

Relational Databases and SQLite

Charles Severance



Python for Everybody
www.py4e.com/lectures3/



DB Browser for SQLite

The Official home of the DB Browser for
SQLite



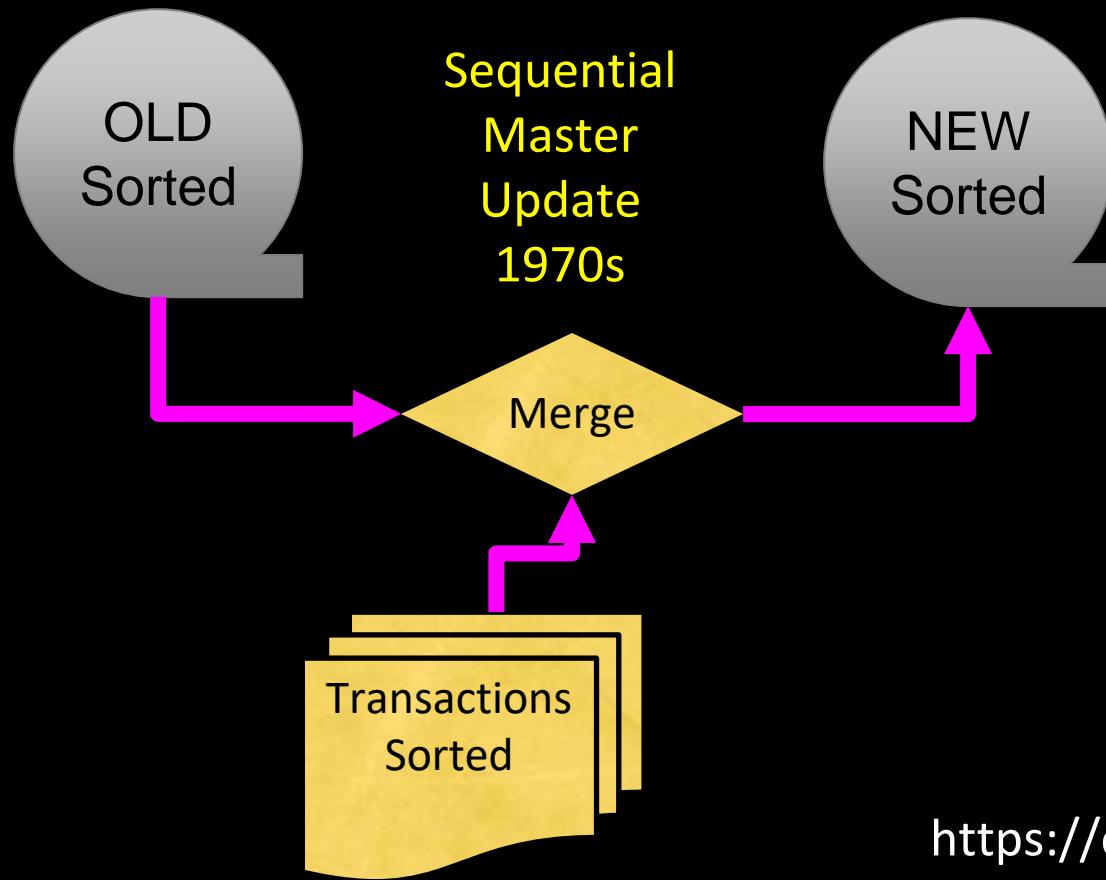
// News

- 2015-07-07 - Added PortableApp version of 3.7.0. Thanks John. :)
- 2015-06-14 - Version 3.7.0 released. :)
- 2015-05-09 - Added PortableApp version of 3.6.0v3.

// Screenshot



<http://sqlitebrowser.org/>



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM_729

Random Access

- When you can randomly access data...
- How can you layout data to be most efficient?
- Sorting might not be the best idea



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_disk_drive_platter

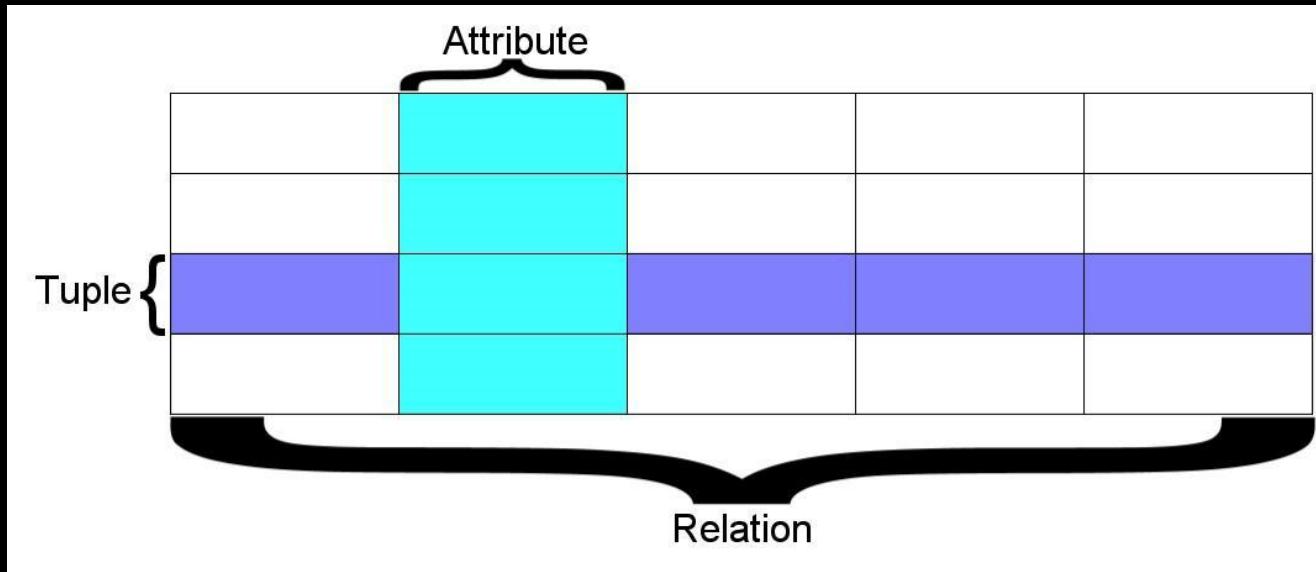
Relational Databases

Relational databases model data by storing rows and columns in tables. The power of the relational database lies in its ability to efficiently retrieve data from those tables and in particular where there are multiple tables and the relationships between those tables involved in the query.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database

Terminology

- Database - contains many tables
- Relation (or table) - contains tuples and attributes
- Tuple (or row) - a set of fields that generally represents an “object” like a person or a music track
- Attribute (also column or field) - one of possibly many elements of data corresponding to the object represented by the row



A **relation** is defined as a **set of tuples** that have the same **attributes**. A **tuple** usually represents an object and information about that object. Objects are typically physical objects or concepts.

A **relation** is usually described as a **table**, which is organized into **rows** and **columns**. All the **data referenced** by an **attribute** are in the same domain and **conform to the same constraints**.

(Wikipedia)

SI502 – Database

New Open Save Print Import Copy Paste Format Undo Redo AutoSum Sort A-Z Sort Z-A Gallery Toolbox

Sheets Charts SmartArt Graphics WordArt

A B C D

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

TITLE RATING LEN

TITLE	RATING	LEN
About to Rock	3	354
Who Made Who	4	252

Tracks Albums Artists Genres +

Columns / Attributes

Rows / Tuples

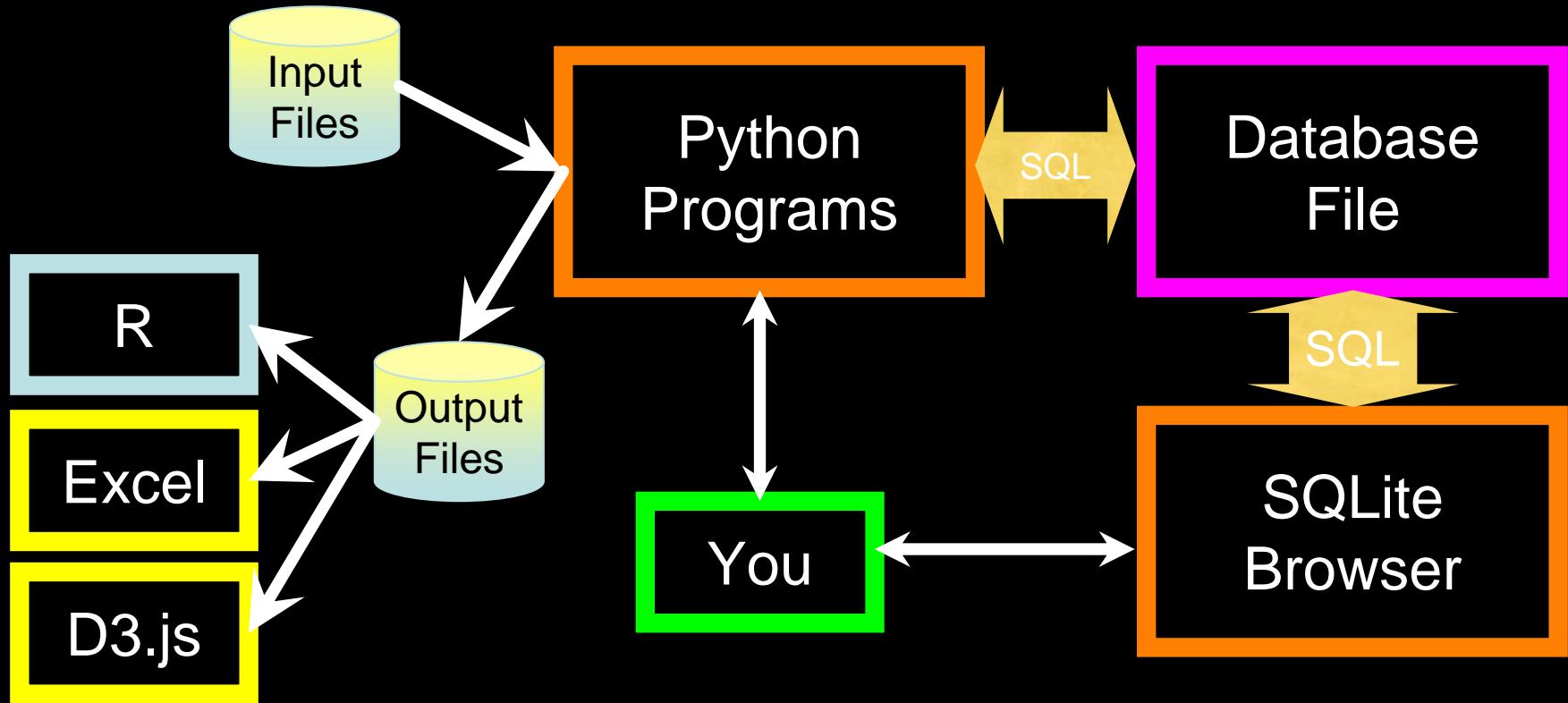
Tables / Relations

SQL

Structured Query Language is the language we use to issue commands to the database

