

Projekt 2

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Obor: Informační bezpečnost

Předmět: Bezpečnost databázových systémů

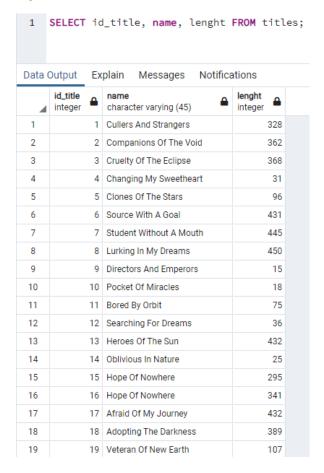
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Úvod

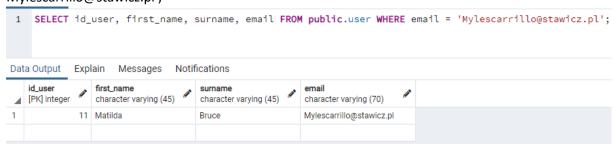
Create a query that will retrieve only selected columns from the selected table

SELECT id_title, name, lenght FROM titles;



Create a query that will select user/person or similar table based on the email.

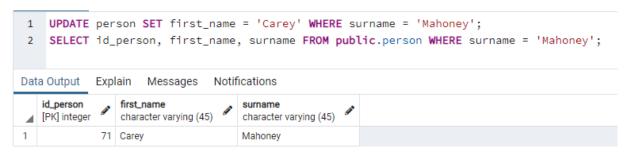
SELECT id_user, first_name, surname, email FROM public.user WHERE email = Mylescarrillo@stawicz.pl';



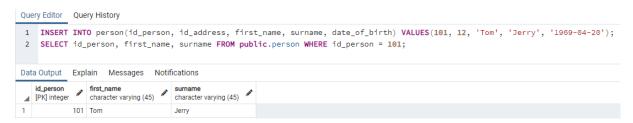
Create at least one UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE, and ALTER TABLE query



UPDATE person SET first_name = 'Carey' WHERE surname = 'Mahoney';



INSERT INTO person(id_person, id_address, first_name, surname, date_of_birth) VALUES(101, 12, 'Tom', 'Jerry', '1969-04-20');



DELETE FROM favourites WHERE id_user = 3;

ALTER TABLE favourites ADD COLUMN reason VARCHAR(256);

- 1 ALTER TABLE favourites ADD COLUMN reason VARCHAR(256)
- 2 SELECT * FROM favourites;

Data	Output Expla	in Messages	Notifications	
4	id_user [PK] integer	id_person [PK] integer	reason character varying (256)	
1	4	35	[null]	
2	8	38	[null]	
3	11	54	[null]	
4	13	81	[null]	
5	8	83	[null]	
6	1	6	[null]	
7	20	76	[null]	
8	16	10	[null]	
9	18	10	[null]	
10	13	39	[null]	
11	5	86	[null]	
12	13	32	[null]	
13	6	45	[null]	
14	18	96	[null]	
15	6	90	[null]	
16	5	67	[null]	
17	17	26	[null]	

ALTER TABLE favourites DROP COLUMN reason;

Create a series of queries that will separately use the following:

- WHERE

SELECT id_user, first_name, surname FROM public.user WHERE id_user >= 15;

1 SELECT id_user, first_name, surname FROM public.user WHERE id_user >= 15; Data Output Explain Messages Notifications id_user first_name surname [PK] integer character varying (45) character varying (45) 1 15 Jaydin Rivers 2 16 Jane Price Mathis 3 17 Skylar 4 18 Raina Cabrera 5 19 Jaydin Rivers

- LIKE; NOT LIKE

20 Jaydin

6

SELECT id_user, first_name, surname FROM public.user WHERE first_name LIKE 'Nas%';

Bruce

1 SELECT id_user, first_name, surname FROM public.user WHERE first_name LIKE 'Nas%';

Dat	Data Output Explain Messages Notifications					
4	id_user [PK] integer	•	first_name character varying (45)		surname character varying (45)	S
1		5	Nash		Rivers	
2		13	Nash		Bruce	

SELECT id_user, first_name, surname FROM public.user WHERE surname NOT LIKE '%a%';

