

CS 310: Database Systems

Tung Nguyen, PhD

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Introduction

- Instructor
 - Tung Nguyen
 - Email: tung@tamu.edu
 - Office: PETR 114. Office hour: 2-3 pm Tuesday or online meeting by request
 - Experience: AI for Software Engineering
- Teaching Assistant

More introduction

- 2000 – 2004: BS in Computer Science at Hanoi National University of Education (Vietnam)
- 2004 – 2007: Lecturer at Hanoi National University of Education
- 2007 – 2013: PhD in Computer Engineering at Iowa State University
- 2013 – 2017: Assistant Professor at Utah State University
- 2017 – 2023: Assistant Professor at Auburn University
- 2023 – now: Associate Professor (instructional) at Texas A & M University
 - Teaching Database Systems (310), Senior Design (482)

Teaching

- Experience
 - 10+ years as a professor in US
- Topics: programming, data structures, algorithms, software engineering, data science, machine learning, artificial intelligence
- Languages: Java, C/C++, R, Python, SQL

Research

- Intelligent tools for software engineering, esp. write code and fix bugs
 - Code completion, exception handling, bug detection, clone detection...
- Advanced algorithms and tools to discover knowledge and patterns in software engineering
 - Based on data mining, machine learning, natural language processing...
- Advanced program analysis techniques and models for software code
 - Source code, bytecode
- Advanced text analysis techniques for software code and documents
 - Comments, identifiers, bug reports, user reviews...
- See more at Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=bpqJ-N0AAAAJ>

Grading

Homework and assignments: 30%

- Around 10 in total (weekly or bi-weekly)

Course project: 35%

- Developing a software system using databases

Final exam: 20%

- Oral exam for Honors students, written for others
- Have several questions about course project

Attendance, activities and quizzes: 15%

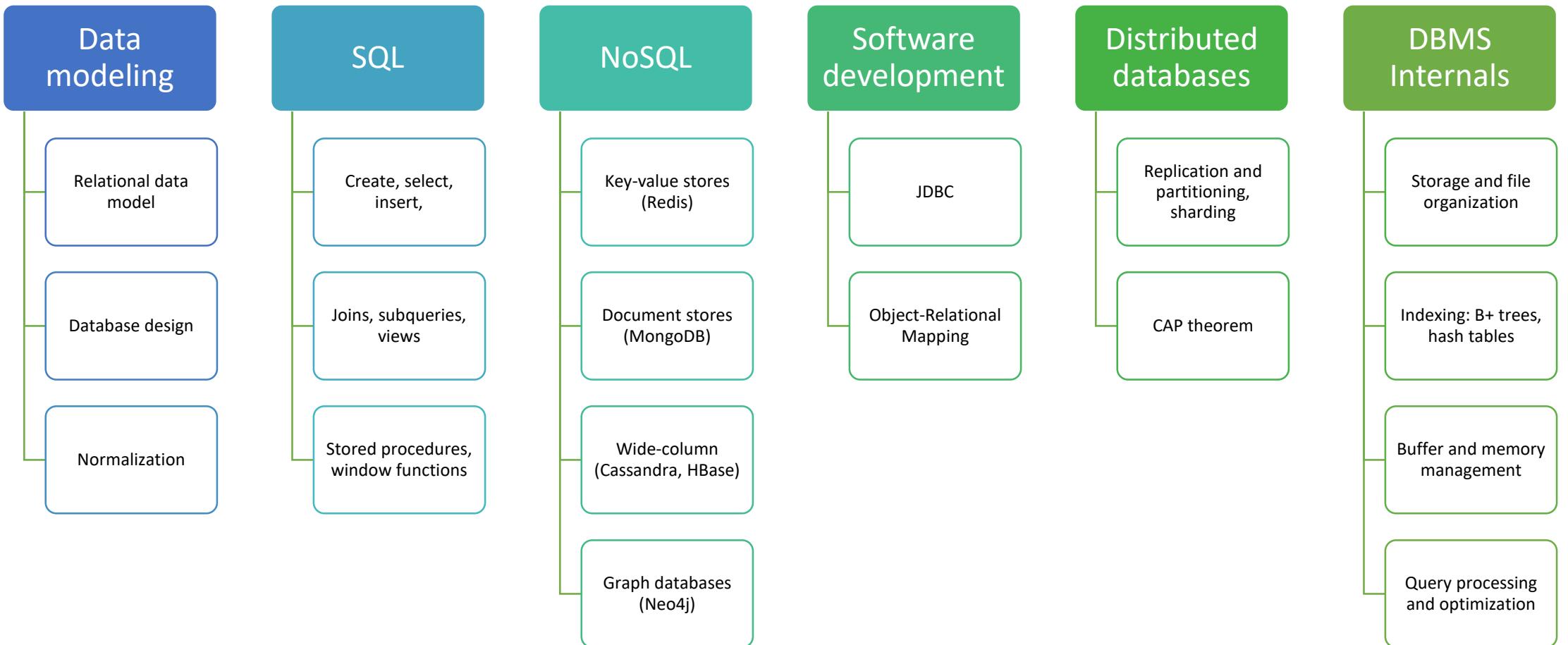
- Attendance is enforced by
 - Not providing lecture slides (several are reused from famous sources)
 - Daily quizzes (students need to work directly in class)

