# Introduction to Computer Science Lecture 8: Database Systems

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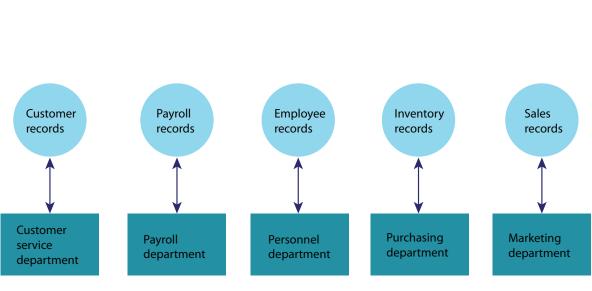
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Slides made by Tian-Li Yu, Jie-Wei Wu, and Chu-Yu Hsu

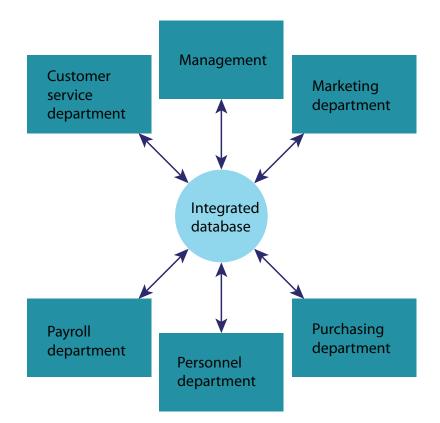
#### What is Database?

- A collection of data that is multidimensional in the sense that internal links between its entries make the information accessible from a variety of perspectives.
- Contrast to a traditional file systems, called flat file, which is one-dimensional.

# File vs. Database



File-oriented



**Database-oriented** 

#### Schema

#### Schema

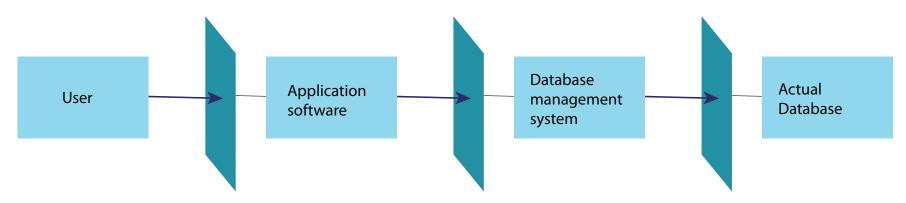
- A description of the structure of an entire database, used by database software to maintain the database.

#### Subschema

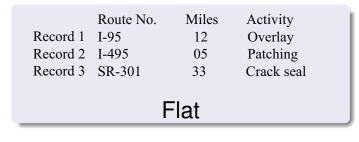
- A description of only that portion of the database pertinent to a particular users needs, used to prevent sensitive data from being accessed by unauthorized personnel.

#### **DBMS**

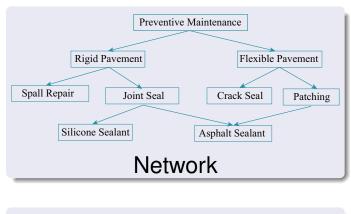
- Two major layers in a database application
  - Application layer
  - Database management layer
- Database Management System (DBMS)
  - A software layer that manipulates a database in response to requests from applications
  - Handling distributed database
  - Achieving data independence



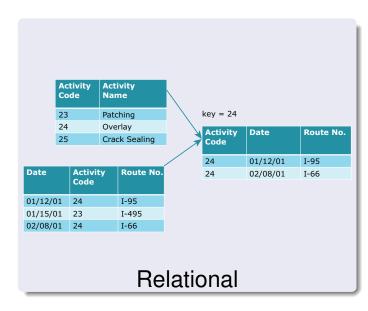
 DBMS translates commands stated in terms of a conceptual view of the database database model.