1 SELECT id_user, first_name, surname FROM public.user WHERE surname NOT LIKE '%a%';

Dat	Data Output Explain Messages Notifications				
4	id_user [PK] integer		first_name character varying (45)	surname character varying (45)	
1		5	Nash	Rivers	
2		9	Alden	Wilkins	
3		11	Matilda	Bruce	
4		13	Nash	Bruce	
5		15	Jaydin	Rivers	
6		16	Jane	Price	
7		19	Jaydin	Rivers	
8		20	Jaydin	Bruce	

- SUBSTRING; TRIM

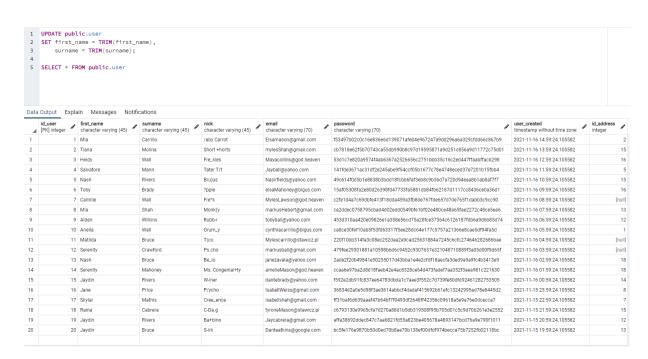
SELECT first_name, surname, substring(password from 1 for 10) FROM public.user;

1 SELECT first_name, surname, substring(password from 1 for 10) FROM public.user;

Data	Output Explain Me	ssages Notifications	
4	first_name character varying (45)	surname character varying (45)	substring text
1	Mia	Carrillo	f53497b02c
2	Tiana	Molina	cb7818e62f
3	Heidy	Wall	53d1c7e820
4	Salvatore	Mann	141fde3671
5	Nash	Rivers	49c614f0d5
6	Toby	Brady	15af05308f
7	Camille	Wall	c2fe1d4a7c
8	Mia	Shah	ca2ddec075
9	Alden	Wilkins	453d310aa4
10	Ariella	Wall	ca8ce30fef
11	Matilda	Bruce	220f10bb31
12	Serenity	Crawford	479fee2930
13	Nash	Bruce	2ade2f2db4
14	Serenity	Mahoney	ccaa6e97ba
15	Jaydin	Rivers	f592e2db91
16	Jane	Price	36834d2a0e
17	Skylar	Mathis	ff31baf6d6
18	Raina	Cabrera	c6793130e9
19	Jaydin	Rivers	affa38692d
20	Jaydin	Bruce	bc5fe176e9

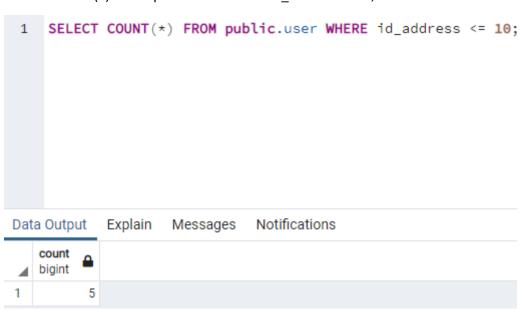
UPDATE public.user

SET first_name = TRIM(first_name),
surname = TRIM(surname);

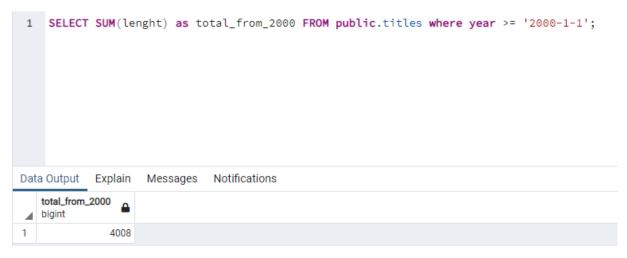


- COUNT; SUM; MIN; MAX; AVG;

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM public.user WHERE id_address <= 10;</pre>



SELECT SUM(lenght) as total_from_2000 FROM public.titles where year >= '2000-1-1';



SELECT MIN(lenght) as minimal_from_50s FROM public.titles where year >= '1950-1-1' and year < '1960-1-1';



