

Borshon
Size
Sub:

'C' Day
Cycle-01

24/4/19
Day: C
Time: / / Date: / /

Database Systems

8:30 pm 2023
monday

Database:

• used for financial system

• Collection of Data (data of employees)

• Collection of interrelated data (information of products) 

Database Management System

established methods (Database to Manage

DBMS (Database Management System)
to store & retrieve data (in an efficient way)

Primary

Global (Data from different sites)
Master (Centralized information - 5th floor)

Books:

Database System Concepts (6th edition)

→ Silberschatz

→ Korth

→ Sudarshan

Why DB?
numi

Large Amount of info.

→ to store in well structured way

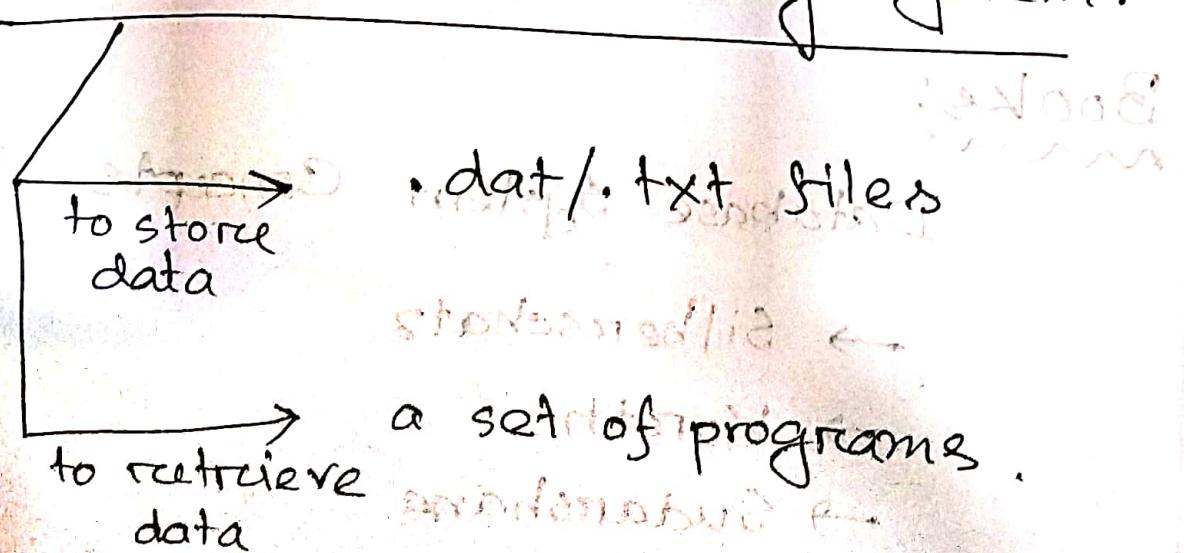
Data Safety (Safety of Information)

→ From System Crashes

→ Unauthorized access (Password)

(DB এর বিষয় এবং System এর বিষয়
Data store রেখা)

Traditional file-processing System:



Disadvantages:

Data Redundancy & Inconsistency

Reason

files & programs

created by several programmers

long period

Various copies of same data

→ in various files

Problems:

→ Higher storage & access cost

→ Data inconsistency

Data Accessing Difficulties:

→ From all data manually (x) কোর্টে
কার্যালয়

→ Need a program to generate
the list (x) কোর্টে

Example: 'Kazla Case' (কাজলা DB (ক্রমে
Criminal sort out কোর্টে)

Database :

Database অসম ব্যুৎপত্তি -
প্রযোগ পদ্ধতি & প্রক্রিয়া

File-Processing System

Disadvantages:

- Data Redundancy & Inconsistency
- Difficulty in accessing data
- Data Isolation

Data → scattered > in various files in diff.

formats (no uniform format)
no relationship between any two files

Difficult to write programs

also difficult to maintain

Updating (x) difficult

Deletion (x) difficult

→ Integrity Problem: ~~topp 100 words~~

~~data entry (कार्यालय) के समय में बदलने की वजह से डेटा असत्य हो सकता है।~~

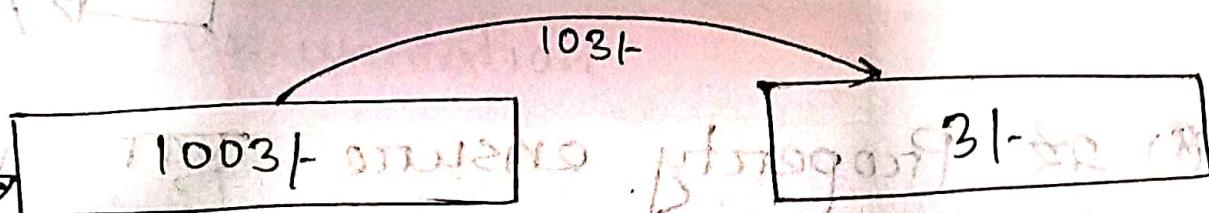
Valid info ~~in~~ files / DB
leads to ~~inconsistency~~ consistency

Problem:

Constraints involve data items from multiple files.

→ Atomicity Problem

Fund transfer \gg must be atomic



Read (Amount)

$$\text{Amount} = \text{Amount} - 103$$

Write (Amount)

900/-

Bulbul

Read (Amount)

$$\text{Amount} = \text{Amount} + 31$$

Write (Amount)

106/-

Sub: _____

④ Power off / System Crash হলে কোনো পরিবর্তন নাই।

- যদি আবারু আচেতন সম্পর্ক (1003/E) হলে যাবে,

That means, no operation will have impact on DB. This property is called atomicity.

Atomicity এর অর্থ হলে অব হবে, না হলে কিছুই হবে না'

Entirely or Not at all

→ ATOMICITY

④ এই Property ensure কৃত্তি very very tough.

④ এই file processing system গ implement কৃত্তি অনেক tough.

→ Security Problem:

→ not every user need all data
→ need to implement access

security constraints >> Difficult

④ DBMS:

Applications:

- Universities
- Railways / Airlines
- Telecommunication
- Banking

Instance of Database: কোনো শৃঙ্খলা (2) Info.

জুড়ে collection Database \hookrightarrow যোগে OT ২০৭

Instance of Database.

→ the stored info. in DB at a particular moment (Frequently Change ২১)

Database Schema:

→ Overall design of DB.
(Frequently change অযুক্ত না)

Data Model:

→ # Relational Model:

DB \gg collection of tables

each table

\nearrow unique name

→ a set of columns

columns \gg attribute

→ Table শৃঙ্খলার বলে Relation .