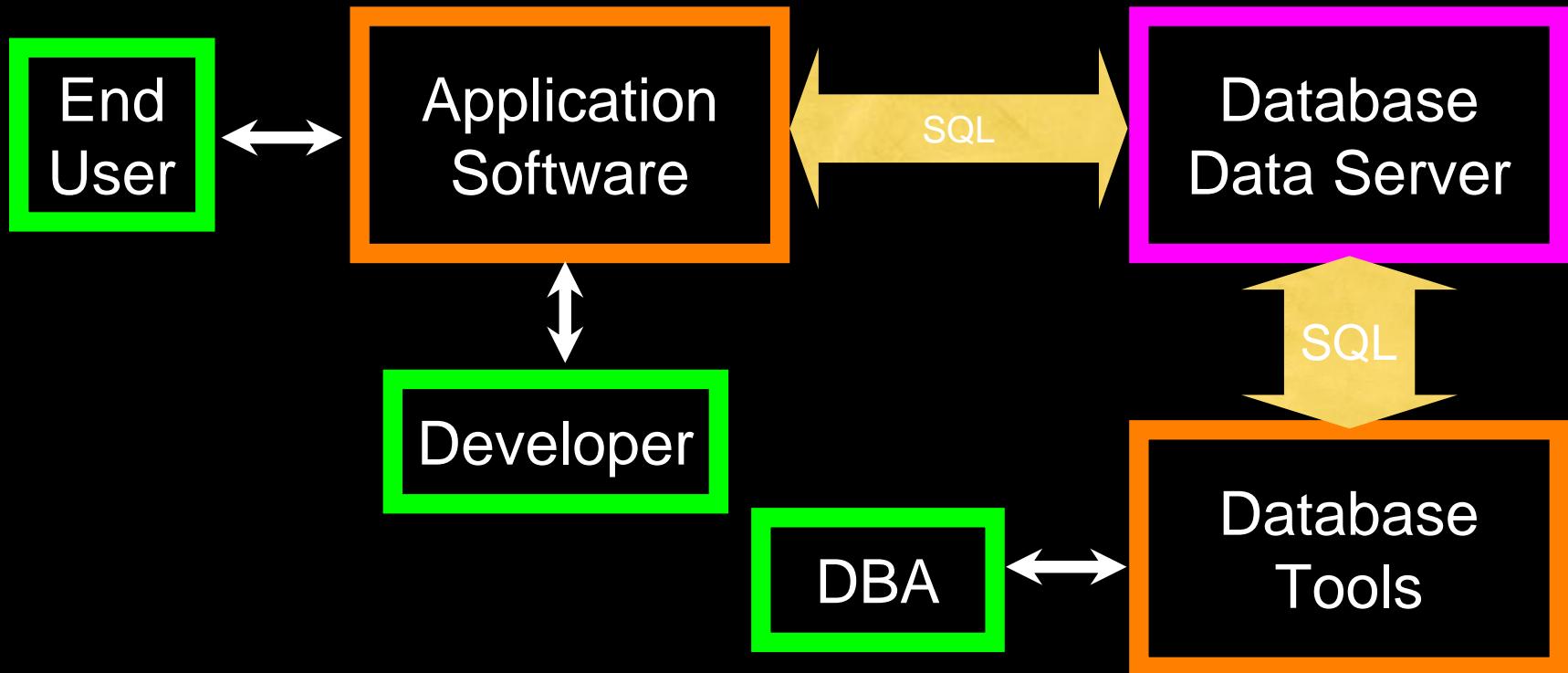
- Create data (a.k.a Insert)
- Retrieve data
- Update data
- Delete data

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL>



Web Applications w/ Databases

- **Application Developer** - Builds the logic for the application, the look and feel of the application - monitors the application for problems
- **Database Administrator** - Monitors and adjusts the database as the program runs in production
- Often both people participate in the building of the “Data model”



Database Administrator

A database administrator (DBA) is a person responsible for the design, implementation, maintenance, and repair of an organization's database. The role includes the development and design of database strategies, monitoring and improving database performance and capacity, and planning for future expansion requirements. They may also plan, coordinate, and implement security measures to safeguard the database.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_administrator

Database Model

A **database model** or **database schema** is the **structure** or **format of a database**, described in a formal language supported by the database management system. In other words, a “database model” is the application of a data model when used in conjunction with a database management system.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_model

Common Database Systems

- Three major Database Management Systems in wide use
 - Oracle - Large, commercial, enterprise-scale, very very tweakable
 - MySQL - Simpler but very fast and scalable - commercial open source
 - SqlServer - Very nice - from Microsoft (also Access)
- Many other smaller projects, free and open source
 - HSQL, SQLite, Postgres, ...

SQLite is in Lots of Software...



Microsoft®

McAfee®



Google™

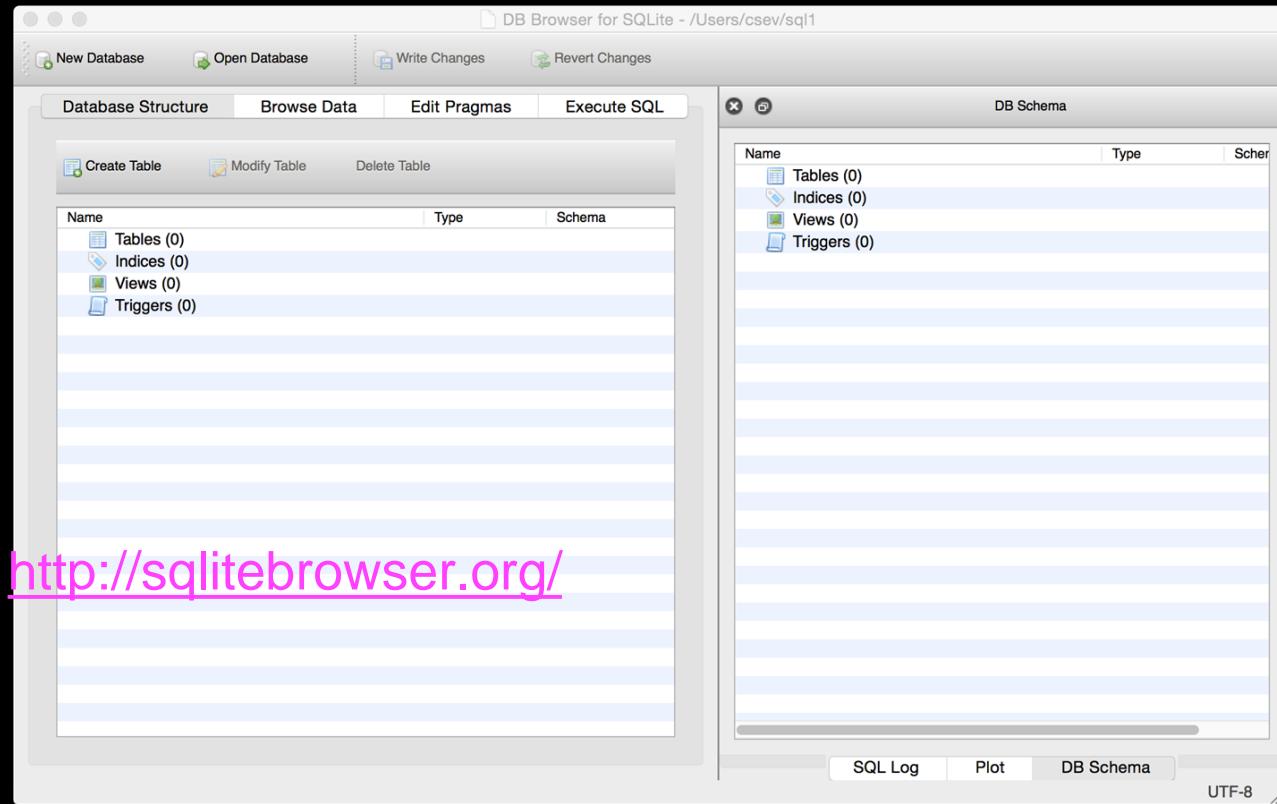
TOSHIBA



<http://www.sqlite.org/famous.html>

SQLite Browser

- SQLite is a very popular database - it is free and fast and small
- SQLite Browser allows us to directly manipulate SQLite files
 - <http://sqlitebrowser.org/>
- SQLite is embedded in Python and a number of other languages

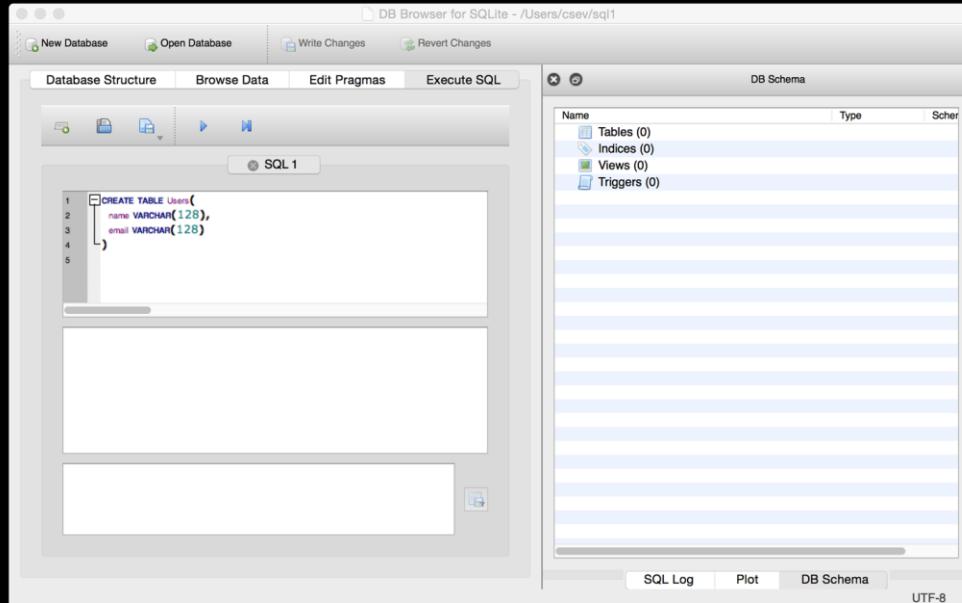


<http://sqlitebrowser.org/>

Lets Make a Database

<https://www.py4e.com/lectures3/Pythonlearn-15-Database-Handout.txt>

Start Simple - A Single Table



```
CREATE TABLE Users(
    name VARCHAR(128),
    email VARCHAR(128)
)
```

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

Create Table Modify Table Delete Table

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
► Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
► Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema UTF-8

The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. The main window displays the database structure on the left and the DB Schema on the right. In the database structure pane, there is one table named 'Users'. The schema for this table is shown as a CREATE TABLE statement: 'CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))'. The DB Schema pane also lists the same table 'Users' with its schema. At the bottom, there are tabs for SQL Log, Plot, DB Schema, and the current tab, UTF-8.

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

Table: New Record Delete Record

	name	email
1	Chuck	csev@umich...
2	Colleen	cvl@umich.edu
3	Ted	ted@umich....
4	Sally	a1@umich.edu

Filter Filter

< < 0 - 0 of 0 > >| Go to: 1

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
► <input type="text" value="Users"/>		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema UTF-8

Our table with four rows

SQL

Structured Query Language is the language we use to issue commands to the database

- Create data (a.k.a Insert)
- Retrieve data
- Update data
- Delete data

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL>

SQL: Insert

The Insert statement inserts a row into a table

```
INSERT INTO Users (name, email) VALUES ('Kristin', 'kf@umich.edu')
```

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

SQL 1

```
1 INSERT INTO Users (name, email) VALUES ('Kristin', 'kf@umich.edu')
```

Query executed successfully: CREATE TABLE Users(
 name VARCHAR(128),
 email VARCHAR(128)
) (took 0ms)

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
Users	Table	CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema UTF-8

The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. In the top navigation bar, the title is 'DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1'. Below it are buttons for 'New Database', 'Open Database', 'Write Changes', and 'Revert Changes'. The main menu includes 'Database Structure', 'Browse Data', 'Edit Pragmas', and 'Execute SQL'. The 'Execute SQL' tab is active, showing a query window with two lines of code: '1 INSERT INTO Users (name, email) VALUES ('Kristin', 'kf@umich.edu')' and '2'. Below the query window, a message states 'Query executed successfully: CREATE TABLE Users(...)' followed by the table schema. On the right side, the 'DB Schema' panel is open, displaying a table named 'Users' with one row of data. The bottom of the window has tabs for 'SQL Log', 'Plot', 'DB Schema', and encoding 'UTF-8'.