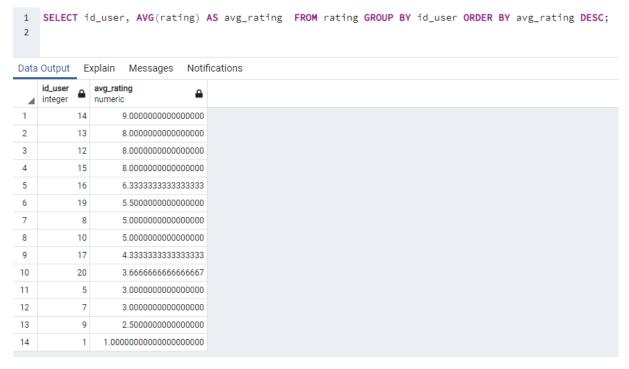
SELECT MAX(lenght) as maximal_from_90s FROM public.titles where year >= '1990-1-1' and year < '2000-1-1';



SELECT AVG(lenght) as average_A FROM public.titles where name LIKE 'A%';

- GROUP BY; GROUP BY and HAVING; GROUP BY, HAVING, and WHERE;

SELECT id_user, AVG(rating) AS avg_rating FROM rating GROUP BY id_user ORDER BY avg_rating DESC;



SELECT id_user, COUNT(id_person) AS avg_rating FROM favourites GROUP BY id_user HAVING COUNT(id_person) >= 2 ORDER BY avg_rating DESC;

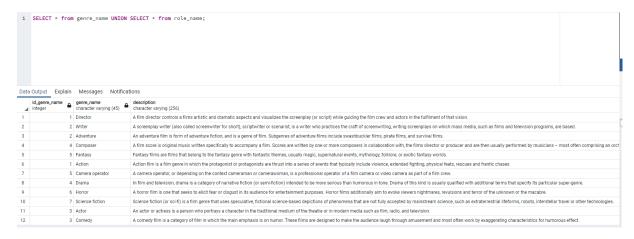


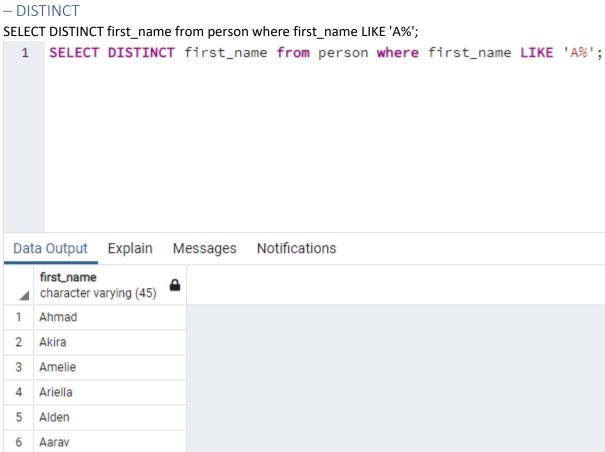
SELECT id user, COUNT(id person) AS avg rating FROM favourites WHERE id user > 10 GROUP BY id_user HAVING COUNT(id_person) >= 2 ORDER BY avg_rating DESC;



- UNION ALL / UNION

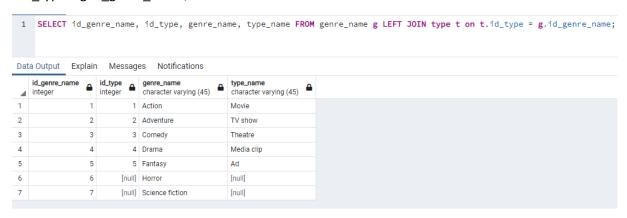
SELECT * from genre_name UNION SELECT * from role_name;





- LEFT JOIN; RIGHT JOIN; FULL OUTER JOIN

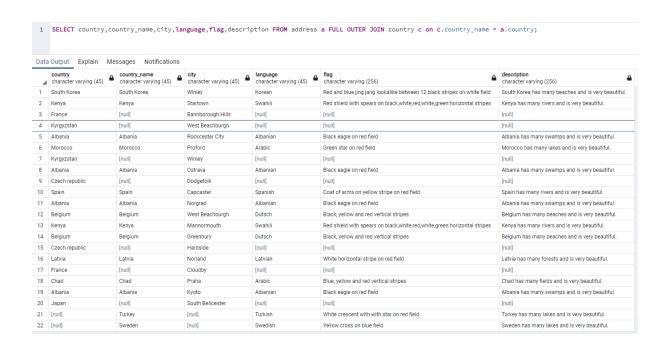
SELECT id_genre_name, id_type, genre_name, type_name FROM genre_name g LEFT JOIN type t on t.id_type = g.id_genre_name;



SELECT country,country_name,city,language,flag,description FROM address a RIGHT JOIN country c on c.country_name = a.country;