Table \gg Relation

Entity - Relationship Model:
(E-R Model)

Object - Oriented Model

Semi - structured Model

Database Languages:

- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- Data Definition Language (DDL)

DML:

→ contains the commands used to manipulate data.

Example:

⇒ Insertion of data

ପ୍ରିମ୍ଳେ ଯୁକ୍ତ

ସେ କମନ୍ଡ

⇒ Deletion of data

ପ୍ରିଲୋ ଫ୍ରେମ୍ବର୍ଡ

⇒ Retrieval of data

ହୁଏ ତାହା ଫର୍ମାଇ

⇒ Modification of data

DML ଏହି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଦ୍ୱାରା

DDL:

used to define database schema

Example / Purpose:

→ to create a table

→ to drop table

→ to create column

→ to drop column

⊗ এছাড়াও DCL, TCL আছে, সবু প্রয়োগে যাব,

DBA: (Database Administrator)

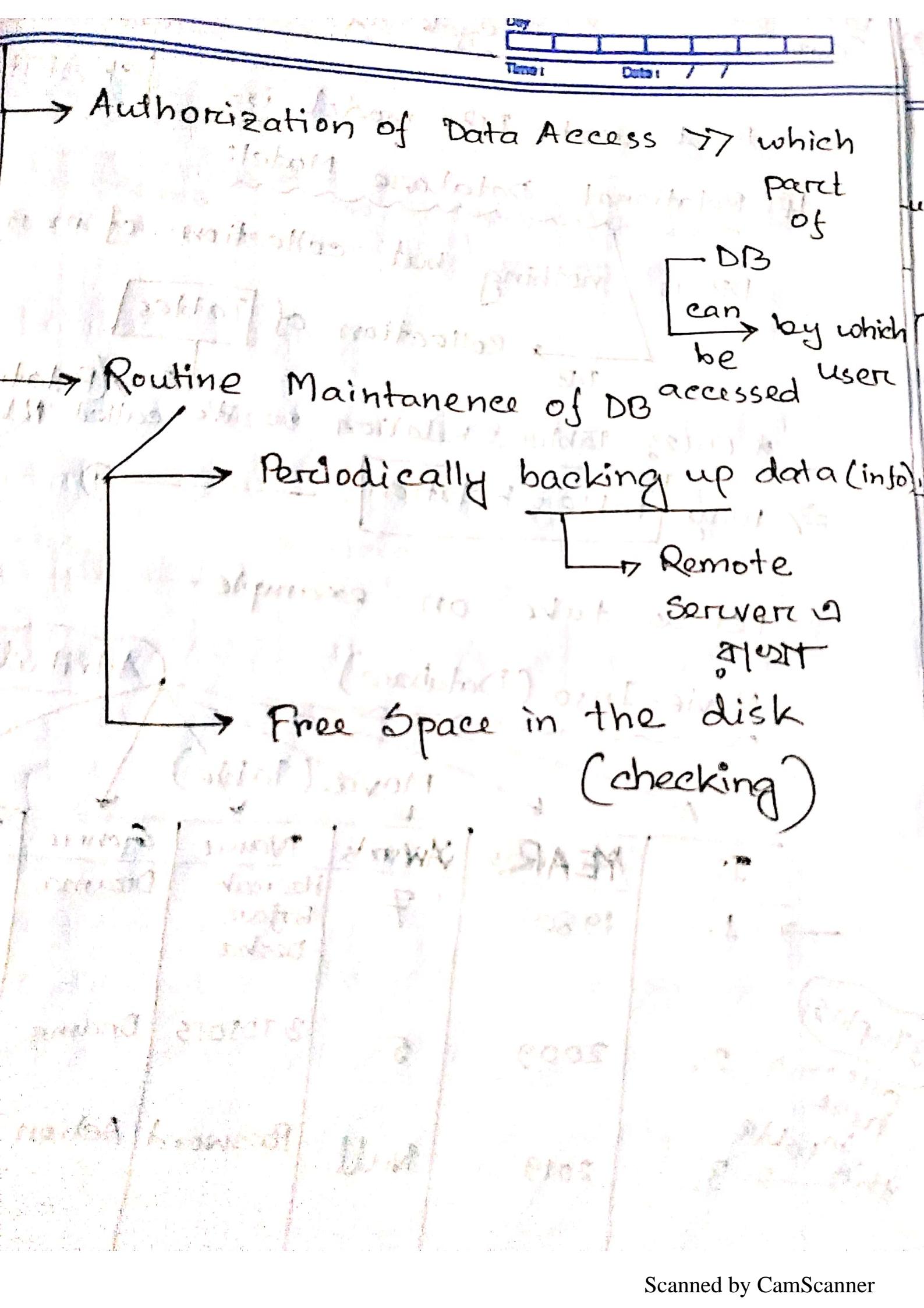
→ central control of DB
has the

functions:

→ DB schema (to define কৃষ্ণ/ overall design (to define কৃষ্ণ)

→ Data Access Method definition

(কোন Method-এ access করবে তা define কৃষ্ণ)



B5
SIT

'C' Day
cycle - 02
Date

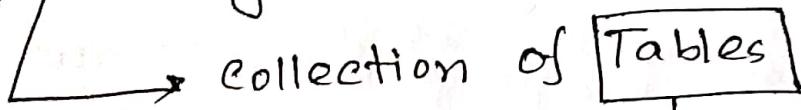
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Time: 11:40 Date: 16/6/19

Most used DB model is -

CHAPTER-2

Relational Database Model:

DB is nothing but collection of many tables.



Tables

Relation

* (2 or more) Tables = Relation so, it's called Relational DB model.

⇒ why table = Relation?

Let us take an example -

Movie-Info (Database)

Attribute

ID	Year	Awards	Name	Genre	Imdb Rating
1.	1980	7	Heerak Rajar Deshe	Drama	8.8
2.	2009	5	3 IDIOTS	Drama	8.4
3.	2019	Null	Password	Action	Null

Tuples
are here
in this table

Table → Relation

Row → Tuple

Column → Attribute

Ans. of ① :

Table একটি tuple এবং যেকোনো Attribute

এবং Different values তাদের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক
যোগায় . Relationship among a set of value
“অনুসৃত” , এই কাবুলেই Table থাকে বলা হবে

Relation

AM attribute
value → correct value
पर्याप्त मान अन्तर्गत होता है जो नहीं ना याकू
→ null → option null/unknown/doesn't exist
पर्याप्त नहीं होता है जो नहीं ना याकू
→ (unknown) doesn't exist)

Attribute

Attribute → strength and for individual
a set of permitted value

Domain [Ex: IMDB]

domain $(\in 0 \text{ to } 10^6)$

IMDB नंबर के लिए इसका डोमेन इसे नहीं देता है

Permitted.