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

SQL 1

```
1 INSERT INTO Users (name, email) VALUES ('Kristin', 'kf@umich.edu')
2
```

Query executed successfully: CREATE TABLE Users(
 name VARCHAR(128),
 email VARCHAR(128)
) (took 0ms)

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

Table: Users New Record Delete Record

	name	email
1	Chuck	csev@umich...
2	Colleen	cvl@umich.edu
3	Ted	ted@umich....
4	Sally	a1@umich.edu
5	Kristin	kf@umich.edu

Go to: 1

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Users		
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema

UTF-8

A yellow arrow points from the 'DB Schema' panel to the 'Users' table in the main window, indicating the connection between the schema definition and the data.

SQL: Delete

Deletes a row in a table based on selection criteria

```
DELETE FROM Users WHERE email='ted@umich.edu'
```

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

SQL 1

```
1 DELETE FROM Users WHERE email='ted@umich.edu'
2
```

Query executed successfully: DELETE FROM Users WHERE email='ted@umich.edu'
(took 0ms)

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema UTF-8

This screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite application interface. The main window title is "DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1". The top menu bar includes "New Database", "Open Database", "Write Changes", and "Revert Changes". Below the menu is a tab bar with "Database Structure", "Browse Data", "Edit Pragmas", and "Execute SQL", with "Execute SQL" being the active tab. On the left, there's a toolbar with icons for file operations like New, Open, Save, and a dropdown arrow. A large central area contains a SQL editor with the following content:

```
1 DELETE FROM Users WHERE email='ted@umich.edu'
2
```

Below the editor, a message box displays:

Query executed successfully: DELETE FROM Users WHERE email='ted@umich.edu'
(took 0ms)

To the right of the editor is a "DB Schema" panel. It has a header "DB Schema" and a table with three columns: "Name", "Type", and "Schema". The table shows the following data:

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

At the bottom of the interface are tabs for "SQL Log", "Plot", and "DB Schema", with "DB Schema" being the active tab. The status bar at the bottom right shows "UTF-8".

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute

SQL 1

1 DELETE FROM Users WHERE email='ted@umich.edu'
2

Query executed successfully: DELETE FROM Users WHERE email='ted@umich.edu' (took 0ms)

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

Table: Users New Record Delete Record

	name	email
1	Chuck	csev@umich...
2	Colleen	cvl@umich.edu
3	Sally	a1@umich.edu
4	Kristin	kf@umich.edu

DB Schema

Name Type Schema

Tables (1)

Users

CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))

Indices (0)
Views (0)
Triggers (0)

SQL Log Plot DB Schema

UTF-8

The image displays two instances of the DB Browser for SQLite application running side-by-side. The left instance is in the 'Execute' tab, showing an SQL command to delete a user from the 'Users' table where the email is 'ted@umich.edu'. After executing the query, a message indicates it was successful and took 0ms. The right instance is in the 'Browse Data' tab, displaying the 'Users' table with four records: Chuck, Colleen, Sally, and Kristin, each with their respective email addresses. A large yellow arrow is drawn from the right window back towards the left window, highlighting the connection between the executed query and its resulting data view.

SQL: Update

Allows the updating of a field with a where clause

```
UPDATE Users SET name='Charles' WHERE  
email='csev@umich.edu'
```

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

SQL 1

```
1 UPDATE Users SET name='Charles' WHERE email='csev@umich.edu'
2
```

Query executed successfully: UPDATE Users SET name='Charles' WHERE email='csev@umich.edu' (took 0ms)

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
► Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema UTF-8

The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. In the top navigation bar, the database path is shown as "/Users/csev/sql1". Below the bar are buttons for "New Database", "Open Database", "Write Changes", and "Revert Changes". The main menu includes "Database Structure", "Browse Data", "Edit Pragmas", and "Execute SQL". The "Execute SQL" button is highlighted in blue. On the left, there's a SQL editor window titled "SQL 1" containing the following code:

```
1 UPDATE Users SET name='Charles' WHERE email='csev@umich.edu'
2
```

Below the editor, a message box indicates the query was executed successfully: "Query executed successfully: UPDATE Users SET name='Charles' WHERE email='csev@umich.edu' (took 0ms)". To the right, the "DB Schema" tab is selected, displaying the table structure:

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
► Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

At the bottom, there are tabs for "SQL Log", "Plot", "DB Schema" (which is active), and "UTF-8".

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

SQL 1

```
1 UPDATE Users SET name='Charles' WHERE email='csev@umich.edu'
```

Query executed successfully: UPDATE Users SET name='Charles' WHERE email='csev@umich.edu' (took 0ms)

DB Schema

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

Table: Users New Record Delete Record

	name	email
1	Charles	csev@umich...
2	Colleen	cvl@umich.edu
3	Sally	a1@umich.edu
4	Kristin	kf@umich.edu

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema

UTF-8

The screenshot shows two instances of DB Browser for SQLite. The left instance has a SQL tab containing the query: 'UPDATE Users SET name='Charles' WHERE email='csev@umich.edu''. The right instance has a Browse Data tab showing a table named 'Users' with four rows: Charles, Colleen, Sally, and Kristin. A yellow arrow points from the table back to the SQL tab, indicating the result of the update. The status bar at the bottom of the right instance shows 'Query executed successfully: UPDATE Users SET name='Charles' WHERE email='csev@umich.edu' (took 0ms)'. The DB Schema tab on the right shows the table definition: 'CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))'.

Retrieving Records: Select

The select statement retrieves a group of records - you can either retrieve all the records or a subset of the records with a WHERE clause

```
SELECT * FROM Users
```

```
SELECT * FROM Users WHERE email='csev@umich.edu'
```

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

SQL 1

```
1 SELECT * FROM Users
```

	name	email
1	Charles	csev@umich.edu
2	Colleen	cvl@umich.edu
3	Sally	a1@umich.edu
4	Kristin	kf@umich.edu

4 Rows returned from: SELECT * FROM Users (took 0ms)

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema UTF-8

This screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite application interface. The main window title is "DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1". The top menu bar includes "New Database", "Open Database", "Write Changes", and "Revert Changes". Below the menu are tabs: "Database Structure", "Browse Data", "Edit Pragmas", and "Execute SQL" (which is currently selected). On the left, there's a toolbar with icons for file operations like New, Open, Save, and Print. A SQL editor window titled "SQL 1" contains the query "SELECT * FROM Users". To the right of the editor is a table displaying the results of the query, showing four rows with columns "name" and "email". The table rows are numbered 1 through 4. At the bottom of the editor window, it says "4 Rows returned from: SELECT * FROM Users (took 0ms)". On the right side of the interface, there's a "DB Schema" panel. It has a tree view under "Tables (1)" which shows a single entry "Users" with its corresponding CREATE TABLE SQL statement. Below the table are sections for "Indices (0)", "Views (0)", and "Triggers (0)". At the bottom of the schema panel, there are tabs for "SQL Log", "Plot", and "DB Schema" (which is also highlighted in blue). The bottom right corner of the interface shows the character encoding as "UTF-8".

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

SQL 1

```
1 SELECT * FROM Users WHERE email='csev@umich.edu'
```

	name	email
1	Charles	csev@umich.edu

1 Rows returned from: SELECT * FROM Users WHERE email='csev@umich.edu' (took 0ms)

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema

UTF-8

The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite application interface. The top menu bar includes 'New Database', 'Open Database', 'Write Changes', 'Revert Changes', 'Database Structure', 'Browse Data', 'Edit Pragmas', and 'Execute SQL'. The 'Execute SQL' tab is active. In the central SQL editor, there is a single line of code: 'SELECT * FROM Users WHERE email='csev@umich.edu''. Below the editor is a table result set with two columns: 'name' and 'email'. A single row is present, showing 'Charles' in the 'name' column and 'csev@umich.edu' in the 'email' column. At the bottom of the SQL editor, a message states '1 Rows returned from: SELECT * FROM Users WHERE email='csev@umich.edu' (took 0ms)'. To the right of the main window is a 'DB Schema' panel. It has a header 'DB Schema' and a table with three columns: 'Name', 'Type', and 'Schema'. Under 'Tables (1)', it lists a single entry 'Users' with the schema 'CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))'. Below 'Tables' are sections for 'Indices (0)', 'Views (0)', and 'Triggers (0)'. The bottom of the schema panel features tabs for 'SQL Log', 'Plot', and 'DB Schema', with 'DB Schema' being the active tab. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'UTF-8'.

Sorting with ORDER BY

You can add an ORDER BY clause to SELECT statements to get the results sorted in ascending or descending order

```
SELECT * FROM Users ORDER BY email
```

```
SELECT * FROM Users ORDER BY name DESC
```

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/sql1

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

SQL 1

```
1 SELECT * FROM Users ORDER BY email
2
```

	name	email
1	Sally	a1@umich.edu
2	Charles	csev@umich.edu
3	Colleen	cvl@umich.edu
4	Kristin	kf@umich.edu

4 Rows returned from: SELECT * FROM Users ORDER BY email (took 0ms)

DB Schema

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

SQL Log Plot DB Schema UTF-8

The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite application interface. The main window has tabs for 'Database Structure', 'Browse Data', 'Edit Pragmas', and 'Execute SQL'. The 'Execute SQL' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query and its results:

```
1 SELECT * FROM Users ORDER BY email
2
```

	name	email
1	Sally	a1@umich.edu
2	Charles	csev@umich.edu
3	Colleen	cvl@umich.edu
4	Kristin	kf@umich.edu

A message at the bottom indicates "4 Rows returned from: SELECT * FROM Users ORDER BY email (took 0ms)". To the right, the "DB Schema" tab is selected, showing the table definition:

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (1)		
Users		CREATE TABLE Users(name VARCHAR(128), email VARCHAR(128))
Indices (0)		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

The status bar at the bottom right shows "UTF-8".

SQL Summary

```
INSERT INTO Users (name, email) VALUES ('Kristin', 'kf@umich.edu')

DELETE FROM Users WHERE email='ted@umich.edu'

UPDATE Users SET name="Charles" WHERE email='csev@umich.edu'

SELECT * FROM Users

SELECT * FROM Users WHERE email='csev@umich.edu'

SELECT * FROM Users ORDER BY email
```

This is not too exciting (so far)

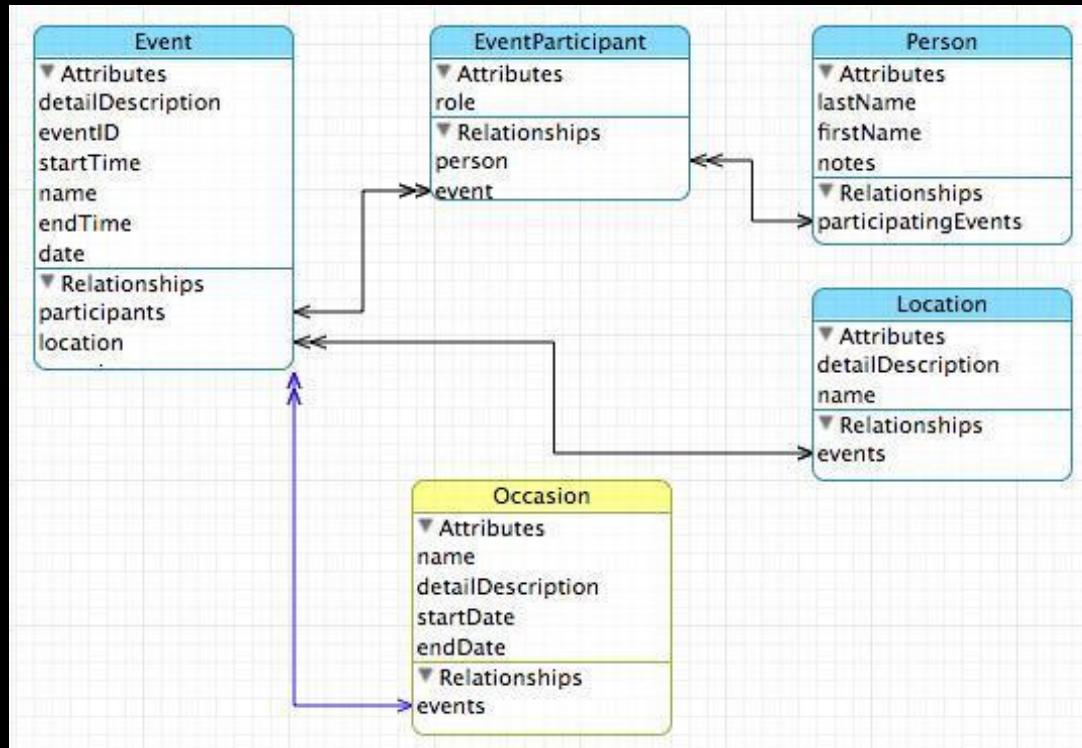
- Tables pretty much look like big fast programmable spreadsheets with rows, columns, and commands
- The power comes when we have more than one table and we can exploit the relationships between the tables