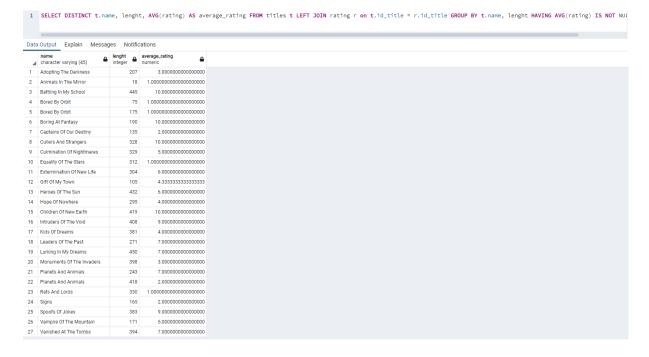


SELECT country,country_name,city,language,flag,description FROM address a FULL OUTER JOIN country c on c.country_name = a.country;



Use in one query: LEFT JOIN, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY, AVG and DISTINCT

SELECT DISTINCT t.name, length, AVG(rating) AS average_rating FROM titles t LEFT JOIN rating r on t.id_title = r.id_title GROUP BY t.name, length HAVING AVG(rating) IS NOT NULL ORDER BY name;

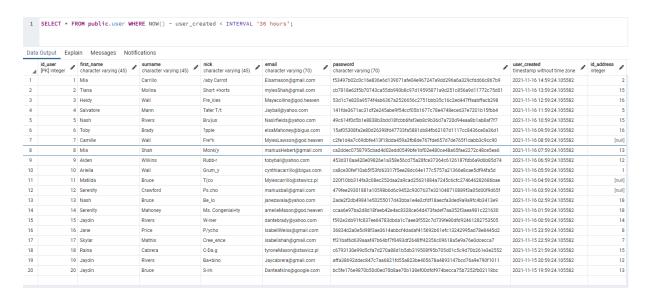


Create a query that will return the data from an arbitrary table for the last one and half days

(1day + 12 hours, i.e., 36 hours). Do not hard code the query (e.g., created at > 7-11-2021)!

- Do it programmatically with DATE functions.

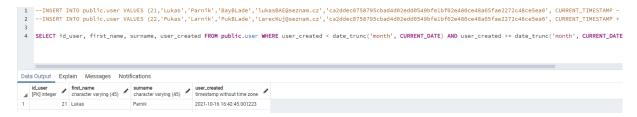
SELECT * FROM public.user WHERE NOW() - user_created < INTERVAL '36 hours';



Create a query that will return data from the last month

(starting from the first day of the month)

SELECT id_user, first_name, surname, user_created FROM public.user WHERE user_created < date_trunc('month', CURRENT_DATE) AND user_created >= date_trunc('month', CURRENT_DATE - INTERVAL '1 months');



Write a select that will remove accents on a selected string

(e.g., 'a will be converted to a)

 Beforehand, you will need to save data that contain accents in the database (e.g., save some Czech surname in the database that has accents) 1 SELECT id_user, first_name, surname FROM public.user;

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications							
4	id_user [PK] integer	first_name character varying (45)	surname character varying (45)				
8	8	Mia	Shah				
9	9	Alden	Wilkins				
10	10	Ariella	Wall				
11	11	Matilda	Bruce				
12	12	Serenity	Crawford				
13	13	Nash	Bruce				
14	14	Serenity	Mahoney				
15	15	Jaydin	Rivers				
16	16	Jane	Price				
17	17	Skylar	Mathis				
18	18	Raina	Cabrera				
19	19	Jaydin	Rivers				
20	20	Jaydin	Bruce				
21	21	Lukas	Parnik				
22	22	Pukas	Larnik				
23	23	Ondra	Mlíkeš				
24	24	Marie	Zaskočilová				

CREATE EXTENSION UNACCENT;

SELECT id_user, UNACCENT(first_name), UNACCENT(surname) FROM public.user;

SELECT id_user, UNACCENT(first_name), UNACCENT(surname) FROM public.user;