Domain is Atomic sometimes, when the elements of the domain are considered as indivisible unit.

Let us take an example-

Mobile No.

+880 167 04 20 420

→ operator

Country Code

भारत सरकार द्वारा C.C

operator द्वारा दिया जाता है

इसे डोमेन Domain
जैसा कि

ପାର୍ମିଶନ ହେଉଥିଲା ଏବଂ ପାର୍ମିଶନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

Permission ପାର୍ମିଶନ ଆତିଥୀ Atomic ସଙ୍ଗଠନ ପାର୍ମିଶନ

Such as - ଏମାଲେ Mobile No. ପାର୍ମିଶନ

Members of non-atomic domain ସଙ୍ଗଠନ,

Employee, Battalions, Bank etc.

④ To identify each type uniquely.

ଏହାରେ ମନ୍ତ୍ରିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାର୍ମିଶନ କରିବାକୁ ପାର୍ମିଶନ

Redundancy ହିଁରେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ରିକର୍ଡ ଥାଇଲେ

ଯେତେବେଳେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

Uniquely identify କଥାରେ ତଳେ ଏହାରେ 'KEY'

KEY: → Superkey:

• a set of 1/more attributes used to identify tuples uniquely

(uniquely)

	Superkey	PK	
{ID, Name}	X		① {ID, Name} PK एकल Movie ID uniquely identify करते हैं।
{ID}	X		एकल ID, Name
Name	X		2C ₂ Superkey. यहाँ {ID} का Superkey है।
{Name, Year}	X		2C ₃ Superkey. यहाँ {ID} का Superkey है।
{Name, Year, Awards}	X		इसका Name का Superkey है।

So, (2) AH. 20 set

द्वारा uniquely identify करने वाले एकल 2C₂ superkey.

But, Superkey 10 अनेकला होने एकल single attribute परिष्ठि अनेकउपर्युक्त uniquely identify करता है, तो उन extra attribute का अवधारणा,

Key:

Set of Attributes

Superkey

Candidate Key

{ID, Name}

✓

✗

{FDY}

✓

✓

{Name}

✗

✗

{Name, Year}

✓

✓

{Year}

✗

✗

{Name, Year, IMDB}

✓

✗

* Superkey Concept এর মানে হচ্ছে -

It may contain some extra attributes.

বিনম্র: {ID, Name} এ Name এর extraneous

attribute.

বিনম্র মানে কি?

Candidate Key \Rightarrow minimum superkey's key which uniquely identify R_i यहाँ प्राप्ति.
such as - {ID}, {Name, Year}

→ एक table में एकाधिक candidate key possible (multiple candidate key for a single relation) नहीं हो सकता problem.

Primary Key: एकली एक एकली candidate key database designer choose करे जो uniquely identification करे तभी,

→ Chosen by DB designer.

Ex: In the table, there are 3 Superkeys
2 Candidate keys.

Primary key (ପ୍ରମୁଖ କ୍ୟାନ୍ ଏବଂ ଏମନ୍ ଏବଂ Attribute କେ ଥାଏ ତଥା କ୍ୟାନ୍ ଏବଂ
change ହେବୁ ନା, so, Name can be changed
Thus, {Name, Year} use ହେବୁଛି ପାଇଁ ଏବଂ
{ID} କେ ଥିଲୁବୁ Rarely change ହେବୁଛି, so, {ID}
କେ Primary Key.

Defn: ଏକଟା Table ଏ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭବାଳୁ ଏକଟାରେ Primary
Key ଥାଏ, ଏମିଥାନେ ଏକାଧିକ Attribute
ଥାଇବା ନାହିଁ.

ଏକଟା Primary Key କେ ଏକଟାରେ ଏକାଧିକ
Attribute ଥାଇବା ନାହିଁ.

Foreign Key \rightarrow Table is Primary key
in Table. It can't be foreign
key.

A relation may contain the primary
key of another relation

Relational schema \gg Overall design of
relation

Director (Director ID, Name, No. of films,
Awards)

Primary Key is the first one in
always.

এখন Director ID নামৰ একটা Column, Movie Table টা add কৰো .

Foreign Key

ID	Name	Year	IMDB	Genre	Awards	Director ID
1.	Heerak Rajan Deshpande	2004	7.4	Comedy	100+	1
2.	3 Idiots	2009	7.4	Comedy	100+	3
3.	Password	2009	6.8	Romantic, Drama	100+	null

Foreign key টা একটা Table এর মাঝে থালো

Table টু টু Dependency ত্বায়ি কৰে, এখানে ,

Movie Table এর মাঝে Director Table এর ,

Relational Instance:

কোনো একটা Relation Particular

Moment টা কী অবস্থায় আছে ,

Chapter - 3 (How to prepare DB)

Query Language

SQL → most popular

* যাতে ছিল Sequel

* 1986 টি ANSI & ISO মিলে SQL-86 বানায়

→ Structured Query Language

to be learned in next class

SQL:Basic Types:

char(n) → Long string

(1) char(n) → Fixed-length character string

(2) varchar(n) → variable-length character string

Movie

String

→ maxLength

char(10)

Name
PK 2 B 10

* char(n) → exactly n or 2180(2)

* varchar(n) → n or highest limit of character

char(10)

Name
PK 2 characters (no space)

* strongest varchar(n) used 221.

Sub:

(3) int → integer number

(4) numeric(p,d) → Floating point number.

precision
(total no. of significant digits)

digits' number after decimal

point

ধৰ্যি কৰনো! Table ৭ Amount বাবের একটা Field আজো

Amount
375.73
72.357
43256.952

numeric (5,2)

এই ৩টা হবে না

Parts of SQL:

- ① DDL (Data Definition Language)
 - ↳ provides commands for → ④ defining relational schema ⑤ Adding columns ⑥ Dropping columns/relation
- ② DML (Data Manipulation Language)
 - ↳ provides commands for →
 - ④ inserting new tuple (row)
 - ⑤ Deleting tuples
 - ⑥ Modifying tuples

Table Creation:

```
create table TableName  
(Attribute1 Type,  
Attribute2 Type,  
Attribute N Type)
```

* Director's Table এসাইন্স:

```
create table Director  
(DirectorID int,  
Name varchar(100),  
NumberofFilms int,  
Awards int,  
primary key (Director ID));
```

create table Movie

(ID int,

Name varchar(1000),

Year varchar(5),

Gencre varchar(50),

Awards int,

IMDBRating numeric(3,1), DirectorID int,

primary key (ID),

foreign key (DirectorID) references Director

);