Object-oriented



#### Relational Database Model

#### One relation

A rectangular table (relation name = table name)

- A column: a attribute

- A row: a tuple

Empl Id	Name	Address	SSN
25X15	Joe E.Baker	33 Nowhere St.	111223333
34Y70	Cheryl H. Clark	563 Downtown Ave.	999009999
23Y34	G. Jerry Smith	1555 Circle Dr.	111005555
•			
•	•	•	-
•	•	-	-

## Designing a Relational Database

- Starting by designing relations
- Avoid multiple concepts within one relation, why?
  - Can lead to redundant data
  - Deleting a tuple could also delete necessary but unrelated information

Empl Id	Name	Address	SSN	Jib Id	Job Title	Skill Code	Dept	Start Date	Term Date
25X15	Joe E.Baker	33 Nowhere St.	111223333	F5	Floor manager	FM3	Sales	9-1-2007	9-30-2008
25X15	Joe E.Baker	33 Nowhere St.	111223333	D7	Dept. head	K2	Sales	10-1-2008	*
34Y70	Cheryl H. Clark	563 Down- town Ave.	999009999	F5	Floor manager	FM3	Sales	10-1-2007	*
23Y34	G. Jerry Smith	1555 Circle Dr.	111005555	S25X	Secretary	Т5	Personne	3-1-1999	4-30-2006
23Y34	G. Jerry Smith	1555 Circle Dr.	111005555	S25Z	Secretary	Т6	Accountir	ng5-1-2006	*
-	•	•	-	-	•	•	•	•	•

# Employee Database with 3 Relations

	EMPLOYEE relation				
Empl Id	Name	Address	SSN		
25X15	Joe E. Baker	33 Nowhere St.	111223333		
34Y70	Chery H. Clark	563 Downtown Ave	999009999		
23Y34	G. Jerry Smith	1555 Citcle Dr.	111005555		
		•			

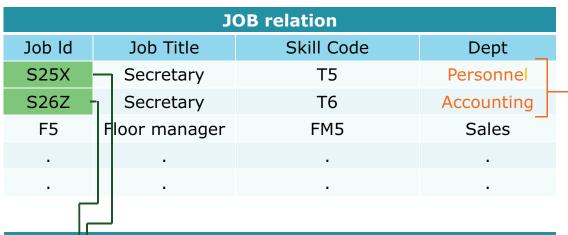
JOB relation			
Job ld	Job Title	Skill Code	Dept
S25X	Secretary	T5	Personnel
S26Z	Secretary	T6	Accounting
F5	Floor manager	FM5	Sales

ASSIGMENT relation			
Empl Id	Job Id	Start Date	Term Date
23Y34	S25X	3-1-1999	4-30-2006
34Y70	F5	10-1-2007	*
23Y34	S26Z	5-1-2006	*
	•		
	_		

#### Querying a Database

• Find the departments in which employee 23Y34 has worked.

	EMPLOYEE relation			
Empl Id	Name	Address	SSN	
25X15	Joe E. Baker	33 Nowhere St.	111223333	
34Y70	Chery H. Clark	563 Downtown Ave	999009999	
23Y34	G. Jerry Smith	1555 Citcle Dr.	111005555	
		•		



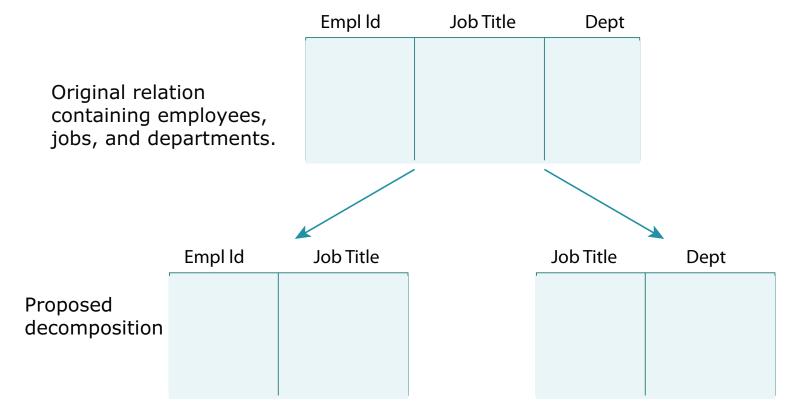
are contained in the personnel and accounting departments.

The job held by employee 23Y34

	ASSIGMENT relation			
Empl Id	Job Id	Start Date	Term Date	
23Y34	S25X	3-1-1999	4-30-2006	
34Y70	F5	10-1-2007	*	
23Y34	S26Z	5-1-2006	*	

## Relation Decomposition

Lossless vs. lossy



How to find the department in which a employee works?

