

SQL:

1. `conn = sqlite3.connect(gdrivePath+'employee.db')`
2. `pd.read_sql_query(query, conn, index_col =)`
3. **CREATE TABLE**
4. **INSERT**
5. **INSERT INTO** employee (id, name, salary)
6. **ALTER (ADD,DRO, RENAME)**
7. **UPDATE**
8. **DELETE:** query = 'DELETE FROM employee WHERE lastname = 'Brown''
9. **DROP:** query = 'DROP TABLE IF EXISTS table\_name'
10. **to\_sql**
11. **GROUP\_CONCAT()**
12. **SUBSTRING(column, where to start(count start 1), how many bit)**
13. `conn.execute("CREATE TABLE leaders AS" + query)`

```

s="""
CREATE TRIGGER update_customer_address UPDATE OF address ON customers
BEGIN
    UPDATE orders SET customer_address = new.address WHERE customer_name = old.name;
END;
"""
conn.executescript(s)
t.q = """
CREATE TRIGGER del_b1 AFTER DELETE ON b1
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM enrollment WHERE student_id = OLD.student_id;
END;
"""
execSQL(conn, "DROP TRIGGER IF EXISTS sub_enrol_trigger1 ")
s="""
CREATE TRIGGER sub_enrol_trigger1 Instead of DELETE ON Biology_1
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM sub_enrol WHERE student_id = old.student_id & subject_id='Bio_1';
END;
"""

```

```

import sqlite3
import os
import pandas as pd

from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

path = "/content/drive/My Drive/DataManagement/1st sem/411sc/"

pd.read_sql_query('select name from sqlite_master where type='table' or type='view' ''' ,conn)

pd.read_sql_query('''' select * from pragma_table_info('course') ''' , conn)

def execSQL(conn, query):
    conn.execute(query)
    conn.commit()

def allowSelect(conn, query):
    cursor = conn.execute(query)
    for row in cursor:
        print(row)

if os.path.exists(path+'student.db'):
    os.remove(path+'student.db')
conn = sqlite3.connect(path+'student.db')
execSQL(conn, "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS students")
q="""
CREATE TABLE students
(
    uni text PRIMARY KEY,
    student_name text NOT NULL,
    year_in_school CHECK( year_in_school IN ('Freshman', 'Sophomore', 'Junior', 'Senior'))
)
"""
execSQL(conn,q)

q="""
INSERT INTO students (uni, student_name, year_in_school)
SELECT distinct uni, student_name, year_in_school
FROM sample_enrollments
"""
execSQL(conn,q)
pd.read_sql_query("select * from students",conn)

execSQL(conn,"DROP VIEW if exists Biology_1")
query = """
CREATE VIEW Biology_1 AS
SELECT sub_enrol.subject_id, stu_info.student_name, stu_info.student_id
FROM sub_enrol LEFT JOIN stu_info ON stu_info.student_id = sub_enrol.student_id
WHERE sub_enrol.subject_id = (select subject_id from subject where subject_name like 'Biology1X')
"""
execSQL(conn,query)

```

VIEW

- \* **Primary Key:** the candidate key selected by the database administrator to uniquely identify tuples in a table. It was assigned when creating a table, should be **unique**, and its value **should never be NULL**.
- \* **Composite Key:** the candidate key or primary key that consists of more than one attributes that together uniquely identify a tuple in a table. It's a subset of super keys which have two or more attributes. It can be a candidate key if it is minimal.
- \* **Foreign Key:** an attribute which is a primary key in its parent table, but is included as an attribute in another table
- \* **Super Key:** A single key or a group of multiple keys that can uniquely identify tuples in a table. It's a **superset** of a candidate key (not necessary minimal), and a table can have many super keys
- \* **Candidate Key:** A single key or a group of multiple keys that uniquely identify rows in a table. Its a **minimal** super key (a subset of super key), which means a super key with no redundant attributes. And it is not allowed to have NULL values

- 1NF: Primary Key, unique, not null, no duplicate row
- 2NF: (1) No partial dependencies: non-prime totally depend on prime key
- 3NF: (1) No transitive dependencies (one non-prime attribute is dependent on the primary key through another non-prime attribute)  
(2) If only one non-key attribute, its already in 3NF
- 3.5NF (Boyce-Codd): 90% 3NF table is also 3.5NF since 3.5NF is created to reduce redundant data in non-prime attribute  
(1) for every non-trivial functional dependency X->B, X is a superkey of R (must not be many to many)
- 4NF: (always in relation table): eliminate independent **multivalued** factors about entity stored in the same table.

Employee	Skill	Language
Smith	cook	French
Smith	cook	German
Smith	cook	Greek
Smith	type	French
Smith	type	German
Smith	type	Greek

Employee	Skill
Smith	cook
Smith	type
Employee	Language
Smith	French
Smith	German
Smith	Greek

If 2 tables have same primary keys, combine them together (shouldn't split)

Table should only have 1 entity to be full dependent (avoid partial dependence) except the table for relation

constraints: primary key, foreign key, value range, unique value

since no relationship between skill and language, and multivalued