CHAPTER-2 →

Student Database
Schema Diagram

Sub: _____

INSERTION:

insert into Director
 values (1, 15, 'Satyajit Ray', 25);

Director ID	No. of films	Name	Awards
1	15	'Satyajit Ray'	25

create Database Movie-Info;

Director (DirectorID, Name, No.offilms, No.ofAwards)

int DirectorID, Name, int No.offilms, int No.ofAwards
int DirectorID, Primary Key (DirectorID)

Director

Director ID	Name	No. of films	No. of Awards
1	Alfred Hitchcock	50	10
2	Stanley Kubrick	40	8
3	Woody Allen	30	5
4	Quentin Tarantino	20	3
5	Christopher Nolan	15	2
6	James Cameron	10	1
7	Martin Scorsese	8	0
8	George Lucas	7	0
9	Peter Jackson	6	0
10	Ridley Scott	5	0
11	Mike Nichols	4	0
12	Ang Lee	3	0
13	Wes Anderson	2	0
14	David Fincher	1	0
15	Terrence Malick	0	0

(*) Table drop করার জন্য -

Drop table Movie;

Table Name

(*) Database drop করার জন্য

Drop database Movie-Info ;

DB Name

SQL:



Create Table

Insert into Table values

Resources for
Query

SilverShehatz

- ১) একটা Table এর Primary Key একটাই, কিন্তু
একাধিক Column/Row মিলে হতে পারে, But
গাদুর attribute হ্যালো unique হতে হবে।
- ২) এমন একটা Column কে Primary Key মানাতে পারব না যাবে।
কারণ একটা attribute unique

Primary Keys Attributes

- Must be Unique
- Can't be Null

ক্ষেত্রে tuple থাব রয়েছে ৩৫টি -

Drop table TableName;

Delete from TableName;

Directors

ID	Name	Awards	Films
1	A	5	500
2	B	50	50
3	C	500	5

এই table এর ৩৫টি Delete from TableName

table এর একটি entry delete করে পিছের ক্ষেত্রে

অব ক্ষেত্রে tuple নাম রয়ে থাব

(ক্ষেত্রে থাব, but - Table)

⇒ But, Drop table Director নিয়ম
গুরুত্বের টাবেল চল যাব,

DDL	DM1
Create Table TableName	Insert into Table Name
Drop Table "	Delete from "
Create Database Dname	Drop Database "
Drop Database "	← ফিল্ম শিরী

Different types of movie shibir starting add করো

ID	Name	Genre	IMDB rating	Awards	Box office collection
1.	A	Z	8.3	5	5000000
2.	B	Y	8.9	10	10000000

Sub:

Time:

Date:

Alter Table	TableName	ADD columnname Type
	Movie	Box office Number (10,2)

১০ কর্তৃত add করুন Column , OR by
default গুরুত্ব attribute null করবে,
কিন্তু সত্য Column VT হোবে কলাগাত্মক ন
কিন্তু সত্য Column VT হোবে কলাগাত্মক ন
lets drop it -

Alter Table Movie Drop Box office Collect

(গোপন করুন Type এখন নাইবে এন্টা

4. একাত্ম

Alters Table Actor ADD ActorID int
primary key;

এখানে কোনো মাধ্য পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যে Update করার মাধ্যে
আগের শুল্ক অবস্থা এবং শুধুমাত্র একটি সুবিধা, এটা

(2) কোনো ব্যবহার করার পার্যবেক্ষণ।

5.

Alters Table Actor ADD primary key (...., ..., ...);

(2) এই attribute
কে add করবে,

→ But এটাতে Problem আছে, By default
value null হবে

(3) এখন added attribute শুধুমাত্র null হবে

so, unique করা হবে না,

বেস মা ক্ষয়ত রয়ে -

Actor ADD Actor ID int not null
Alter Table Actor ADD Actor ID int not null

Actor ADD primary key (Actor ID)

ActorID	Name	Films	Awards
1	John Travolta	Grease	Oscar

For foreign key :

Foreign key এর
foreign key এর
foreign key
↑ Att.

Alter table TableName ADD foreign key (Attribute)

References Tablename(Attribute)

foreign key
attribute

foreign key
of Table
Primary Key

D Day

Cycle - 03

Day

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Time 10:40 Date 21/6/19

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Movie

(4)

ID	Name	Genre	IMDB Rating	DirectorID	BoxOffice
1	Heerak Deshe	Drama	8.8	1	100000
2	3 Idiots	Drama	8.4	3	50000000
3	Jibon Theke neya	History	9.4	2	50000
4	Pather Pachali	Drama	8.5	1	3000
5	Baishe Srabon	Mystery	8.0	4	1500000
6	Vinei Da	Mystery	7.8	4	50000

Directors

Director ID	Name	No. of films
1	Satyajit Ray	45
2	Zahir Rayhan	5
3	Rajkumar Hirani	5
4	Srijit Mukherjee	20

Sub:

Day

Time:

Date:

Find the name, Gienre & IMDB rating of all the movies

→ Select Name, Gienre, IMDB-rating
from Movie
Table name

এই Query কোথায় পড়ে নতুন একটা Table

Show করুবে User কে, Table be like.

Name	Gienre	IMDB-rating
Heerak...	- - -	- - -
Madh... Do	- - -	- - -
24	- - -	- - -
25	- - -	- - -

Q) Find the Name of all the movies:

Select Name
from movie

So, the pattern be like -

Select list of attributes
from list of relations

Q) Find the genre of all movies

Genre
Drama
Drama
History
Drama
Drama
Mystery
Mystery

Select, Genre
from Movie

* Find the distinct Genre of all Movies

O/P

Genre
Drama
History
Mystery

Query

→ select distinct

Select distinct Genre
from Movie

* attribute এর কোনো distinct value

only একটি দ্বিধায়।

Genre
Drama
History
Mystery
Romantic
Thriller

田 Find all the attributes of all movies

Query

Select *

from Movie

Find Name, Genre & Box office Collection (in taka) of all the movies.

Select Name, Genre, BoxOffice * 83.33

from Movie

OLP:

→ এটা Multiple
ক্ষমি Dollar
১০ টাকায়
ধেয়াব তুলি

Sub:

Day

Time:

Date:

৪২ টা Table হাঁরি এল ১১.১৫ Value খুলো

Permanent না, So, এটা একটা Temporary
Relation Show করুন।

* Find the Name, IMDB Rating & BoxOffice
Collection of all the movies of Thriller
Genre:

Select Name, IMDB Rating, BoxOffice

from Movie

where Genre = 'Thriller'

O/P:

	Name	IMDB Rating	BoxOffice
	Baishi	8.0	15000000
	Srabon		
	Vinci Da	7.8	50000

Sub:

Day						
Time						

- Q) Find Name, IMDB_Rating, BoxOffice collection of all movies of Thriller genre & containing IMDB rating greater than 8.5.