Topics

Introduction to database systems and their applications

- Fundamental concepts
- Design principles, and
- Practical use cases of
- Databases and
- Database management systems (DBMS)

Topics



Skills for students

Understand core concepts and terminologies in database systems

Design and implement databases in popular database management systems, both relational and NoSQL

Write complex queries in SQL and Java or Python for data definition, manipulation, and retrieval on databases

Optimize database design and operation with normalization and denormalization techniques

Develop software applications (desktop, web) that use databases

Implement basic DBMS functions (e.g., file organization, index and search) in C

More information

- This course is programming-intensive
 - Design, coding, testing, reading, writing
- Policies
 - Students can use any helpful sources, including AI
 - External sources should be cited and acknowledged clearly

TABLE 5.1 A SAMPLE REPORT LAYOUT

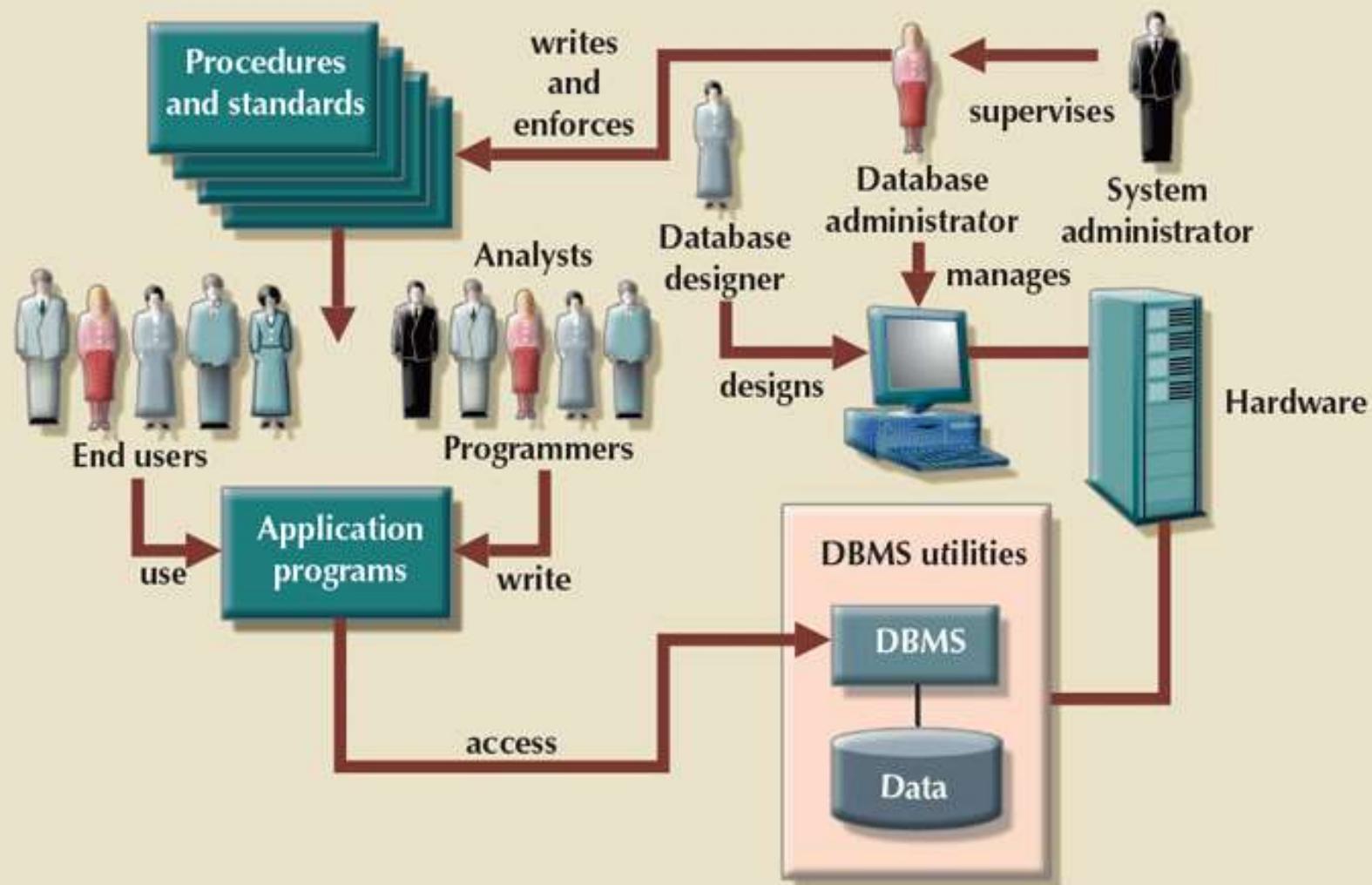
PROJ. NUM.	PROJECT NAME	EMPLOYEE NUMBER	EMPLOYEE NAME	JOB CLASS.	CHG/HOUR	HOURS BILLED	TOTAL CHARGE	
15	Evergreen	103	June E. Arbough	Elec. Engineer	\$84.50	23.8	\$2,011.10	