## Relational Operations

- Select
  - Choose rows
- Project
  - Choose columns
- Join
  - Assemble information from two or more relations

## Select

**EMPLOYEE** relation

Empl Id	Name	Address	SSN
25X15	Joe E.Baker	33 Nowhere St.	111223333
34Y70	Cheryl H. Clark	563 Downtown Ave.	999009999
23Y34	G. Jerry Smith	1555 Circle Dr.	111005555
-		2	
•	•	•	•
•	•	-	-

NEW ← SELECT from EMPLOYEE where EmplId = "34Y70"

**NEW** relation

E	mpl ld	Name	Address	SSN
3	4Y70	Cheryl H. Clark	563 Downtown Ave.	999009999

# Project

**EMPLOYEE** relation

Empl Id	Name	Address	SSN
25X15	Joe E.Baker	33 Nowhere St.	111223333
34Y70	Cheryl H. Clark	563 Downtown Ave.	999009999
23Y34	G. Jerry Smith	1555 Circle Dr.	111005555
•			•
•	•	•	•
•	•		•

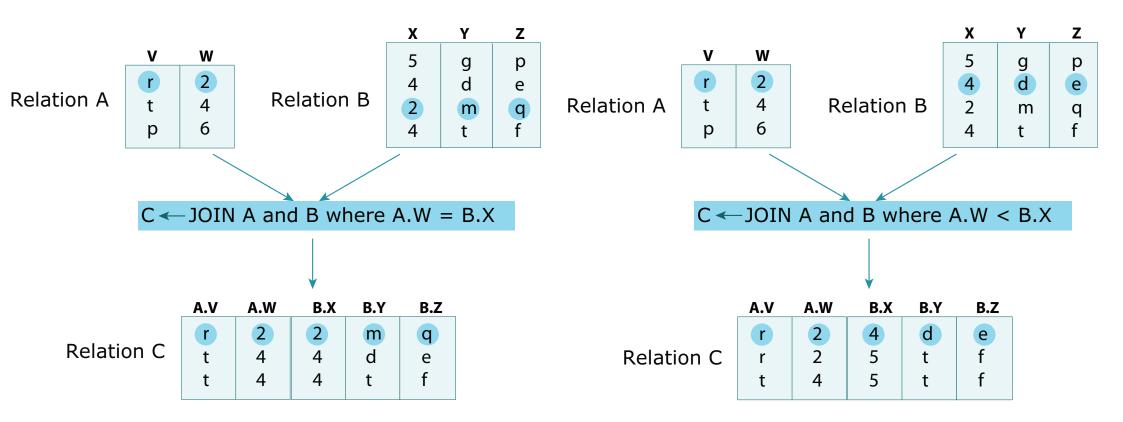
MAIL ← PROJECT Name, Address from EMPLOYEE



Name	Address
Joe E.Baker	33 Nowhere St.
Cheryl H. Clark	563 Downtown Ave.
G. Jerry Smith	1555 Circle Dr.
•	
•	
•	-

MAIL relation

#### Join



#### SQL

- Structured Query Language
  - Pronounced as "sequel"
- Operations to manipulate tuples
  - insert
  - update
  - delete
  - select

#### SQL Examples

- select attribute[, attribute, ...] from table[, table, ...] where ...
- select Dept
   from ASSIGNMENT, JOB
   where ASSIGNMENT.JobID = JOB.JobId
   and ASSIGNMENT.EmplId = '23Y34'
- select Name, Address
  from EMPLOYEE
  where Name = 'Cheryl H. Clark'

## SQL Examples (contd.)

- delete from EMPLOYEE where Name = 'G. Jerry Smith'
- update EMPLOYEE set Address = '1812 Napoleon Ave.' where Name = 'Joe E. Baker'

## MySQL

- Try yourself
  - http://www.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/
- Create a database & grant a user all rights
  - % mysql -u root -p
  - mysql> CREATE DATABASE db\_name;
  - mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO user\_name;
  - mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
  - mysql> QUIT;
- Connect to mysql as that user
  - % mysql -u user\_name

## MySQL (contd.)

- Create tables
  - mysql> USE db\_name;
  - mysql> CREATE TABLE tbl\_name (attr1 type, ...);
- You may also check all DBs, tables, or so on.
  - mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
  - mysql> SHOW TABLES;
  - mysql> SELECT \* from tbl\_name;
- Connect to mysql as that user
  - % mysql -u user\_name