Query:

Select Name, IMDB_Rating, BoxOffice

from Movie

where Genre = 'Thriller'

and IMDB_Rating > 8.5

- Q) All rows & all columns.

Select *

from TableName;

(Answer in TIME \leftrightarrow TIME)

Sub:

Some selected columns & all rows:

Select all 1, all 2, ...
from TableName

All column, selected rows:

↳ (প্রথম where আসবে)

Select *
from TableName

where Condition;

NOTES:

where এর প্রকৃতি কত মাঝে প্রযোজন
হওয়ায় and, or, not → logical connectives

use কৃত যায়,

যাই $>$, $<$, $>=$, $<=$, $=$, \neq , \neq use
কৃত যাব, (\neq মানে not equal)

Select (List of Attributes)

from (List of Relations)

where (condition)

Constraints:

1. Primary Key

2. Foreign Key (Non-existent director's ID)

3. Not null

4. Unique → (ফোলো অটুন্টুনু একই Value
যোৰ প্ৰতিধ্বনিৰ না আসাব হোৱা
হৈলাবেৰু কৰিব।)

create Table Name

(Email varchar(20)
not null unique);

Sub:

Project - Cap

Day

Time:

Date:

Director

(Information to add) footer

DirectorID	Name	Awards	Films
1	Satyajit Ray	1000	1000
2	Zahir Raihan		
3	Rajkumar Hirani	1000	1000
4	Srijit Mukherjee	1000	1000

Movie

ID	Name	Genre	IMDB Rating	Director
1	Heerak Rajar Deshu			1
2	3 Idiots			3
3	Jibon theke neya	Horror		2
4	Baishe Srebon			4
5	Vinei Da	Family		4

* Find the Name, Gencre, IMDB Rating & the Name of the Director for all the movies

Ques 'Name' এর বিৰতি অসমীয়াতে আছে।
Movie table এতে আছে

Select Movie.name, Gencre, IMDB_Rating,
Director.name
from Movie, Director

where Movie.DirectorID = Director.DirectorID;

Relation 1, Relation 2, ...

where BT আনন্দ কুমাৰ আচৈৰ

Instruction BT মিট্টৰ 4x5 → 20 tuples

create কৃত্য ঘৰ্য তৈয়াৰো

$\{A, B\} \times \{1, 2\}$ Valid, এটা validation কৰতে

অনুসৰি একজন proper movie আৰু

$\{(A, 1), (B, 1), (A, 2), (B, 2)\}$ এটা respective

director গোটা

যৌথ কোনো condition নথি

① 3 ब्रिटीश Table C. (गोप्ता नामांक संख्या - 60010)

Select $\boxed{\quad}$

$R_1; R_2, R_3$

where $\boxed{\quad}$

② विषय Table A. जैविक अल. same गोप्ता
indicate करें तादृश नाम same गोप्ता.

③ Another example - नवे thriller गणित
movie:

Select, Movie_Name, Genre, IMDB_Rating

Director_Name

from Movie, Director

where Movie.IDirectorIn = Director.IDirector

and Genre = 'Thriller'.

Natural Join: (ପରିମାଣ କରିବାରେ Table ସବୁ
 ଏହି ଯୋଗଦାନିକ ଲାଗୁ, କିମ୍ବା
 କୈ ନେବା ନାହାନ୍ତି)

↓
 common attr.

✓ common attr. ଆଖାନ୍ତିକା ନାହାନ୍ତି

✓ join କରିବାରେ common attr. ଏହି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ

② Find Name, Gienre, IMDB-rating, Director.Name
 of all movies:

Select Movie_Name, Gienre, IMDB_Rating,
 Director_Name

from Movie Natural join Director;

[Note - Common Attribute ପରିମାଣ କରିବାରେ
 କୁଟୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ]

Update Data

Update ~~Movie~~

Update Movie

TableName

set Movie_Name = 'Padmarat'

where Movie-ID = 333;

ID



Because ID is Primary Key

ଆମ୍ବାଦେବ ଫିଲ୍ -

Select MovieName, Box-Office-Collection *83.33
from Movie;

ପ୍ରେସ୍ତରା -

MovieName	BoxOffice Collection *83.33

But, ଆମ୍ବା ଚାରି, BOC-BDT ଏହାର ନିମ୍ନର
ନାମ ନାମଟାଙ୍କେ ବଳୀ ୧୧ - Alias

Query can be like -

Select Movie.Name as Movie-Name, BoxOffice
*83.33 as BOC-BDT
from Movie;

Sub:

Day: / /
Time: / / Date: / /

Alias of Relations \rightarrow from Movie as M,
Director as D (কিন্তু কেন? এখন কুবিধা কী?)

Contractors from \rightarrow (মোড়ালিপি)
Select M.Name, D.Name

from Movie as M, Director as D
(গুরুত্বপূর্ণ)

where M.Director ID = D.DirectorID

নথি অস্থির সময়ে \rightarrow সন্তোষজনক (A)

এই ট্যু একটুকু অনেক দুর লেখা
লিখার একটু শুধু,

Divide & Conquer

বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতি উপর কাজ করা

(*) String Operations:

• `Abu1`

- `_` (underscore) → any character (single character)
- `%` (percent) → (0 or more characters on any substring)

(*) All directors → name starts with a 'S'

Select * from Director
where Name like 'S.%'

This is used
for pattern
matching

(*) All movies → name starts with 'V'

Select * from Movie

where Movie-Name like 'V%'

① All directors → name's 2nd character is 'a'

Select * from Director

where Name like '%a%'

② All directors → if last character is 'a'

Select * from Director

where Name like '%a'

③ All directors with surname → Ray

Select * from Director

where Name like '% Ray %'

④ All Movies → ୨ୟ ଅର୍ଜୁ, ଫିଲେ, ମଧ୍ୟମତୀ

⑤ କଥାଳୀ ଗ୍ରାମୀୟ ୨୦୧୯ ଅର୍ଜୁ ଫିଲେ.