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

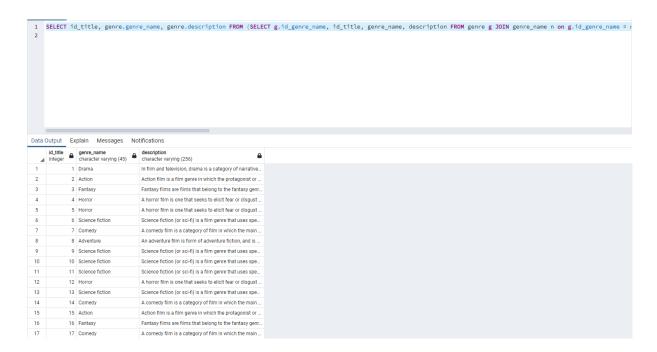
4	id_user [PK] integer	text	unaccent text
8	8	Mia	Shah
9	9	Alden	Wilkins
10	10	Ariella	Wall
11	11	Matilda	Bruce
12	12	Serenity	Crawford
13	13	Nash	Bruce
14	14	Serenity	Mahoney
15	15	Jaydin	Rivers
16	16	Jane	Price
17	17	Skylar	Mathis
18	18	Raina	Cabrera
19	19	Jaydin	Rivers
20	20	Jaydin	Bruce
21	21	Lukas	Parnik
22	22	Pukas	Larnik
23	23	Ondra	Mlikes
24	24	Marie	Zaskocilova

Create a query for pagination in an application (use LIMIT and OFFSET) SELECT id_title, name, description FROM titles LIMIT 20 OFFSET 10;

Data Output Explain Messages Notifica			xplain Messages Notific	cations
4	id_title integer	<u></u>	name character varying (45)	description character varying (256)
1		11	Bored By Orbit	Bored By Orbit has great theme and side characters, s
2		12	Searching For Dreams	Searching For Dreams has great moral of the story an
3		13	Heroes Of The Sun	Heroes Of The Sun has great actors and side charact
4		14	Oblivious In Nature	Oblivious In Nature has great character development
5		15	Hope Of Nowhere	Hope Of Nowhere has great script and moral of the st
6		16	Hope Of Nowhere	Hope Of Nowhere has great camera and main charact
7		17	Afraid Of My Journey	Afraid Of My Journey has great actors and character
8		18	Adopting The Darkness	Adopting The Darkness has great main characters an
9		19	Veteran Of New Earth	Veteran Of New Earth has great moral of the story an
10		20	Searching For Dreams	Searching For Dreams has great plot and moral of the
11		21	Source With A Goal	Source With A Goal has great character development
12		22	Angel Of Aliens	Angel Of Aliens has great actors and side characters,
13		23	Signs	Signs has great script and camera, so if you like these
14		24	Volunteers Of The Stars	Volunteers Of The Stars has great moral of the story a
15		25	Enemy Of Life	Enemy Of Life has great camera and moral of the stor
16		26	Changed By The End Of Earth	Changed By The End Of Earth has great camera and s
17		27	Medic With Wings	Medic With Wings has great side characters and plot,
18		28	Thieves And Guardians	Thieves And Guardians has great camera and charact
19		29	Enemies Of The Ocean	Enemies Of The Ocean has great main characters and
20		30	Changed By The End Of Earth	Changed By The End Of Earth has great character dev

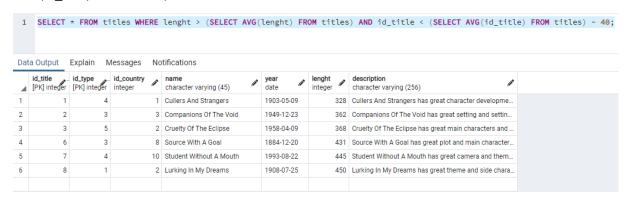
Create a query that will use subquery in FROM

SELECT id_title, genre.genre_name, genre.description FROM (SELECT g.id_genre_name, id_title, genre_name, description FROM genre g JOIN genre_name n on g.id_genre_name = n.id_genre_name) genre;



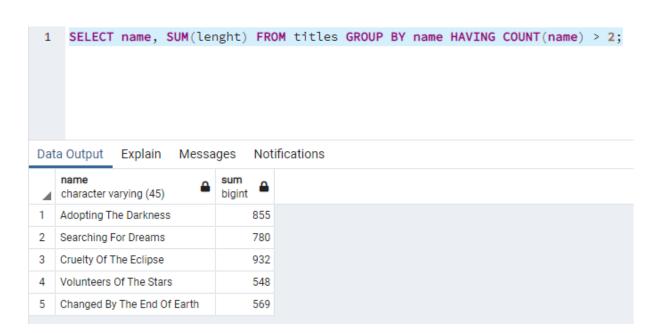
Create a query that will use subquery in WHERE condition