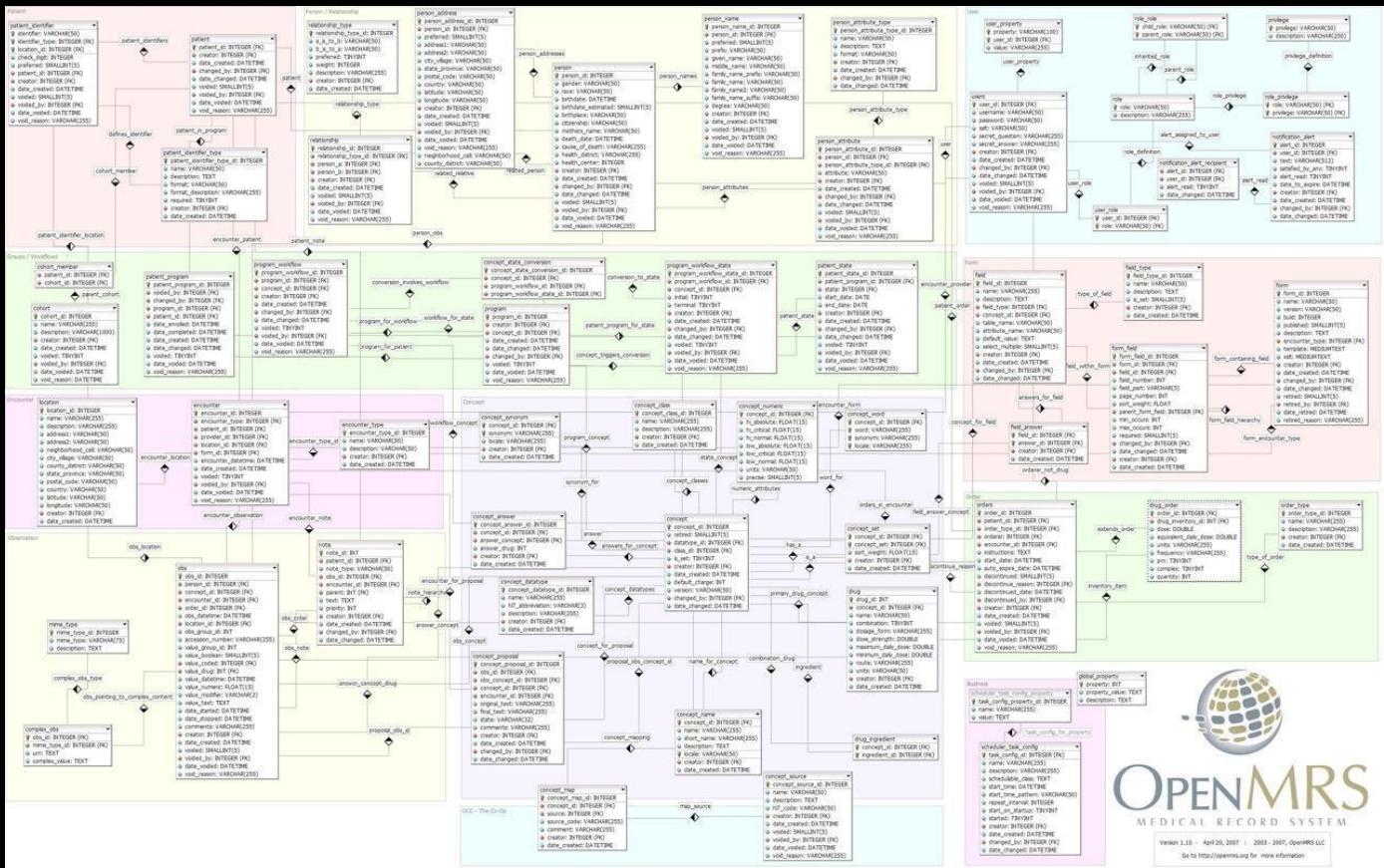
Complex Data Models and Relationships

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_model

Database Design

- Database design is an **art form** of its own with particular skills and experience
- Our goal is to avoid the really bad mistakes and design clean and easily understood databases
- Others may performance tune things later
- Database design starts with a picture...





OPENMRS
MEDICAL RECORD SYSTEM

Version 1.10 - April 20, 2007 | 2003-2007, OpenMRS

Building a Data Model

- Drawing a picture of the data objects for our application and then figuring out how to represent the objects and their relationships
- Basic Rule: Don't put the same string data in twice - use a relationship instead
- When there is one thing in the “real world” there should be one copy of that thing in the database

Track	Len	Artist	Album	Genre	Rating	Count
-------	-----	--------	-------	-------	--------	-------

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hells Bells	5:13	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shake Your Foundations	3:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	70
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chase the Ace	3:01	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		56
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Those About To Rock (We ...	5:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dúlamán	3:43	Altan	Natural Wonders M...	New Age		31
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rode Across the Desert	4:10	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Now You Are Gone	3:08	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tin Man	3:30	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sister Golden Hair	3:22	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	24
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 01	4:22	Billy Price	Danger Zone	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	26
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 02	2:45	Billy Price	Danger Zone	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 03	3:26	Billy Price	Danger Zone	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 04	4:17	Billy Price	Danger Zone	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 05	3:50	Billy Price	Danger Zone	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> War Pigs/Luke's Wall	7:58	Black Sabbath	Paranoid	Metal	★★★★★	25
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paranoid	2:53	Black Sabbath	Paranoid	Metal	★★★★★	22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planet Caravan	4:35	Black Sabbath	Paranoid	Metal	★★★★★	25
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iron Man	5:59	Black Sabbath	Paranoid	Metal	★★★★★	26
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electric Funeral	4:53	Black Sabbath	Paranoid	Metal	★★★★★	22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand of Doom	7:10	Black Sabbath	Paranoid	Metal	★★★★★	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rat Salad	2:30	Black Sabbath	Paranoid	Metal	★★★★★	31
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jack the Stripper/Fairies Wear ...	6:14	Black Sabbath	Paranoid	Metal	★★★★★	24
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bomb Squad (TECH)	3:28	Brent	Brent's Album			1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clay techno	4:36	Brent	Brent's Album			2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy	3:08	Brent	Brent's Album			1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hi metal man	4:20	Brent	Brent's Album			1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mistro	2:58	Brent	Brent's Album			1

For each “piece of info”...

- Is the column an object or an attribute of another object?
Len Album
Genre
- Once we define objects, we need to define the relationships between objects
Artist Rating
Track Count

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hells Bells	5:13	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shake Your Foundations	3:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	70
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chase the Ace	3:01	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		56
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Those About To Rock (We ...	5:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dúlamán	3:43	Altan	Natural Wonders M...	New Age		31
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rode Across the Desert	4:10	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Now You Are Gone	3:08	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	18
<input type="checkbox"/> Tie Me	2:20	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	22