Select * from Movie

where Movie_Name like '% ୨୦୧୯ %'

Sub:

Day

Time:

Date:

Q12 two

Select * from Movie
where Movie-Name like '%.2%'
or Movie-Name like '%.Two.%'

Ans 21st character

Select * from Movie

where Movie-Name like '%-%'

Movie

ID	Name	IMDb-Rating
1	Pather Pachali	8.3
2	Jibon theke Ney	9.3
3	Andhadhun	8.3
4	Vikram Vedha	8.3

Order by

* Movie Table (মুভি টেবিল) Name, IMDB Rating নামৰ alphabetical order দৰিয়া
পিণ্ড কৰে,

Select ~~for~~ Name, IMDB - Rating
from Movie

Order by Name
↓
Attribute Name

Output of first eCMTF system tools

Name	IMDb - Rating
Andhadhun	8.3
JibonthekeNey	9.3
Pather Panchali	8.3
Vikram Vedha	8.3

Sub:

Day

Name

Date

Ans descending order ↴ current list.

Select Name, IMDb-Rating

from Movie
Order by Name

desc

#Ans asc list ↴ original list
Order by default ascending ↴
कारन key

Ans IMDb-Rating ↴ desc ↴ current list

Ex -

Select Name, IMDb-Rating

from Movie

Order by IMDb-Rating desc

Ans 9.3 2017 3000 over 10 then

8.3 2017 Table ↴ current list

Order ↴ same record current list.

Sub:

Day _____
Time: / / Date: / /

কোন কোর্স বা কোন স্টার নাম
কোর্সে ascending রেটিং ওয়েজ -

Select Name, IMDB-Rating
from Movie

Order type by IMDB-Rating desc,
Name asc.

④ All directors → সবচেয়ে খুবি অনেকে
'a' এর.

Select * from Director
from Director

where

Name not like '%a%'

⑤ All movies → rating between 8.5 to
9.5.

Select * from movie

where IMDB Rating ≥ 8.5 and
IMDB Rating ≤ 9.5

Q) Find the ID, Name & age of all the persons who are either Nayok or Grayok

union

intersect

except

new concept

→ Select ID, Name, Age
from Nayoks

Union

Select ID, Name, Age
from Grayoks

* Union করার প্রক্রিয়া All. no. same

মানে হবে ,

* এদি নামের মানে নাম Mismatch

গৃহের প্রক্রিয়া নামের আনন্দ Like -

N - Name, G - Name প্রক্রিয়া N - Name

অসমীয়া,

৪) সামনের সামনের ক্ষেত্রে (বেলাতে, চাইলে use
করো,

Common tuple (সম্পর্ক প্রযুক্তি) চাইলে intersection

except এবং set এবং $A - B$ এর হল,
A (o) আছে | B (o) নাহি- type.

৫) Null ক্ষেত্র কাব্যিতা:

$B_0 C_1 * 83.33$ (Arithmetic Operation)

But, ক্ষেত্রে tuple এ তার value null

আছে হীরি, Then, Result Null হবে.

where $IMDb_Rating > 5$ যদি $IMDb_Rating$

ক্ষেত্রে Null হবে then Result 3 হবে Null

Sub:

① where [] and []
null True
} abstract Null

But,

where [] and []
null False
} abstract False

where

[] or []
null True
} abstract True

where [] or []
null False
null

Student

ID	CT1	CT2	CT3
11111111	11	11	11
11111111	11	11	11

CT1, CT2, CT3 select ID,

over 3:

avg:

 $(CT1 + CT2 + CT3) / 3$ CT-A

from Student;

Avg. marks of CT1 of all the students:

→ नेट कर्मा 35 मिनी लाइने, Tuple अ

को लाई, एंट्री अप्पे रेस्टु फंक्शन. प्रॉक्टोर,

■ Aggregat Function:



takes a set of value

generates a single value as result

avg() → this is for average

count() → this is for counting the number
we want.

Sub:

Day: / /
Time: / / Date: / /

- ④ Find the average Box Office Collection of all the movies (in the DB)

Query → Select avg(BoxOfficeCollection)
from Movie;

This shows —

avg(BoxOfficeCollection)
1959.05

- ④ Thriller Genre Movie avg. —

Select avg(BoxOfficeCollection)
from Movie
where Genre = 'Thriller';

where Genre = 'Thriller';

Sub:

Day

Time:

Date: / /

Q) Find the total number of movies in DB.

Select count (ID)

from Movie

Output movie (id, title, genre - as name)

Select count (*)

from Movie

Q) Find the number of Movie categories:

Select count (distinct genre)

from Movie

Aggregate function:

⇒ Set of values নিয়ে কোটি কর্তৃত হয়ে আসে।
ক্ষেত্রফল একটি Value নিতে হবে,

Such as - Avg(), Count(), Sum(), Max()

Min()

* Average Box Office Collection of each movie category.

Select Genre, AVG(Box)

from Movie

group by Genre

Genre	Avg(Box)

Sub:

Day _____
Time: / / Date: / /

Q) Find the movie categories with average BoxOffice Collection more than \$1000000

Select Gencre, AVG(BoxOffice)

from Movie

group by Gencre

having AVG(BoxOffice) > 1000000

where: conditions for each tuple

having: conditions for each group

Order of working of DB server/compiler:

1) → from (Relation)

2) → where (Tuple)

3) → group by (Grouping)

4) → having

5) → Select

Select * from Movie

where IMDB_Rating ≥ 8.5

and IMDB_Rating ≤ 9.5 ;

ଅର୍ଥବା

④ between :

Select * from Movie

where IMDB_Rating between 8.5 and 9.5.

ଆର୍ଥିକରେ between କିମ୍ବା ଆଟେ ନୁହିଲେ 8.5 ଏବଂ

9.5 ମଧ୍ୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅବ Value କାହିଁ ଦିଯେ ବାରିକୁଳେ

ନିଧି,

(Select) condition = (8

(9) between = (8

9)

order by

Q) Find all the Movies of Action, Thriller, Sci-Fi Genre.

এম্বাৰ,

=, Like, IN

এষ এম্বাৰ মানাৰ

কুমুড়ো কুমুড়ো

Select *
from Movie

whereGenre IN

(Action, Thriller, 'Sci-Fi');

এটি '==' চিহ্ন দিয়েও কুমুড়ো পাবলক. তা

অনেক set of Attributes এৰ values (বে

ক্ষুত্ৰ হৈল. 'IN' use কুমুড়োৰ বে

১০০% কুমুড়োৰ কুমুড়ো

Sub:

* Find all the Movies of

→ Name
→ IMDB
→ BoC

Satyajit Ray, Morshedul Islam, Chashi Nazrul

Islam

Select Movie-Name, IMDB, Rating, BoC
from Movie

where Director-ID IN

(Select Director-ID

from Director

where Name IN

('Satyajit Ray', 'Morshedul Islam')

('Chashi Nazrul Islam'));

Nested Subqueries:

Select Movie_Name, Genre
from Movie

where IMDB_Rating = (Select Max(IMDB_Rating)
from Movie);

Movie

ID	Movie_Name	Genre	IMDB	Director_ID
1.	Father Pachali	Drama	8.3	1
2	Haarek Rajar	Drama	8.8	1
3	Deshe	Drama	8.0	2
4	Dipu Number 2	Drama	7.6	null
5	It	Horror	8.2	null
	Bhooter	Fiction		
	Bhabishyat			

Director

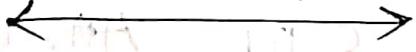
Director_ID	Director Name	Films	Awards
1	Satyajit Ray	45	55
2	Moszshedul Islam	5	4
3	Anjan Datta	15	9
4	Shubhash Patha	6	2

Q) Find the Name & IMDB_Rating of the movies with corresponding Director Name

Select Movie-name, IMDB, Director_Name
from Movie natural join Director
using (Director_ID);

Q) Find the name & IMDB rating of all the movies with corresponding Director's name.
(If director's Name & other info. are unknown show null)

Outer Join:



→ Left outer join.