		101	John G. News	Database Designer	\$105.00	19.4	\$2,037.00	
		105	Alice K. Johnson *	Database Designer	\$105.00	35.7	\$3,748.50	
		106	William Smithfield	Programmer	\$35.75	12.6	\$450.45	
		102	David H. Senior	Systems Analyst	\$96.75	23.8	\$2,302.65	
Subtotal							\$10,549.70	
18	Amber Wave	114	Annelise Jones	Applications Designer	\$48.10	24.6	\$1,183.26	
		118	James J. Frommer	General Support	\$18.36	45.3	\$831.71	
		104	Anne K. Ramoras *	Systems Analyst	\$96.75	32.4	\$3,135.70	
		112	Darlene M. Smithson	DSS Analyst	\$45.95	44.0	\$2,021.80	
Subtotal							\$7,171.47	
22	Rolling Tide	105	Alice K. Johnson	Database Designer	\$105.00	64.7	\$6,793.50	
		104	Anne K. Ramoras	Systems Analyst	\$96.75	48.4	\$4,682.70	
		113	Delbert K. Joenbrood *	Applications Designer	\$48.10	23.6	\$1,135.16	
		111	Geoff B. Wabash	Clerical Support	\$26.87	22.0	\$591.14	
		106	William Smithfield	Programmer	\$35.75	12.8	\$457.60	
Subtotal							\$13,660.10	
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		118	James J. Frommer	General Support	\$18.36	30.5	\$559.98	
		112	Darlene M. Smithson	DSS Analyst	\$45.95	41.4	\$1,902.33	
Subtotal							\$17,559.82	
Total							\$48,941.09	