Track

Album

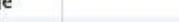
Artist

Genre

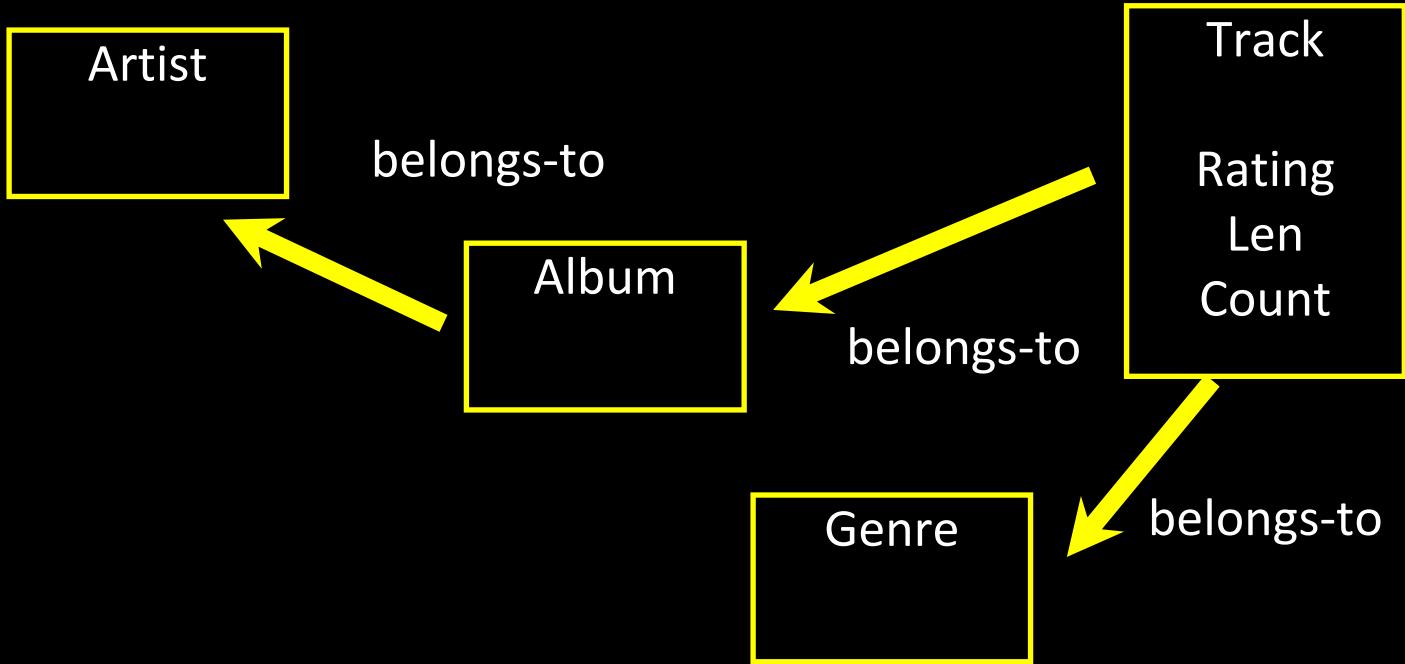
Rating

Len

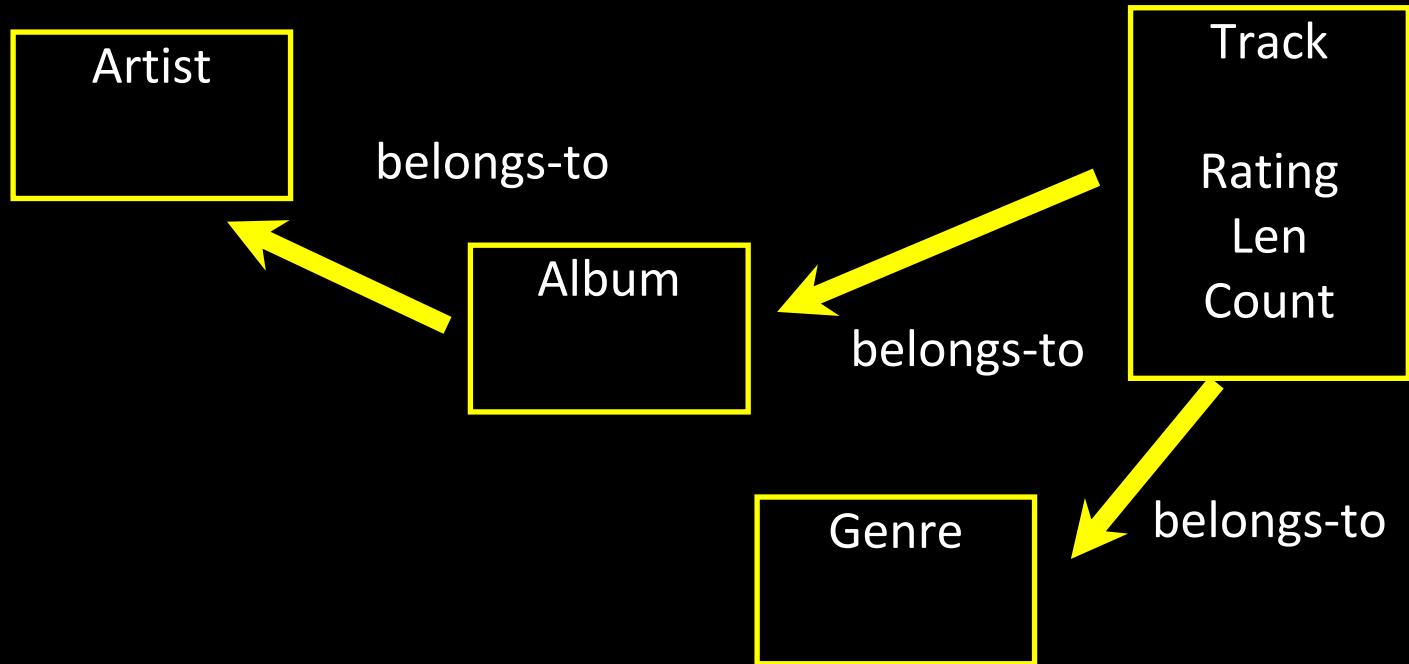
Count

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hells Bells	5:13	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shake Your Foundations	3:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		70
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chase the Ace	3:01	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		56
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Those About To Rock (We ...	5:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dúlamán	3:43	Altan	Natural Wonders M...	New Age		31
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rode Across the Desert	4:10	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...		23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Now You Are Gone	3:08	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...		18
<input type="checkbox"/> Tin Man	2:20	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...		22

Track
Album
Artist
Genre
Rating
Len
Count



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hells Bells	5:13	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shake Your Foundations	3:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	70
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chase the Ace	3:01	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		56
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Those About To Rock (We ...	5:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dúlamán	3:43	Altan	Natural Wonders M...	New Age		31
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rode Across the Desert	4:10	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Now You Are Gone	3:08	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	18
Tip: May	2:20	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	22



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hells Bells	5:13	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shake Your Foundations	3:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	70
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chase the Ace	3:01	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		56
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Those About To Rock (We ...	5:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dúlamán	3:43	Altan	Natural Wonders M...	New Age		31
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rode Across the Desert	4:10	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Now You Are Gone	3:08	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	18
Tip: May	2:20	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	22

Representing Relationships in a Database

Database Normalization (3NF)

- There is *tons* of database theory - way too much to understand without excessive predicate calculus
- Do not replicate data - reference data - point at data
- Use integers for keys and for references
- Add a special “key” column to each table which we will make references to. By convention, many programmers call this column “id”

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_normalization

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hells Bells	5:13	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shake Your Foundations	3:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		70
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chase the Ace	3:01	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		56
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Those About To Rock (We ...	5:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dúlamán	3:43	Altan	Natural Wonders M...	New Age		31
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rode Across the Desert	4:10	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...		23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Now You Are Gone	3:08	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...		18
<input type="checkbox"/> Tie Me	3:20	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...		22

We want to keep track of which band is the “**creator**” of each music track...

What album does this song “belong to”??

Which album is this song related to?

Integer Reference Pattern

We use integers to reference rows in another table

id	name
Filter	Filter
1	Led Zepplin
2	AC/DC

Artist

id	artist_id	title
Filter	Filter	Filter
1	2	Who Made Who
2	1	IV

Album

Three Kinds of Keys

- Primary key - generally an integer auto-increment field
- Logical key - What the outside world uses for lookup
- Foreign key - generally an integer key pointing to a row in another table



Key Rules

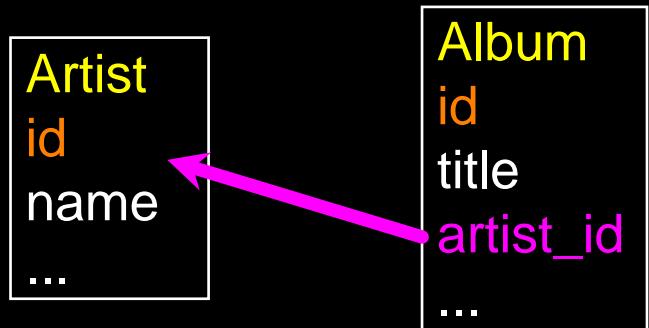
Best practices

- Never use your **logical key** as the **primary key**
- **Logical keys** can and do change, albeit slowly
- **Relationships** that are based on matching string fields are less efficient than integers

User	
id	
login	
password	
name	
email	
created_at	
modified_at	
login_at	

Foreign Keys

- A **foreign key** is when a table has a column that contains a key which points to the **primary key** of another table.
- When all primary keys are integers, then all foreign keys are integers - this is good - very good



Relationship Building (in tables)

Artist

belongs-to

Album

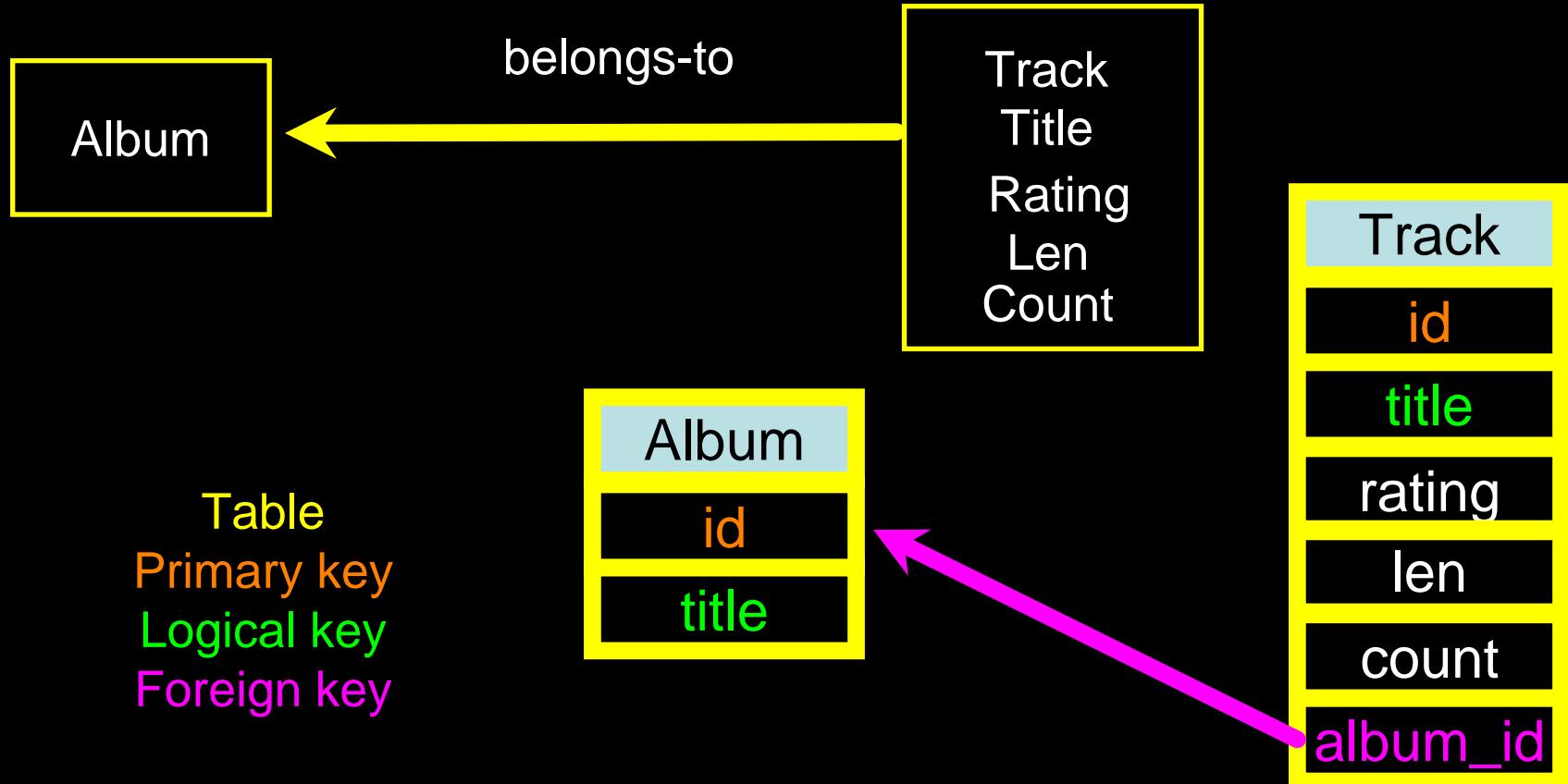
belongs-to

Track
Rating
Len
Count

Genre

belongs-to

✓ Hells Bells	5:13	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
✓ Shake Your Foundations	3:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	70
✓ Chase the Ace	3:01	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		56
✓ For Those About To Rock (We ...	5:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
✓ Dúlamán	3:43	Altan	Natural Wonders M...	New Age		31
✓ Rode Across the Desert	4:10	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	23
✓ Now You Are Gone	3:08	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	18
✓ Tie Man	2:20	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	22