SELECT * FROM titles WHERE lenght > (SELECT AVG(lenght) FROM titles) AND id_title < (SELECT AVG(id_title) FROM titles) - 40;



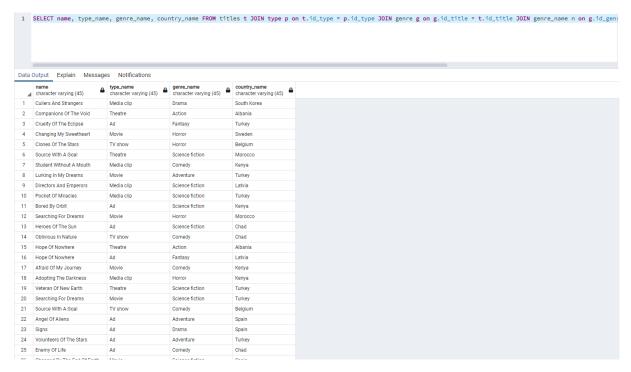
Create a query that will use any aggregate function and GROUP BY with HAVING

SELECT name, SUM(lenght) FROM titles GROUP BY name HAVING COUNT(name) > 2;



Create a query that will join at least five tables

SELECT name, type_name, genre_name, country_name FROM titles t JOIN type p on t.id_type = p.id_type JOIN genre g on g.id_title = t.id_title JOIN genre_name n on g.id_genre_name = n.id_genre_name JOIN country c on c.id_country = t.id_country;



Create a query that will join at least three tables and will use GROUP BY, HAVING, and WHERE

SELECT name, u.first_name, SUM(rating) FROM rating r JOIN titles t on r.id_title = t.id_title JOIN public.user u on u.id_user = r.id_user WHERE r.id_user > 10 GROUP BY name, u.first_name HAVING SUM(rating) > 5;



Modify the database from the first project assignment to improve integrity constraints (e.g.,reduce the size for varchar columns)

ALTER TABLE public.user ALTER COLUMN password TYPE VARCHAR(65);

- Set cascading, explain places where you used cascading and why?

ALTER TABLE favourites DROP constraint fk_favourites_user,ADD constraint fk_favourites_user FOREIGN KEY (id_user) REFERENCES public.user(id_user) ON DELETE CASCADE;

Aby když se smazal uživatel tak se smažou i jeho oblíbení herci.

ALTER TABLE rating DROP constraint fk_rating_user1,ADD constraint fk_rating_user1 FOREIGN KEY (id_user) REFERENCES public.user(id_user) ON DELETE CASCADE;

Aby když se smazal uživatel tak se smažou i jeho hodnocení.

ALTER TABLE rating DROP constraint fk_rating_titles1,ADD constraint fk_rating_titles1 FOREIGN KEY (id_title) REFERENCES public.titles(id_title) ON DELETE CASCADE;

Aby když se smazalo dílo tak se smažou i jeho hodnocení.

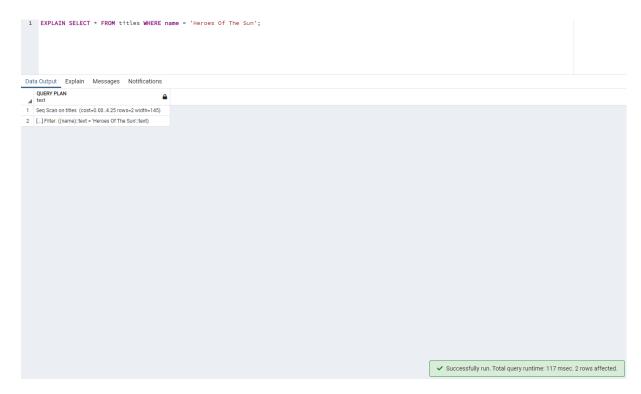
ALTER TABLE genre DROP constraint fk_genre_titles1,ADD constraint fk_genre_titles1 FOREIGN KEY (id_title) REFERENCES public.titles(id_title) ON DELETE CASCADE;

Aby když se smazalo dílo tak se smažou i jeho zastoupení v tabulce žánrů.