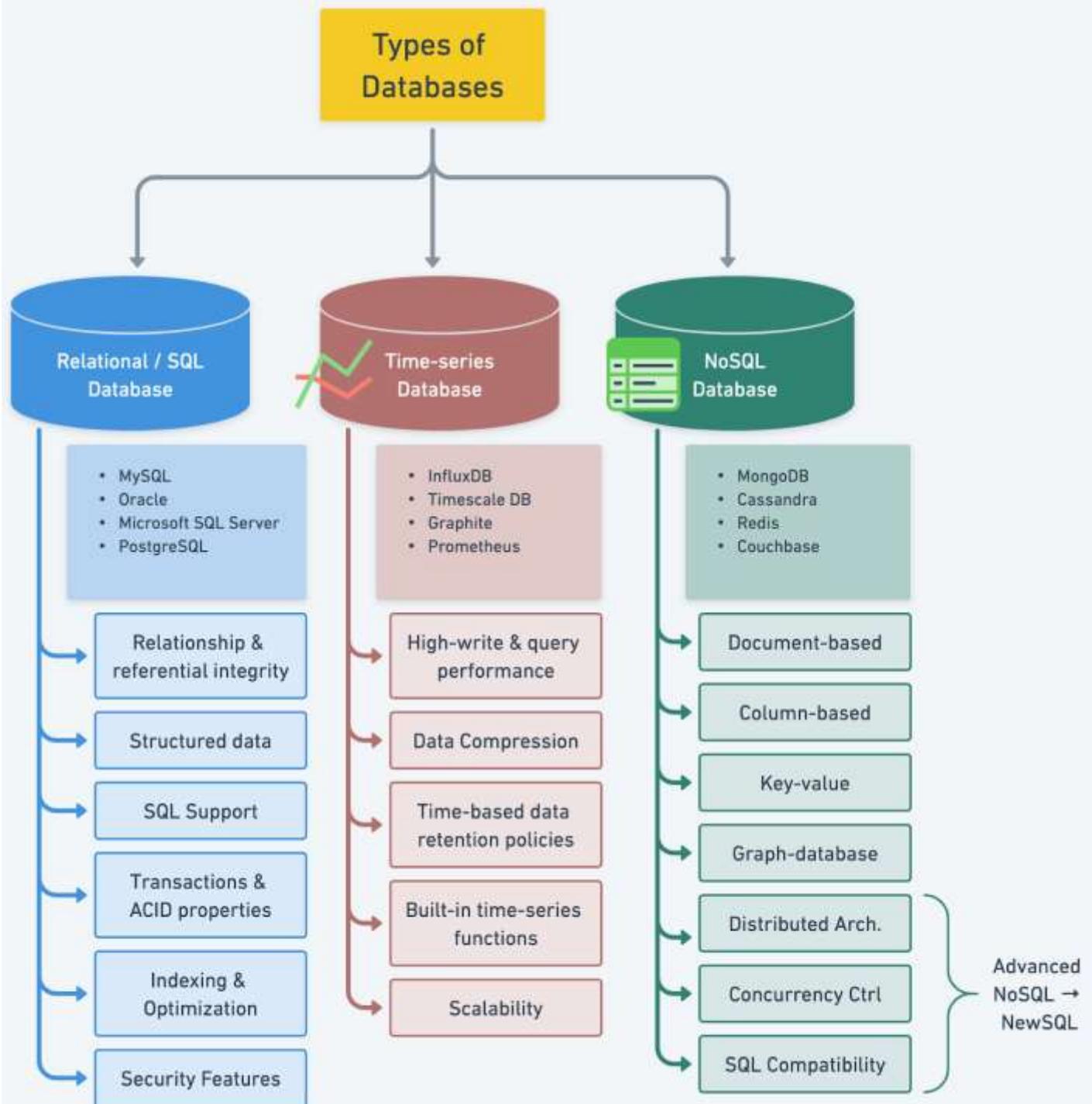
* Indicates project leader

The Database System Environment

- Database system: organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - People
 - Procedures
 - Data