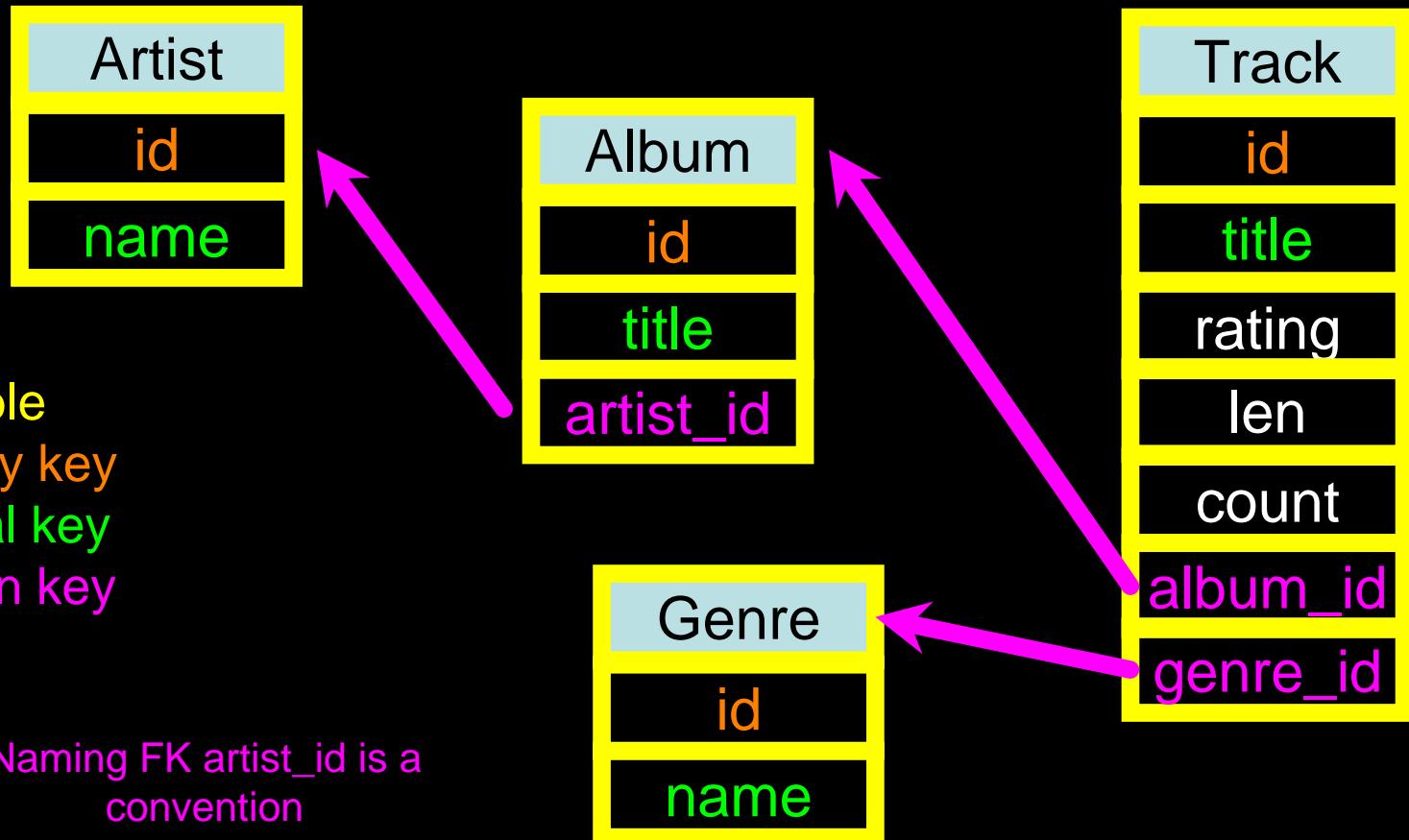
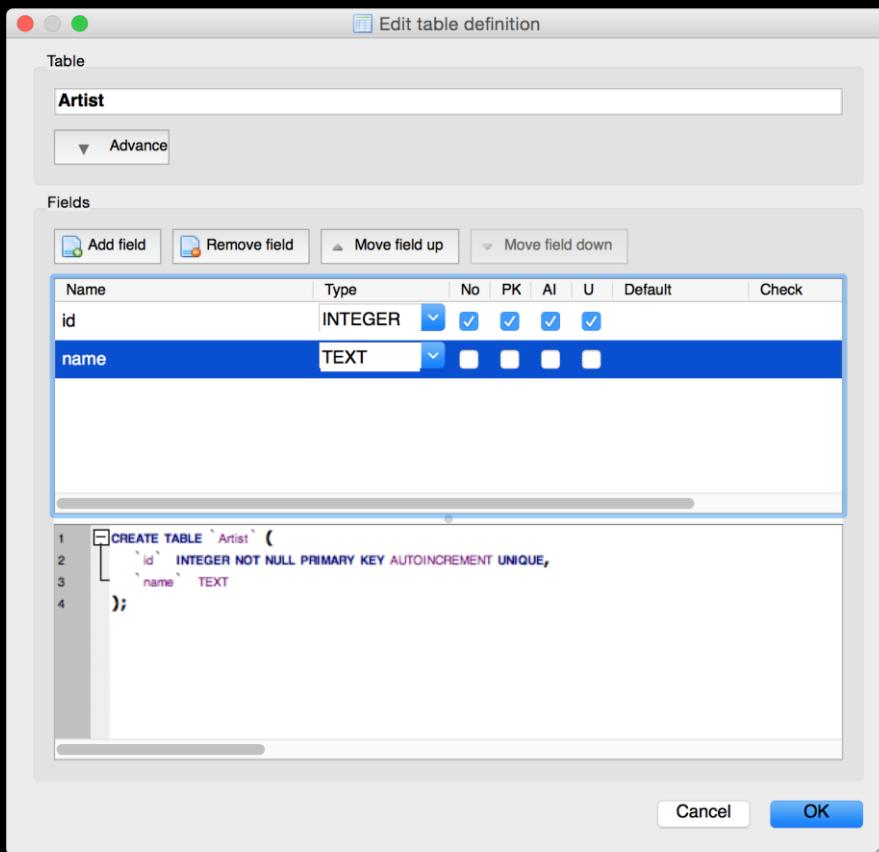
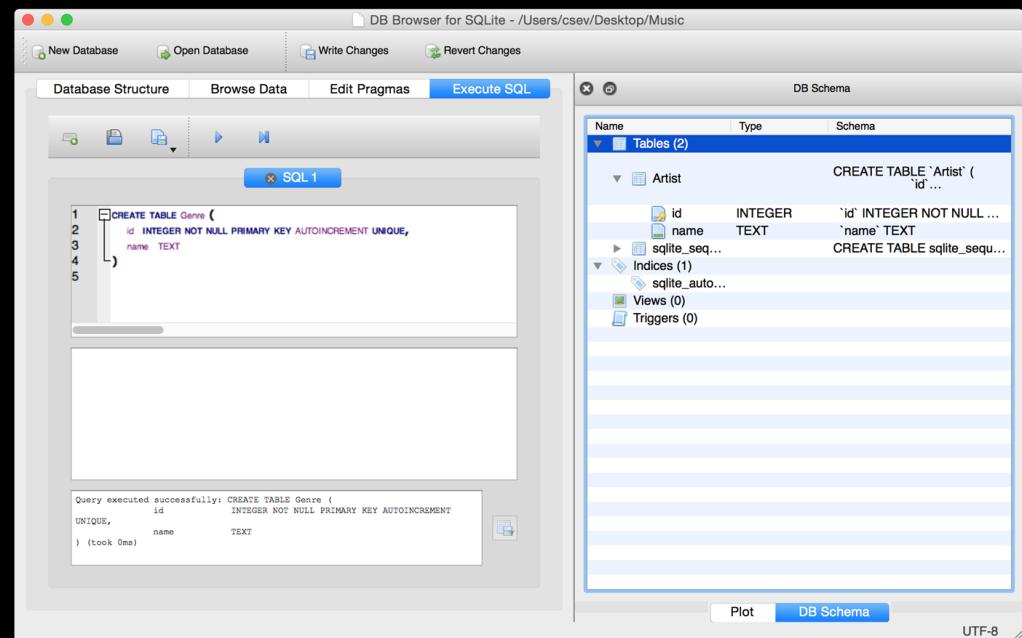


Table
Primary key
Logical key
Foreign key

Naming FK `artist_id` is a convention





```
CREATE TABLE Genre (
    id      INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE,
    name    TEXT
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Album (
    id      INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE,
    artist_id  INTEGER,
    title    TEXT
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Track (
    id      INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE,
    title  TEXT,
    album_id  INTEGER,
    genre_id  INTEGER,
    len     INTEGER, rating INTEGER, count INTEGER
)
```

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/Desktop/Music

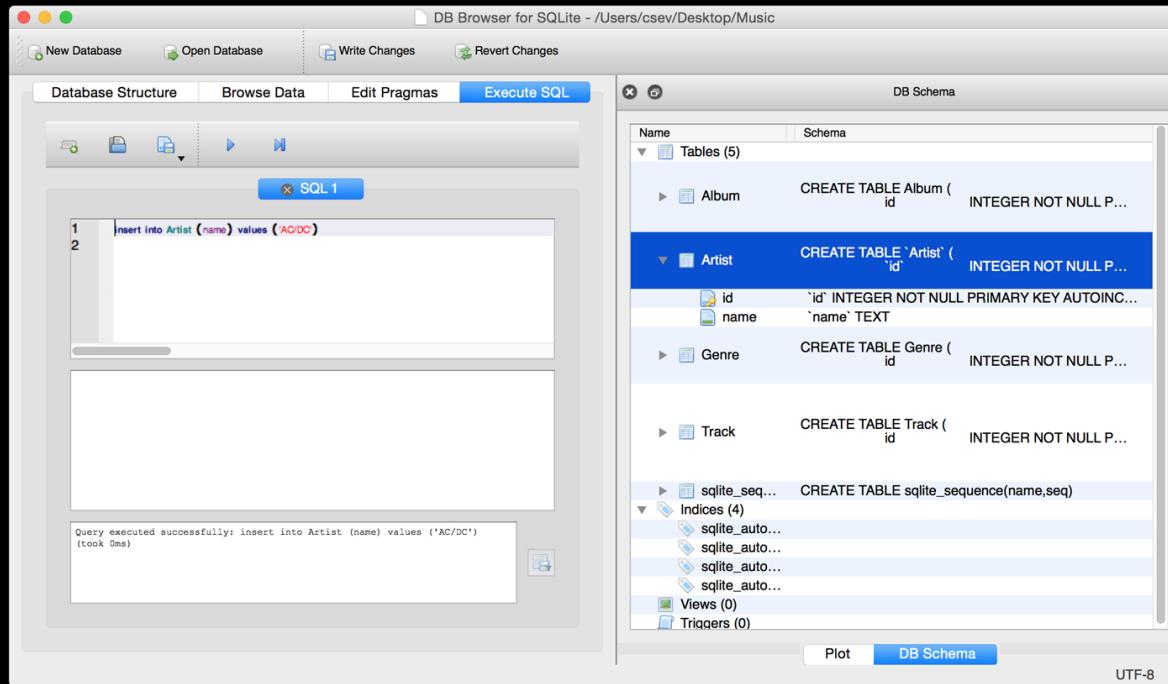
Database Structure [Browse Data](#) [Edit Pragmas](#) [Execute SQL](#)

[Create Table](#) [Modify Table](#) [Delete Table](#)

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (5)		
Album		<pre>CREATE TABLE "Album" (`id` INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE, `artist_id` INTEGER, `title` TEXT)</pre>
Artist		<pre>CREATE TABLE "Artist" (`id` INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE, `name` TEXT)</pre>
Genre		<pre>CREATE TABLE Genre (`id` INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE, `name` TEXT)</pre>
Track		<pre>CREATE TABLE Track (`id` INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE, `title` TEXT, `album_id` INTEGER, `genre_id` INTEGER, `len` INTEGER, `rating` INTEGER, `count` INTEGER)</pre>

DB Schema

Name	Schema
Tables (5)	
Album	<pre>CREATE TABLE "Album" (`id` INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE,</pre>
Artist	<pre>CREATE TABLE "Artist" (`id` INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE,</pre>
Genre	<pre>CREATE TABLE "Genre" (`id` INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE,</pre>
Track	<pre>CREATE TABLE "Track" (`id` INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE,</pre>
sqlite_sequence	<pre>CREATE TABLE sqlite_sequence(name,seq)</pre>
Indices (4)	
sqlite_autoindex_Album_1	
sqlite_autoindex_Track_1	
sqlite_autoindex_Track_2	



insert into Artist (name) values ('Led Zeppelin')
insert into Artist (name) values ('AC/DC')

The screenshot shows three windows of DB Browser for SQLite, version 5.4.2, running on macOS. The title bar for all windows is "DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/Desktop/Music".