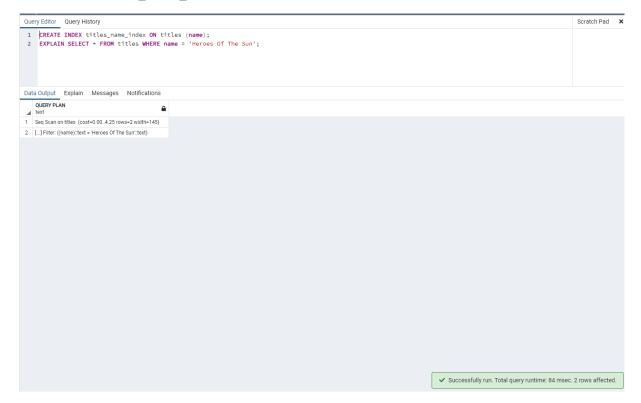
ALTER TABLE role DROP constraint fk_role_titles1,ADD constraint fk_role_titles1 FOREIGN KEY (id_title) REFERENCES public.titles(id_title) ON DELETE CASCADE;

Aby když se smazalo dílo tak se smažou jeho záznamy z tabulky role.

Create database indexes (create it only on columns where it can make a sense – explain in the provided document why it make sense on a certain column(s))



CREATE INDEX titles_name_index ON titles (name);



Dává to smysl protože se nemusí procházet všechny záznamy ale jen ty které vyhovují podmínce.

Before you create a database index perform a query that will use WHERE condition on a column without index and then perform the same query on the column with index (note: use EXPLAIN keyword to note the differences – provide a comparison of the execution plans)

Po použití indexu je vyhledávání o něco rychlejší.

Create arbitrary database procedure (consider some complex case)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE change_title_type(
       title int,
       new_type VARCHAR(45)
LANGUAGE SQL
AS $$
  UPDATE titles
       SET id_type = (SELECT id_type FROM type WHERE type_name = new_type)
       WHERE id_title = title;
$$;
2 call change_title_type(1,'Ad');
 3 select * from titles order by id_title;
 Data Output Explain Messages Notifications
  Create arbitrary database trigger
CREATE FUNCTION after_user_insert() RETURNS TRIGGER AS $trigger$
BEGIN
       RAISE NOTICE 'Another one bites a dust!';
       RETURN NEW;
END;
$trigger$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
CREATE TRIGGER adter_user_insert AFTER INSERT ON public.user EXECUTE PROCEDURE
after_user_insert();
1 INSERT INTO public.user VALUES(24, 'Marie', 'Zaskočilová','Skákačka','makoc@google.com','ff31baf6d639aaaf47b64bf7f6493df2648ff42356c09618a5e9a76e0dcec
```

NOTICE: Another one bites a dust! INSERT 0 1

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

Create arbitrary database view (consider some complex case)

CREATE VIEW five_most_popular AS (SELECT first_name, surname, COUNT(r.id_person) AS most_popular FROM role r JOIN person p on r.id_person = p.id_person GROUP BY first_name,surname ORDER BY most_popular DESC LIMIT 5);

Create database materialized view (consider some complicated SQL query with several joins, aggregate function, GROUP BY with HAVING and complex WHERE condition). Explain why this materialized view is beneficial/needed.

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW good_long_titles AS (SELECT t.id_title, name, p.type_name, n.genre_name, t.year, t.lenght, AVG(r.rating) FROM titles t JOIN type p ON t.id_type = p.id_type JOIN genre g ON t.id_title = g.id_title JOIN genre_name n ON n.id_genre_name = g.id_genre_name JOIN rating r ON r.id_title = t.id_title WHERE t.lenght > 120 GROUP BY t.id_title, name, p.type_name, n.genre_name, t.year, t.lenght HAVING AVG(r.rating) >= 5);

Kdykoliv se někdo chce kouknout na dlouhé dobré dílo stačí použít tento view a nemusí se dotazovat z databáze a tím ji zatěžovat.

Create two roles teacher and student in your database. Assign for teacher privileges to SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE everything in arbitrary table. Furthermore, set for teacher the possibility to view only certain fields (e.g., without salary from "person" or your "user" object). For student assign a possibility to select only certain tables.

CREATE ROLE teacher NOSUPERUSER;

REVOKE ALL ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA public FROM teacher;

GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON public.user TO teacher;

CREATE VIEW teacher_only AS (SELECT id_user, first_name, surname, email, id_address FROM public.user);

GRANT SELECT ON teacher only TO teacher;

CREATE ROLE student NOSUPERUSER;

REVOKE ALL ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA public FROM student;

GRANT SELECT ON titles, type, genre_genre_name, role, role_name, person, rating, country TO student;