→ Right outer join.

→ Full outer join

Left Outer join: (Preserves all the tuples of left relation)

Select *
from Movie left outer join Director
using (Director-ID);

Movie Table (Left) 2 tuples

Director Table (Right) 3 tuples Preserved

Sub:

Day _____
Time _____ Date _____

10: 10- মুক্তি Director-ID shows ২০১০,
মুক্তি বিলো এবং ফের্ট. Null (ডেফলট)

এভাবে Director-ID, film, awards এবং Null
রেখাপত্র director movie: ২০-
natural join এবং ৩য় স্তরে join কিভাবে

Director-ID হলো AT (দ্বিতীয় একবার
দেখাবে, যদ্যপি, ১০০% ৮ BT Attribute

রেখাপত্র, Natural join ২০- রেখাপত্র ১০

দেখাবে,

Chap-4 → শুরু হয়ে Join, Outer Join পিছে

Assignment → অ্যাসাইনমেন্ট

Class, Lab related ক্ষতিগত

বিজ্ঞান বিদ্যা এবং প্রযোগ ক্ষেত্র

(CSE, Software) পরিকল্পনা

ক্ষতিগত ক্ষেত্র এবং প্রযোগ ক্ষেত্র

বিজ্ঞান এবং প্রযোগ ক্ষেত্র এবং প্রযোগ

join:
 ↪ ↪

natural join

Table: গুরুদিনেরগুলি follow করছি,

Select *
 from Movie 'join Director' using (Director-ID)

This displays-

ID	Name	Genre	IMDB.rating	Director-ID	Director Name	Film	and
1	Pather Pachali			1			
2	Jhonen Shukla Neyan			2			

※ null টুপ্পে হলো অসম্ভব না,
 Cause তাৰা Match কৰিব সকলো সম্ভৱ নহ'ল 2 Table ১,

Sub :

Day

Time

Date

Select *

from Movie left outer join Director
using (Director-ID)

একান্তর,

1					1		
2					2		
3		Horror	7.2	null	null	null	null
4		Action	7.9	null	null	null	null

৩২২/৪, একান্তর বারুদ ঘোড়া আলগ' বালি

অন্যথা, যখন শাকি শূলোর null দ্বারা Replaced

১০.

④ আবু Right Outer join করলে -

Director. ID (১) ৩, ১ Add ২৮০ corresponding-
ly আবু Right এ সব value শূলো নিবো.

কিন্তু left এ Movie table এ Director কোনো
attribute নাই, so, null দ্বারা replaced ২৮০.

H.W

⑤ Full outer join (Combination of right
outer join & left outer
join)

H.W → প্রশ্নলো প্রয়োজন করো
স্বত্ত্বাত হবে তারেল লাগল
কর্তৃ ব্যক্তি থাক্যা

*** Outer join এর উপর হচ্ছে inner
join. যাও এটি inner join আবু natural
join এন্টে একই ফরিম্ব,

Sub:

Day

Time

Date

Q) Find Movie-Name, Genre, IMDB-rating.

Director Name, No. of films of the director
for all the movies of Thriller, Drama

2) Horror, Genre.

↳ ~~SELECT~~ virtual relation

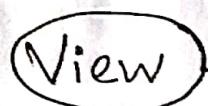
Create view View as

(Select M-Name, Genre, IMDB, D-Name,

D-Films

from Movie join Director
using (D-ID));

Virtual relation:



View

Purpose: Security

View:

Create view ViewName as

(query);

Create view Nextview as ^{soft genre} select tuple ^{genre}

(Select ^{genre}, count(*) ^{as}, AVG (^{IMDb})
from Tview
Group by genre)

use for soft genre

Sub:

'D' Day
Cycle-06

Day
Time: 9:40 Date: 15/7/19

* View:

Virtual Relation

Create View IMPmovieInfo as
Select Movie.Name, Genre, IMDB_Rating
from Movie

ଏହା କେବଳ ଏକ ଫଳ ଅଛି ଆଜେ ।

* DB ପରି View କ୍ଷମତା ମଧ୍ୟ ଏ ନାହିଁ
Table କେବଳ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ ତାହା ଏହା Virtual.
That means, relation ବର୍ଗ DB ପାଇଁ
ନାହିଁ ।

DB system $\xrightarrow{\text{stores}}$ definition of view
 " $\xrightarrow{\text{SQL}}$ expression

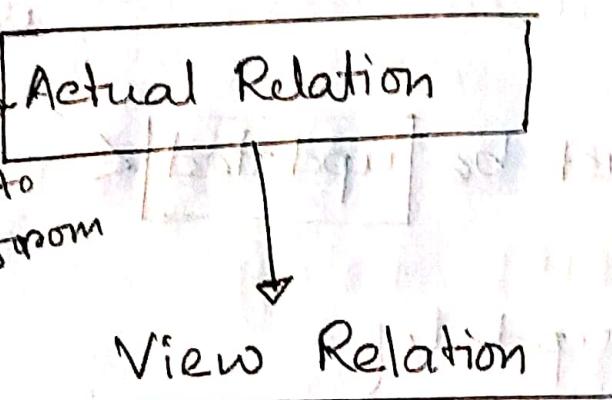
* doesn't store the result of a

sub:

Day							
Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday

Select Glenre, count(*), AVG(IMDB_Rating)
from IMPmovieInfo
group by Glenre;

Movie

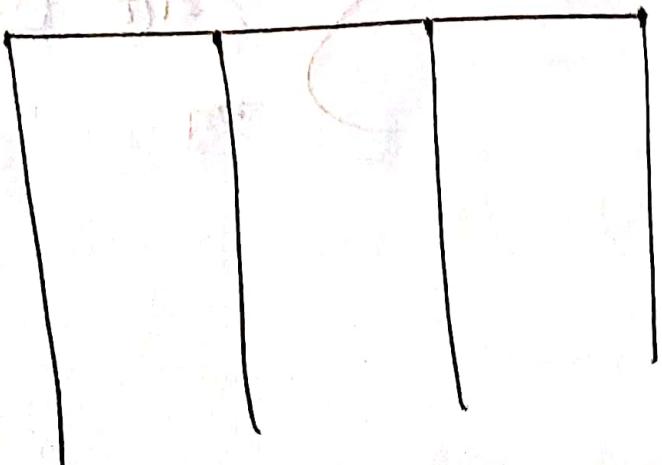


⇒ Storage

⇒ Data Redundancy

⇒ Update (For this, SQL is stored)

IMP movie Info.