- Left Window (SQL Editor):** Shows the SQL tab with the query "insert into Artist (name) values ('AC/DC')". The output pane below shows the message: "Query executed successfully: insert into Artist (name) values ('AC/DC') (took 0ms)".
- Middle Window (Database Structure):** Shows the "Artist" table with two rows:

	id	name
1	1	Led Zeppelin
2	2	AC/DC

A yellow arrow points from the bottom of this window towards the "DB Schema" window.
- Right Window (DB Schema):** Shows the database schema with the following CREATE TABLE statements:
 - Album: CREATE TABLE Album (id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY)
 - Artist: CREATE TABLE 'Artist' ('id' INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY)
 - Genre: CREATE TABLE Genre (id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY)
 - Track: CREATE TABLE Track (id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY)
 - sqlite_sequence: CREATE TABLE sqlite_sequence(name,seq)
 - Indices: Indices (4)
 - sqlite_auto...
 - sqlite_auto...
 - sqlite_auto...
 - sqlite_auto...
 - Views: Views (0)
 - Triggers: Triggers (0)

insert into Artist (name) values ('Led Zepplin')
insert into Artist (name) values ('AC/DC')

The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. On the left, the 'Browse Data' tab is selected, displaying the 'Genre' table with two rows: '1 Rock' and '2 Metal'. On the right, the 'DB Schema' tab is selected, showing the CREATE statements for all tables and indices in the database.

id	name
1	Rock
2	Metal

DB Schema:

- Tables (5)
 - Album: CREATE TABLE Album (id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY)
 - Artist: CREATE TABLE `Artist` (id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY)
 - Genre: CREATE TABLE Genre (id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY)
 - Track: CREATE TABLE Track (id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY)
 - sqlite_sequence: CREATE TABLE sqlite_sequence(name,seq)
- Indices (4)
 - sqlite_auto...
 - sqlite_auto...
 - sqlite_auto...
 - sqlite_auto...
- Views (0)
- Triggers (0)

insert into Genre (name) values ('Rock')
insert into Genre (name) values ('Metal')

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/Desktop/Music

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

Table: Album New Record Delete Record

	id	artist_id	title
	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	2	Who Made Who
2	2	1	IV

< < 1 - 2 of 2 > >| Go to: 1 UTF-8

```
insert into Album (title, artist_id) values ('Who Made Who', 2)  
insert into Album (title, artist_id) values ('IV', 1)
```

```
insert into Track (title, rating, len, count, album_id, genre_id)
    values ('Black Dog', 5, 297, 0, 2, 1)
insert into Track (title, rating, len, count, album_id, genre_id)
    values ('Stairway', 5, 482, 0, 2, 1)
insert into Track (title, rating, len, count, album_id, genre_id)
    values ('About to Rock', 5, 313, 0, 1, 2)
insert into Track (title, rating, len, count, album_id, genre_id)
    values ('Who Made Who', 5, 207, 0, 1, 2)
```

id		title	album_id	genre_id	len	rating	count
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	Black Dog	2	1	297	5	0
2	2	Stairway	2	1	482	5	0
3	3	About to Rock	1	2	313	5	0
4	4	Who Made Who	1	2	207	5	0

Track

id	title	album_id	genre_id	len	rating	count
1	Black Dog	2	1	297	5	0
2	Stairway	2	1	482	5	0
3	About to Rock	1	2	313	5	0
4	Who Made Who	1	2	207	5	0

Album

id	artist_id	title
1	2	Who Made Who
2	1	IV

Artist

id	name
1	Led Zeppelin
2	AC/DC

id	name
1	Rock
2	Metal

Genre

Using Join Across Tables

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Join_\(SQL\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Join_(SQL))

Relational Power

- By removing the replicated data and replacing it with references to a single copy of each bit of data we build a “**web**” of information that the relational database can read through very quickly - even for very large amounts of data
- Often when you want some data it comes from a number of tables linked by these **foreign keys**

The JOIN Operation

- The JOIN operation **links across several tables** as part of a select operation
- You must tell the JOIN **how to use the keys** that make the connection between the tables using an **ON clause**

id	artist_id	title
1	2	Who Made Who
2	1	IV

Album

	title	name
1	Who Made Who	AC/DC
2	IV	Led Zepplin

Artist

id	name
1	Led Zepplin
2	AC/DC

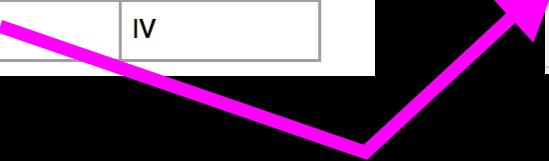
select Album.title, Artist.name from Album join Artist on Album.artist_id = Artist.id

What we want
to see

The tables that
hold the data

How the tables
are linked

id	artist_id	title	id	name
Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	2	Who Made Who	1	Led Zepplin
2	1	IV	2	AC/DC



	title	artist_id	id	name
1	Who Made Who	2	2	AC/DC
2	IV	1	1	Led Zepplin

select Album.title, Album.artist_id, Artist.id, Artist.name
from Album join Artist on Album.artist_id = Artist.id

	title	genre_id	id	name
1	Black Dog	1	1	Rock
2	Black Dog	1	2	Metal
3	Stairway	1	1	Rock
4	Stairway	1	2	Metal
5	About to Rock	2	1	Rock
6	About to Rock	2	2	Metal
7	Who Made Who	2	1	Rock
8	Who Made Who	2	2	Metal

```
SELECT Track.title,  
       Track.genre_id,  
       Genre.id, Genre.name  
  FROM Track JOIN Genre
```

Joining two tables without an
ON clause gives all possible
combinations of rows.

	title	name
id		
1	Black Dog	Rock
2	Stairway	Rock
3	About to Rock	Metal
4	Who Made Who	Metal

id	title	album_id	genre_id	len	rating	count
Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	Black Dog	2	1	297	5	0
2	Stairway	2	1	482	5	0
3	About to Rock	1	2	313	5	0
4	Who Made Who	1	2	207	5	0

id	name
Filter	Filter
1	Rock
2	Metal

select Track.title, Genre.name from Track join Genre on Track.genre_id = Genre.id

What we want
to see

The tables that
hold the data

How the tables
are linked

```
select Track.title, Artist.name, Album.title,  
Genre.name from Track join Genre join Album join  
Artist on Track.genre_id = Genre.id and  
Track.album_id = Album.id and Album.artist_id =  
Artist.id
```

	title	name	title	name
1	Black Dog	Led Zepplin	IV	Rock
2	Stairway	Led Zepplin	IV	Rock
3	About to Rock	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Metal
4	Who Made Who	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Metal

What we want to see

The tables which hold
the data

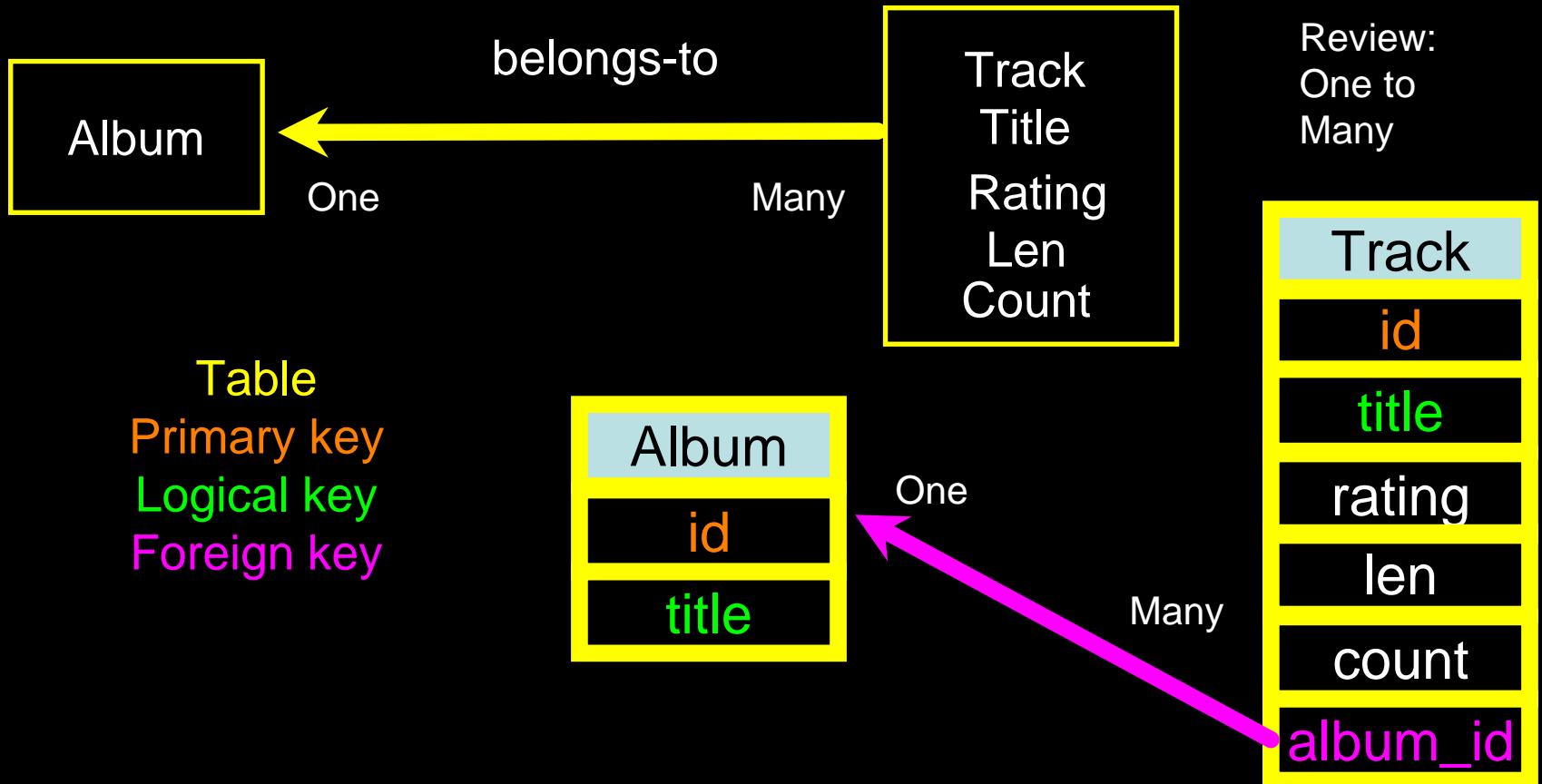
How the tables are
linked

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hells Bells	5:13	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shake Your Foundations	3:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	70
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chase the Ace	3:01	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock		56
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Those About To Rock (We ...	5:54	AC/DC	Who Made Who	Rock	★★★★★	61
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dúlamán	3:43	Altan	Natural Wonders M...	New Age		31
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rode Across the Desert	4:10	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Now You Are Gone	3:08	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tin Man	3:30	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sister Golden Hair	3:22	America	Greatest Hits	Easy Listen...	★★★★★	24
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 01	4:22	Billy Price	Danger Zone	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	26
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 02	2:45	Billy Price	Dan	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 03	3:26	Billy Price	Dan	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 04	4:17	Billy Price	Dan	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Track 05	3:50	Billy Price	Dan	Blues/R&B	★★★★★	18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> War Pigs/Luke's Wall	7:58	Black Sabbath	Pa	1 Black Dog	Led Zepplin	IV
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paranoid	2:53	Black Sabbath	Pa	1 Black Dog	Led Zepplin	IV
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planet Caravan	4:35	Black Sabbath	Pa	2 Stairway	Led Zepplin	IV
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iron Man	5:59	Black Sabbath	Pa	2 Stairway	Led Zepplin	IV
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electric Funeral	4:53	Black Sabbath	Pa	3 About to Rock	AC/DC	Who Made Who
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand of Doom	7:10	Black Sabbath	Pa	3 About to Rock	AC/DC	Metal
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rat Salad	2:30	Black Sabbath	Pa	4 Who Made Who	AC/DC	Who Made Who
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jack the Stripper/Fairies Wear ...	6:14	Black Sabbath	Pa	4 Who Made Who	AC/DC	Metal
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bomb Squad (TECH)	3:28	Brent	Br			1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clay techno	4:36	Brent	Br			1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy	3:08	Brent	Br			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hi metal man	4:20	Brent	Brent's Album			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mistro	2:58	Brent	Brent's Album			

		title	name	title	name
1	Black Dog	Led Zepplin	IV		Rock
2	Stairway	Led Zepplin	IV		Rock
3	About to Rock	AC/DC	Who Made Who		Metal
4	Who Made Who	AC/DC	Who Made Who		Metal