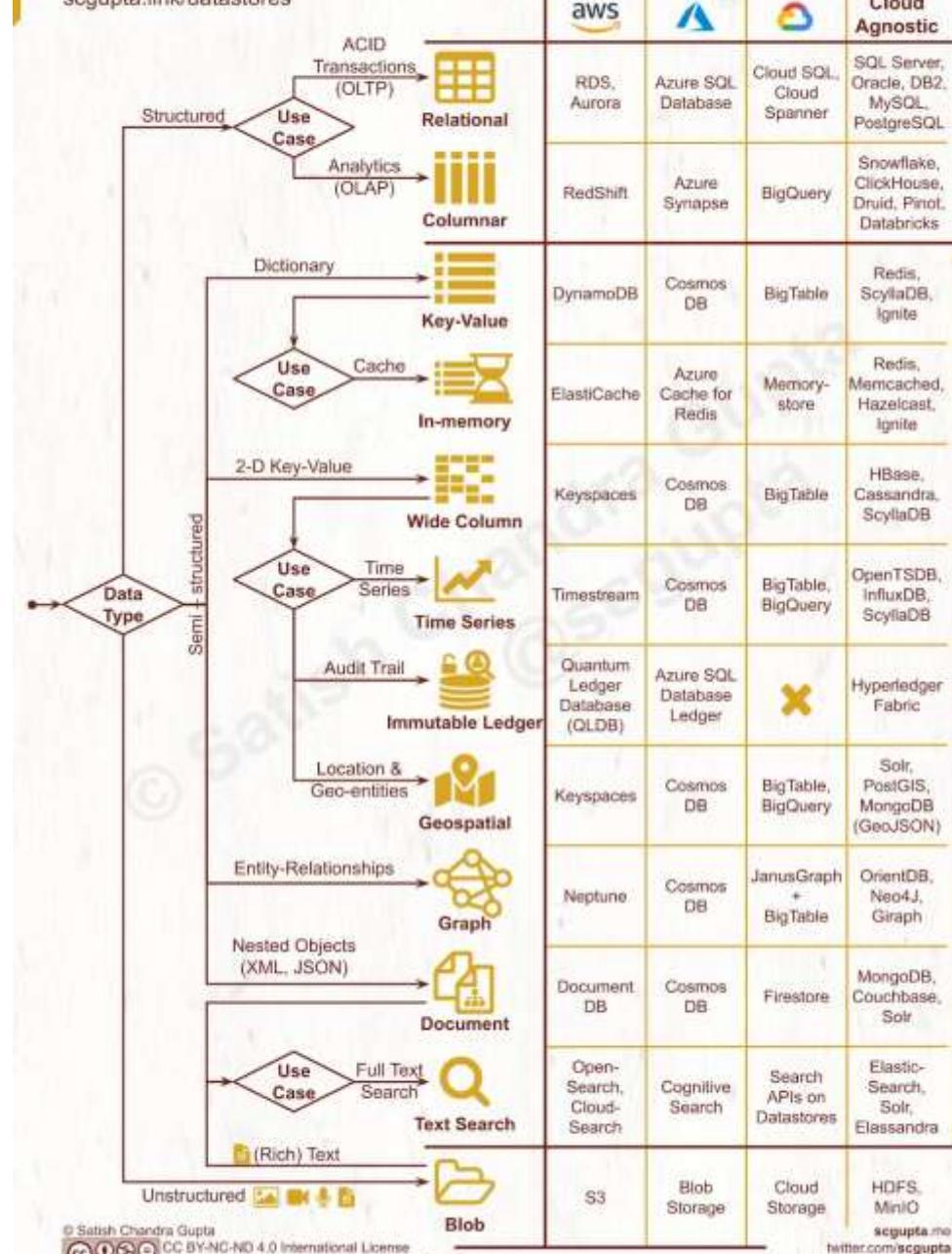
FIGURE 1.11 THE DATABASE SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT





SQL vs. NoSQL: Cheatsheet for AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud

scgupta.link/datastores



Data Modeling and Data Models

- Model: abstraction of a more complex real-world object or event
- Data model: simple representation of complex real-world data structures
 - Useful for supporting a specific problem domain
- Data modeling: creating a specific data model for a problem domain

Data Model Basic Building Blocks

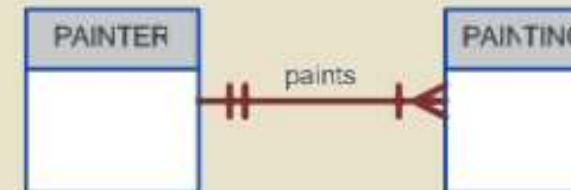
- Entity: person, place, thing, or event about which data will be collected and stored
 - Attribute: characteristic of an entity
 - Relationship: association among entities
 - One-to-many (1:M OR 1..*)
 - Many-to-many (M:N or *..*)
 - One-to-one (1:1 OR 1..1)
 - Constraint: restriction placed on data
 - Ensures data integrity