Materialized View: (Max. Implementation एवं
संकेत स्टॅण्डर्ड नहीं)

allows the resultant relation to be stored in DB.

View Maintenance:

any change in actual relation

insertion, deletion, update

View info. must be updated

actual relation update

2) View is accessed

3) Periodically

प्रतिवेदन नहीं

3 बारे Update

इयः

Update in a View:

आवश्यक - १:

Insert into IMP.movieInfo

values ('Noukadubi', 'Drama', 6.8);

Actual Relation

Attributes > null 3 आवश्यक, इन्हें Primary

Key को कैसे लें?

→ प्रारंभिक लाइट डिजिटल को हो?

→ नहीं तो null हो.

→ Primary Key तो View को ऐसा नहीं declare हो.

आवश्यक - २: Create View MovieDirectorInfo as

(Select Movie.Name, Movie.MovieID, IMDB_Rating

DirectorName, Director.NoofHms

from Movie join Director
using (DirectorID))

Sub:

⇒ এখন DirectorID টির (২ টাবলে) foreign key রিপ্রেজ কৈ নাই এবং একটি একটি মান আছে।

ক্ষেত্র-৩:

Create View GenreInfo as

(Select Genre, count(*),

AVG(IMDB-Rating)

from IMPmovieInfo

group by Genre);

* এখন View (০) Update কৈ

Main Table এ Update কো কী?

নি, কোট এখন group by Genre

হয়ে (Genre, so, কো কী?)

Sub:

View :

Update: পেছনে দ্বাৰা Virtual Relation আছে

কিন্তু Update কৰা না, আবাস Table টো Update
কৰা, But, View কিংবা Update কৰা মাঝে with
some condtn's.

View — ^{is} → updatable

(1) If from clause has only 1 relation.

ধৰি,

আমাদোৰ DB মডেল Table মূল্য -

Movie (ID, Name, IMDB, BOP, Genre, DirectorID)

Director (DirectorID, D-Name, Films, Awards)

View → MD

Insert into MD

values (100, 'Noukadubi', 68, 'Rituporno Ghosh),

Null এখনে মনে কৰো কোনো নন্দন নাই

ATI

Aggregate Query

Create view `GenreInfo` as

Select `Genre`, `Avg(IMDb)` from `Movie`

Group by `Genre`

जेनरे

Insert into `Genre`

values ('Action', 7.2)

→ यह एक ना Cause

Main table = Avg(Imdb)

वाले किसी नहीं,

(2) If select clause contains only attribute names of a relation (Not aggregate function, expression, distinct)

(3) No Group by clause.

(A) Non-listed attribute values ~~will be~~^{should} null

(Exception: যদি কোনো attribute এর মান (মুক্ত)
বল মান not null, তবে তার
যৌগিক করণ কোনো কানুন হচ্ছে
অথবা, যদি কোনো attribute Primary
key এর মান উচ্চ)

(B) Non-listed attribute Primary
key এর মান উচ্চ)

■ Integrity Constraints:

(Data)

- Name can't be null (not null)
- 2 different MovieID can't be same. (primary key)
- DirectorID in movie table must match with the DirectorID in Director Table. (Foreign Key)

→ Unique (Like -

{Course-Title, Dept-name})

Sub:

Day

Time:

Date:

check!

⇒ Domain (to restrict)

Create Table Movie

(ID int, Genre Varchar(10), ..)

check (Genre in ('Drama', 'Action', ..))

Genre

Drama
Action
Thriller
Honor
History

→ Genre Domain Just to restrict

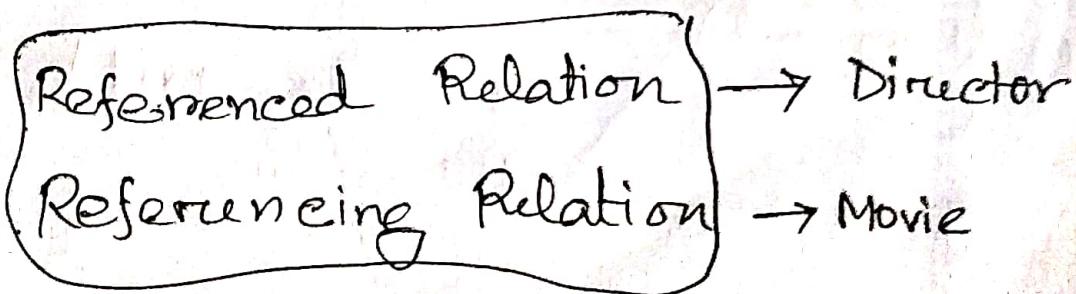
Integrity Constraints:

- Primary Key is an Integrity Constraint (Duplicate entry \Rightarrow বৰ্ণা হব্বে)
- not null (null হতে নহোন)
- unique (value দ্বিতীয় Unique হ'ব)
- check (\Rightarrow Domain \Rightarrow Value fixed কৰা হোক)
- Foreign Key \Rightarrow Domain (\Rightarrow Restricted কৰা হোক) \Rightarrow Particular set of values কৰা হোক
- Default

Create Table Movie

(ID int primary key,
 IMDB_Rating Decimal (3,1) check
 $(IMDB_Rating > 0)$)

Foreign Key \gg Referential Integrity Constraint



Day					
Time:					Date:

Foreign Key এর ফলে Table গুলোর
Dependency হবে কোরি, Relation
or join এর টার্বি করতে পারে

Data Types:

-) Date \gg YYYY-MM-DD
-) Time \gg HH-MM-SS'
-) TimeStamp \gg YYYY-MM-DD HH-MM-SS

Date and Time

Timestamp (T) দিয়ে প্রক্রিয়া করা হয়।

প্রক্রিয়া করা হয়।

প্রক্রিয়া করা হয়।

প্রক্রিয়া করা হয়।