Many-To-Many Relationships

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Many-to-many_\(data_model\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Many-to-many_(data_model))



id		name	
Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1		Rock	
2		Metal	

One



One

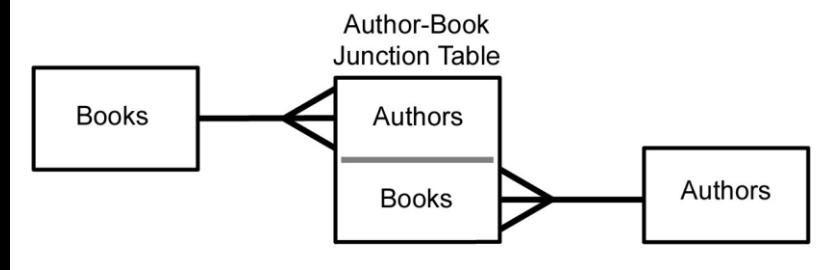
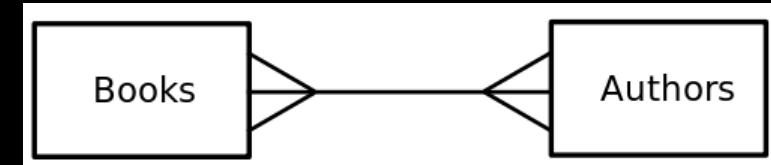
Many

Many

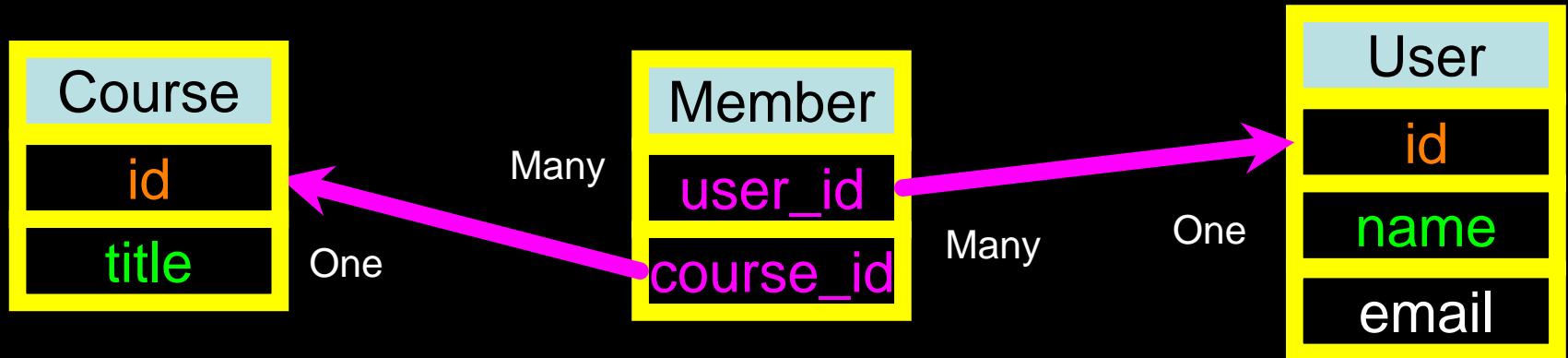
id		title		album_id	genre_id	len	rating	count
Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1		Black Dog		2	1	297	5	0
2		Stairway		2	1	482	5	0
3		About to Rock		1	2	313	5	0
4		Who Made Who		1	2	207	5	0

Many to Many

- Sometimes we need to model a relationship that is many-to-many
- We need to add a "connection" table with two foreign keys
- There is usually no separate primary key



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Many-to-many_\(data_model\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Many-to-many_(data_model))



```
CREATE TABLE User (
    id      INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    name    TEXT UNIQUE,
    email   TEXT
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Course (
    id      INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    title   TEXT UNIQUE
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Member (
    user_id    INTEGER,
    course_id  INTEGER,
    role       INTEGER,
    PRIMARY KEY (user_id, course_id)
)
```

Start with a Fresh
Database

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/Desktop/si502_database

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

Create Table Modify Table Delete Table

Name	Type	Schema
Tables (4)		
Course		CREATE TABLE Course (id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE, title TEXT)
Member		CREATE TABLE Member (user_id INTEGER, course_id INTEGER, PRIMARY KEY (user_id, course_id))
User		CREATE TABLE User (id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT UNIQUE, name TEXT, email TEXT)
sqlite_sequence		CREATE TABLE sqlite_sequence(name,seq)
Indices (3)		
sqlite_autoindex_Course_1		
sqlite_autoindex_Member_1		
sqlite_autoindex_User_1		
Views (0)		
Triggers (0)		

UTF-8

Insert Users and Courses

```
INSERT INTO User (name, email) VALUES ('Jane', 'jane@tsugi.org');  
INSERT INTO User (name, email) VALUES ('Ed', 'ed@tsugi.org');  
INSERT INTO User (name, email) VALUES ('Sue', 'sue@tsugi.org');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (title) VALUES ('Python');  
INSERT INTO Course (title) VALUES ('SQL');  
INSERT INTO Course (title) VALUES ('PHP');
```

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/Desktop/si502_database

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas

Table: Course

	id	title
1	1	Python
2	2	SQL
3	3	PHP

Filter Filter

1 - 3 of 3 Go to:

New Record Delete Record

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/Desktop/si502_database

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

Table: User

	id	name	email
1	1	Jane	jane@tsugi.org
2	2	Ed	ed@tsugi.org
3	3	Sue	sue@tsugi.org

Filter Filter Filter

1 - 3 of 3 Go to: 1

UTF-8

id	name	email
Filter	Filter	Filter
1	Jane	jane@tsugi.org
2	Ed	ed@tsugi.org
3	Sue	sue@tsugi.org

id	title
Filter	Filter
1	Python
2	SQL
3	PHP

```
INSERT INTO Member (user_id, course_id, role) VALUES (1, 1, 1);
INSERT INTO Member (user_id, course_id, role) VALUES (2, 1, 0);
INSERT INTO Member (user_id, course_id, role) VALUES (3, 1, 0);

INSERT INTO Member (user_id, course_id, role) VALUES (1, 2, 0);
INSERT INTO Member (user_id, course_id, role) VALUES (2, 2, 1);

INSERT INTO Member (user_id, course_id, role) VALUES (2, 3, 1);
INSERT INTO Member (user_id, course_id, role) VALUES (3, 3, 0);
```

DB Browser for SQLite - /Users/csev/Desktop/si502_database

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragmas Execute SQL

Table: Member New Record Delete Record

	user_id	course_id	role
1	1	1	1
2	2	1	0
3	3	1	0
4	1	2	0
5	2	2	1
6	2	3	1
7	3	3	0

< < 1 - 7 of 7 > >| Go to: 1

UTF-8

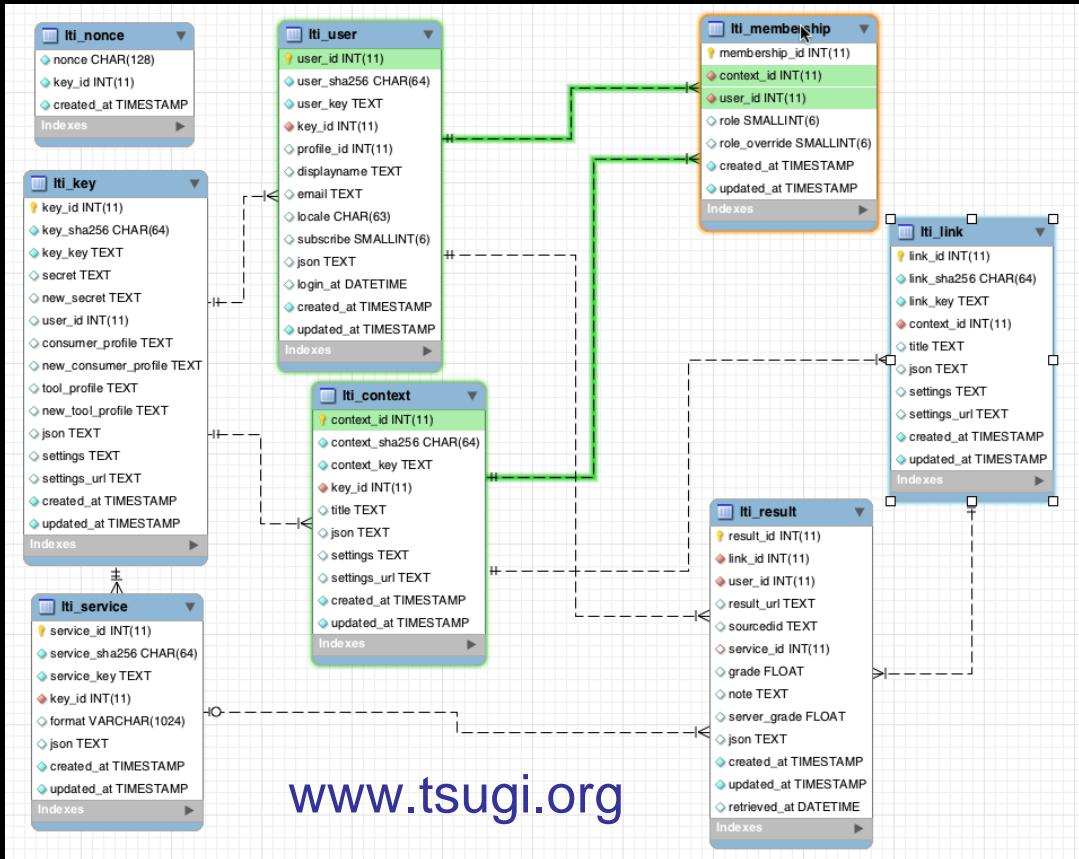
id	name	email
Filter	Filter	Filter
1	Jane	jane@tsugi.org
2	Ed	ed@tsugi.org
3	Sue	sue@tsugi.org

user_id	course_id	role
Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	1
2	1	0
3	1	0
1	2	0
2	2	1
2	3	1
3	3	0

id	title
Filter	Filter
1	Python
2	SQL
3	PHP

```
SELECT User.name, Member.role, Course.title
FROM User JOIN Member JOIN Course
ON Member.user_id = User.id AND
Member.course_id = Course.id
ORDER BY Course.title, Member.role DESC, User.name
```

	name	role	title
2	Sue	0	PHP
3	Jane	1	Python
4	Ed	0	Python
5	Sue	0	Python
6	Ed	1	SQL



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Complexity Enables Speed

- Complexity makes speed possible and allows you to get very fast results as the data size grows
- By **normalizing the data and linking it with integer keys**, the overall **amount of data** which the relational database must **scan** is far lower than if the data were simply flattened out
- It might seem like a **tradeoff** - spend some time designing your database so it continues to be fast when your application is a success

Additional SQL Topics

- **Indexes** improve access performance for things like string fields
- **Constraints** on data - (cannot be NULL, etc..)
- **Transactions** - allow SQL operations to be grouped and done as a unit

Summary

- Relational databases allow us to **scale** to very large amounts of data
- The key is to have **one copy of any data** element and use relations and joins to link the data to multiple places
- This greatly **reduces the amount** of data which much be scanned when doing complex operations across large amounts of data
- Database and SQL design is a bit of an **art form**



Acknowledgements / Contributions



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... Insert new Contributors here