FIGURE 2.3 THE ER MODEL NOTATIONS

Chen Notation



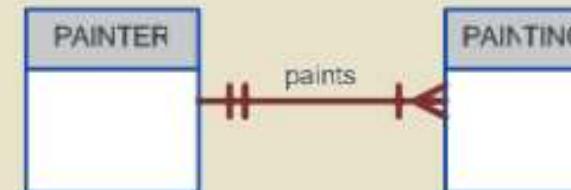
Crow's Foot Notation



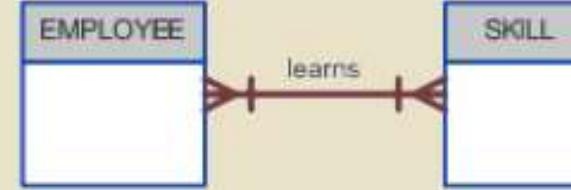
UML Class Diagram Notation



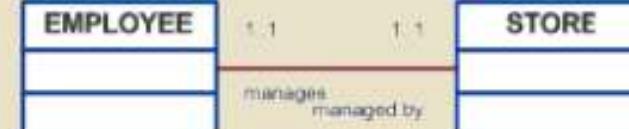
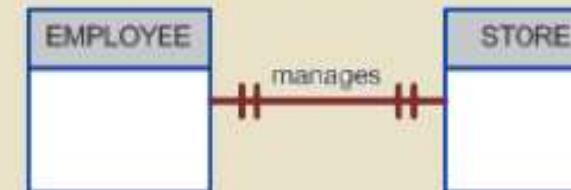
A One-to-Many (1:M) Relationship: a PAINTER can paint many PAINTINGS; each PAINTING is painted by one PAINTER.



A Many-to-Many (M:N) Relationship: an EMPLOYEE can learn many SKILLS; each SKILL can be learned by many EMPLOYEES.



A One-to-One (1:1) Relationship: an EMPLOYEE manages one STORE; each STORE is managed by one EMPLOYEE.



Data Model Basic Building Blocks

- If an attribute has complex structure
 - Break into smaller attributes
 - Name = First Name + Last Name
 - Model as entity
 - Address = Street Number + Street + City + Zip...
- A many-to-many relationship could be represented as an entity
 - Customer <buy> Product → Order
 - Employee <work for> Project → Billing
 - Employee <attend> Class → Registration Record

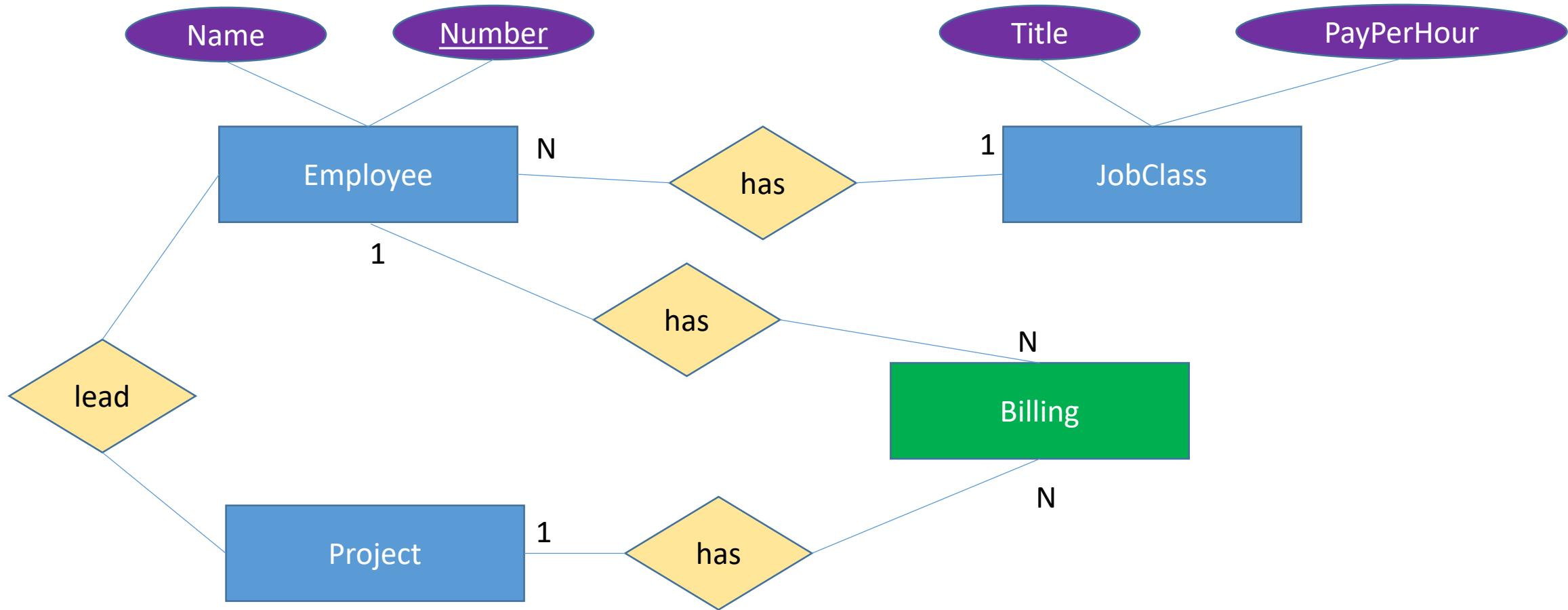
Data Model Basic Building Blocks

- Key
 - Attribute(s) uniquely identify or refer to an entity
 - Primary key: attributes identify a unique entity
 - Project number, Employee number, Job ID, Student UIN
 - Foreign key: attributes refer to another related entity
 - Job ID in Employee entity, Student UIN in Submission entity

