The DROP command can not be reversed! Once executed, all database data is removed!
- ☐ It is not possible to reverse the operation with a ROLLBACK, as it happens with UPDATE, for example.
- ☐ Removing database is removing all database tables.



❖ DROP

DROP DATABASE database_name;



- ☐ The DROP command can not be reversed! Once executed, all database data is removed!
- ☐ It is not possible to reverse the operation with a ROLLBACK, as it happens with UPDATE.
- ☐ Removing database is removing all database tables.

```
Limit to 1000 rows

-- remover a BD, todos os objetos e dados da BD

DROP DATABASE companytest;
```



Remove a table: DROP

DROP TABLE [IF EXISTS] table_name;

```
Limit to 1

-- remover uma tabela da BD

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS department;

4
5
```



- **ALTER:** Changing the structure or characteristics of an object in the database
- Change of database or table structure, such as:
 - ☐ Renaming the DB name or a table name
 - ☐ Add, remove, or edit an attribute from a table
 - ☐ Change data types or properties
 - ☐ Add / Remove Indexes, References, or Foreign Keys

INTRODUÇÃO

ALTER: Changing the structure or characteristics of an object in the database

Some examples...

```
🚞 🔚 | 🗲 f 👰 🔘 | 🟡 | 🥥 🚳 | Limit to 1000 rows 🔻 | 🌟 | 🥩 🔍 🗻
       ALTER TABLE employee
       ADD COLUMN gender VARCHAR(1);
 3
 4
 5 •
       ALTER TABLE employee
       DROP COLUMN salary;
 6
 7
       ALTER TABLE employee
 8
       MODIFY COLUMN postalcode id VARCHAR(8);
 9
10
       ALTER TABLE employee
11 •
12
       ADD FOREIGN KEY (postalcode id)
13
       REFERENCES postalcode (postalcode_id);
14
15 •
       ALTER TABLE employee
16
       DROP FOREIGN KEY postalcode id;
17
       ALTER TABLE employee
18 •
       RENAME TO collaborator;
19
```

INTRODUÇÃO

ALTER: Changing the structure or characteristics of an object in the database

Some examples...

- ALTER TABLE employee
 RENAME COLUMN salary TO payment;
- ALTER TABLE employee
 ADD COLUMN salary INT(5) AFTER birth_date;
- ALTER TABLE employee
 ADD COLUMN salary INT(5) DEFAULT 1200;
- ALTER TABLE employee

 ADD COLUMN salary INT(5) CHECK (salary BETWEEN 1000 AND 5000);

the number of digits of an integer will be deprecated in the next versions of Mysql