Quiz 2: Analyze data in the project management sample

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Subtotal							\$17,559.82	
Total							\$48,941.09	

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Example of keys

Physician (ID, Name, ...)

Patient (ID, Name, PhysID*, ...)

Club (ID, Name, ...)

Player (ID, Name, ?*, ...)

Order (OrdID, Date, ..., ?*)

Customer (ID, Name, ..., ?*)

Dept (DeptID, Name, ..., ?*)

Employee (EID, Name, ..., ?*)

Course (CourseID, Name, ..., ?*)

Class (ClassID, Meets, ..., ?*)

Student (SID, Name, ..., ?*)

Registration (?)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Sales								Total Sale
1	Representative	Location	Region	Customer	Order Date	Item	Quantity	Price	Amount
2	Sara Snyder	New York	East	Phyllis Johnston	2016-10-30	Things	1	17.83	17.83
3	Sara Snyder	New York	East	Kimberly Little	2016-05-23	Junk	3	12.42	37.26
4	Frances Warren	Massachusetts	East	Justin Dixon	2016-09-27	Widgets	4	53.35	213.4
5	Sara Snyder	Massachusetts	East	Shirley Rivera	2016-02-12	Junk	5	12.42	62.1
6	Diane Gonzalez	Oregon	West	Marilyn Franklin	2016-02-14	Things	8	17.83	142.64
7	Patrick Graham	Washington	West	Henry Sanders	2016-04-11	Widgets	4	53.35	213.4
8	Sara Snyder	Connecticut	East	Benjamin Phillips	2016-09-02	Junk	4	12.42	49.68
9	Frances Warren	New Jersey	East	Theresa Torres	2016-11-26	Junk	4	12.42	49.68
10	Patrick Graham	Oregon	West	Roger Bell	2016-07-13	Junk	10	12.42	124.2
11	Sara Snyder	New Jersey	East	Harold Matthews	2016-06-02	Junk	3	12.42	37.26
12	Frances Warren	New York	East	Roy Young	2016-06-02	Widgets	8	53.35	426.8
13	Sara Snyder	New York	East	Debra Allen	2016-02-20	Things	1	17.83	17.83
14	Randy Watson	Connecticut	East	Alan Dean	2016-06-07	Junk	7	12.42	86.94
15	Randy Watson	Massachusetts	East	Robin Matthews	2016-10-31	Stuff	5	16.32	81.6
16	Randy Watson	New York	East	Randy Burton	2016-03-13	Stuff	4	16.32	65.28
17	Patrick Graham	Washington	West	Terry Nguyen	2016-02-10	Widgets	10	53.35	533.5
18	Sara Snyder	New Jersey	East	Judith	2016-02-02	Junk	12	12	74.52

SQL

- Structured Query Language
- Standard language for relational data models and relational databases
 - Relations are stored as tables
 - Columns are attributes, rows are tuples
- Data Definition Language (DDL)
 - Create/alter/delete tables and their attributes (columns)
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
 - Query (search for data) in one or more tables
 - Insert/delete/update rows in tables

Data Types in SQL

- Atomic types
 - Characters: CHAR(20), VARCHAR(50)
 - Numbers: INT (INTEGER), BIGINT, SMALLINT, FLOAT (REAL), DOUBLE, DECIMAL (NUMERIC)
 - Others: MONEY, DATETIME, ...
- Every column must have an atomic type
 - Tables are flat, cells are not merged or divided
 - Note: objects can be stored as JSON and XML (text-based)

Defining tables

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (
    column1 datatype [constraint],
    column2 datatype [constraint],
    column3 datatype [constraint],
    ....
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
    ID int NOT NULL,
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    FirstName varchar(255),
    Age int,
    PRIMARY KEY (ID)
);
```

Inserting data

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

```
INSERT INTO Persons (ID, LastName, FirstName)  
VALUES (101, 'Smith', 'Adam'), (102, 'Smith', 'Eva');
```

Querying data

`SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE
conditions;`

```
SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE LastName = 'Smith'
```

Try SQL online: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/trysql.asp?filename=trysql_create_table

Updating data

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...
WHERE condition;
```

```
UPDATE Persons SET Age = 20 WHERE ID = 101;
```

Deleting data

DELETE FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition*;

DELETE FROM Persons WHERE ID = 101;

Quiz: Analyze data in the sales management sample

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Sales	Total Sale							
1	Representative	Location	Region	Customer	Order Date	Item	Quantity	Price	Amount
2	Sara Snyder	New York	East	Phyllis Johnston	2016-10-30	Things	1	17.83	17.83
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https://www.w3schools.com/sql/trysql.asp?filename=trysql_create_table

Query components

SELECT: columns, expressions, functions

FROM: tables, views, sub-queries

WHERE: conditions on rows

ORDER BY: sorting results by columns' values

GROUP BY: grouping rows into groups for aggregation

HAVING: conditions on groups

DISTINCT: remove duplicates

LIMIT: select just a number of rows

Columns in SELECT

- To avoid confusion, columns can be referred via their tables
 - Example: `SELECT Products.Name FROM Products, Customers...`
- Columns, expressions, tables, queries... can be named (or renamed) with keyword AS
 - Example: `SELECT sum(Total) AS AllTotal FROM Orders`

Functions in SELECT

- Aggregation: Count, Sum, Avg, Min, Max
- Date functions: DATE(), YEAR(), MONTH(), DAY()
- String functions: UPPER(), LOWER(), CONCAT(), SUBSTRING(), LENGTH(), REPLACE(), TRIM()
- Math functions: ROUND(), ABS(), SQRT()
- More: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_ref_mysql.asp

Conditions in SELECT

- Expressions can contains columns, functions, and sub-queries
- All typical math and logic operators:
 - +, -, *, /, <, >, <>, !=... BETWEEN x AND y
 - Logic: AND, OR, NOT
- Set operator
 - IN (belong to a set)
 - ALL (all elements), ANY (some elements),
 - EXISTS (set): check if set is empty
- String pattern matching: LIKE <pattern>.
 - % for a substring, _ for a character
 - LIKE '%Apple%': Containing the sub-string 'Apple'
 - LIKE 'iPhone_' : Contain a character after 'iPhone'

Example queries

1. Find all products with price less than 1\$
2. Find all product names starting with 'Apple'
3. List top 10 most expensive products
4. Find all products that have not been sold any time

Grouping and calculating on groups

- Example: Calculating total sales of products

```
SELECT ProductID, sum(Quantity), sum(TotalCost)  
FROM OrderLines  
GROUP BY ProductID
```

Grouping and calculating on groups

- Example: Find product sold for at least 1000 units

```
SELECT ProductID, sum(Quantity) as TotalSoldUnit FROM  
OrderDetails
```

```
GROUP BY ProductID
```

```
HAVING TotalSoldUnit >= 1000
```

Grouping and calculating on groups

WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING can be used at the same time

Example: Find product with price $\geq \$20$ and sold ≥ 10 times

Sub-query

- A query could be used in another query (sub-query)
 - Used in IN, ALL, ANY, or EXISTS operations
 - Used as a table in FROM
 - Used as an expression in SELECT
- Example: Find products' names bought at least 10 times

Get data from multiple tables - JOIN

SELECT FROM Table1, Table2, ... WHERE <joining condition>

Example: List names of products bought

SELECT ProductID, Name FROM Products, Purchases

WHERE Products.ProductID = Purchases.ProductID

SELECT ProductID, Name FROM Products JOIN Purchases ON
Products.ProductID = Purchases.ProductID

More example

- Find customers who did not buy any 'iPhone' products?
- Find products which are sold only once?
- Find products which are not sold yet?
- Find products which are sold in each purchase with sales more than total sales of any 'iPhone' products?

Project	
<u>Project Number</u>	Int
Project Name	Char/Text/String
Leader	Int
Subtotal	Real/Decimal/Currency

Employee	
<u>Employee Number</u>	Int
Employee Name	Char/Text/String
JobClassID	Int

Billing	
<u>BillingID</u>	Int
Project Number	Int
Employee Number	Int
HoursBilled	Real/Decimal
	Real/Decimal/Curren
TotalCharge	y

