

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%

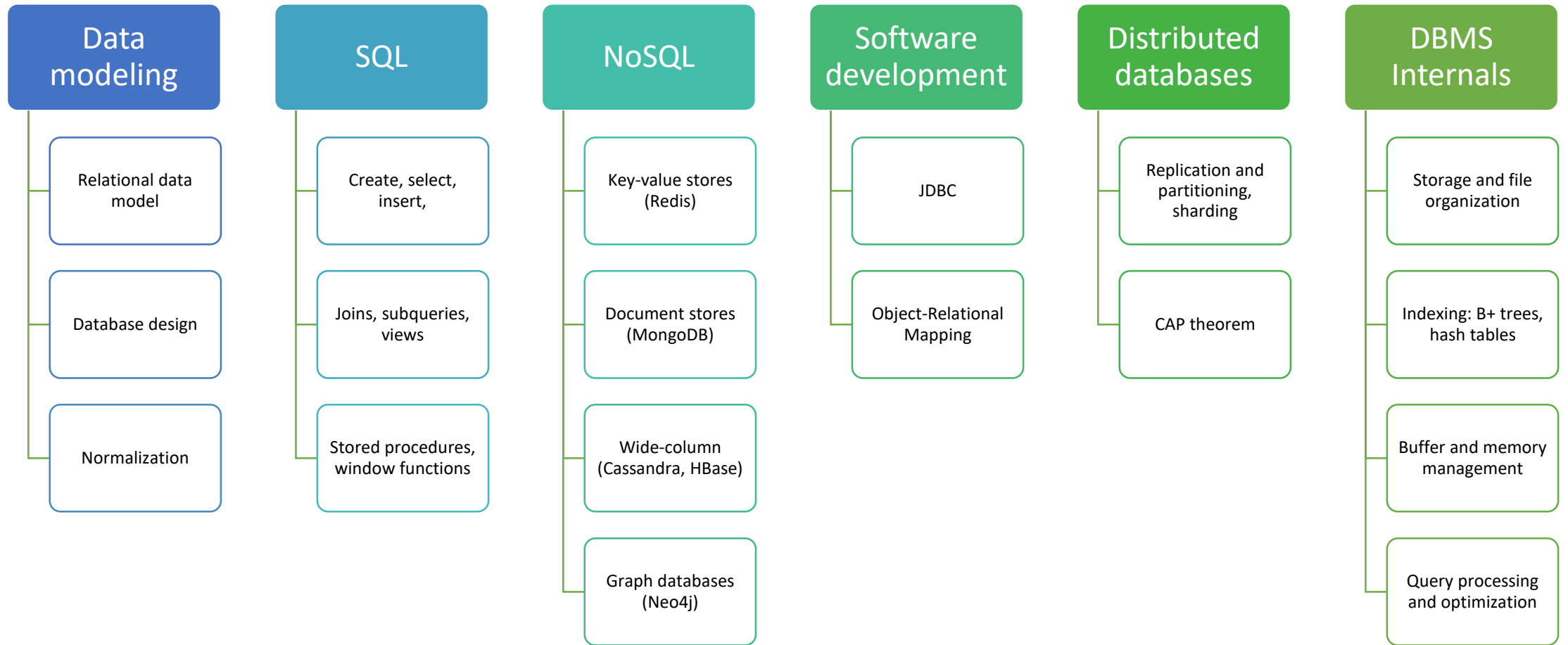
- Attendance is enforced by
 - Not providing lecture slides (several are reused from famous sources)
 - Daily quizzes (students need to work directly in class)

Topics

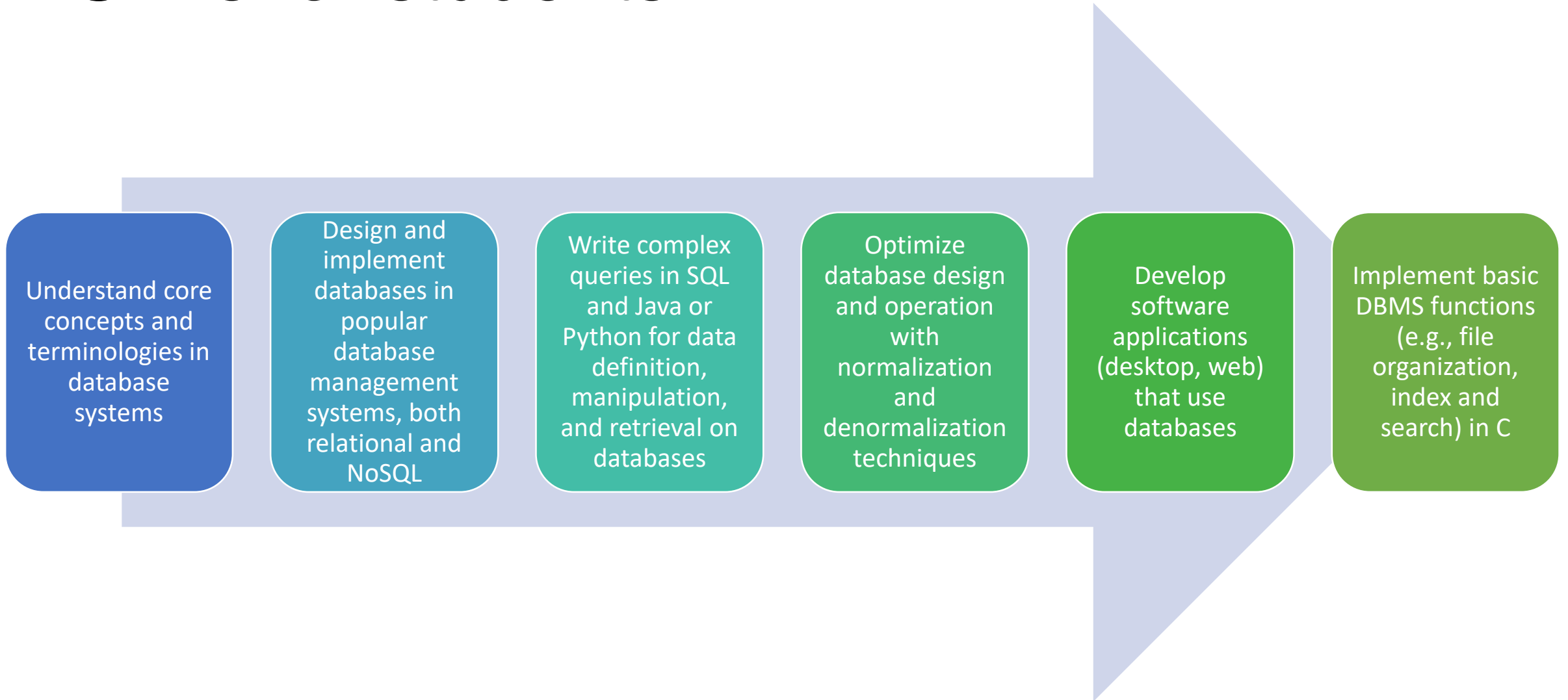
Introduction to database systems and their applications

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

Topics



Skills for students



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

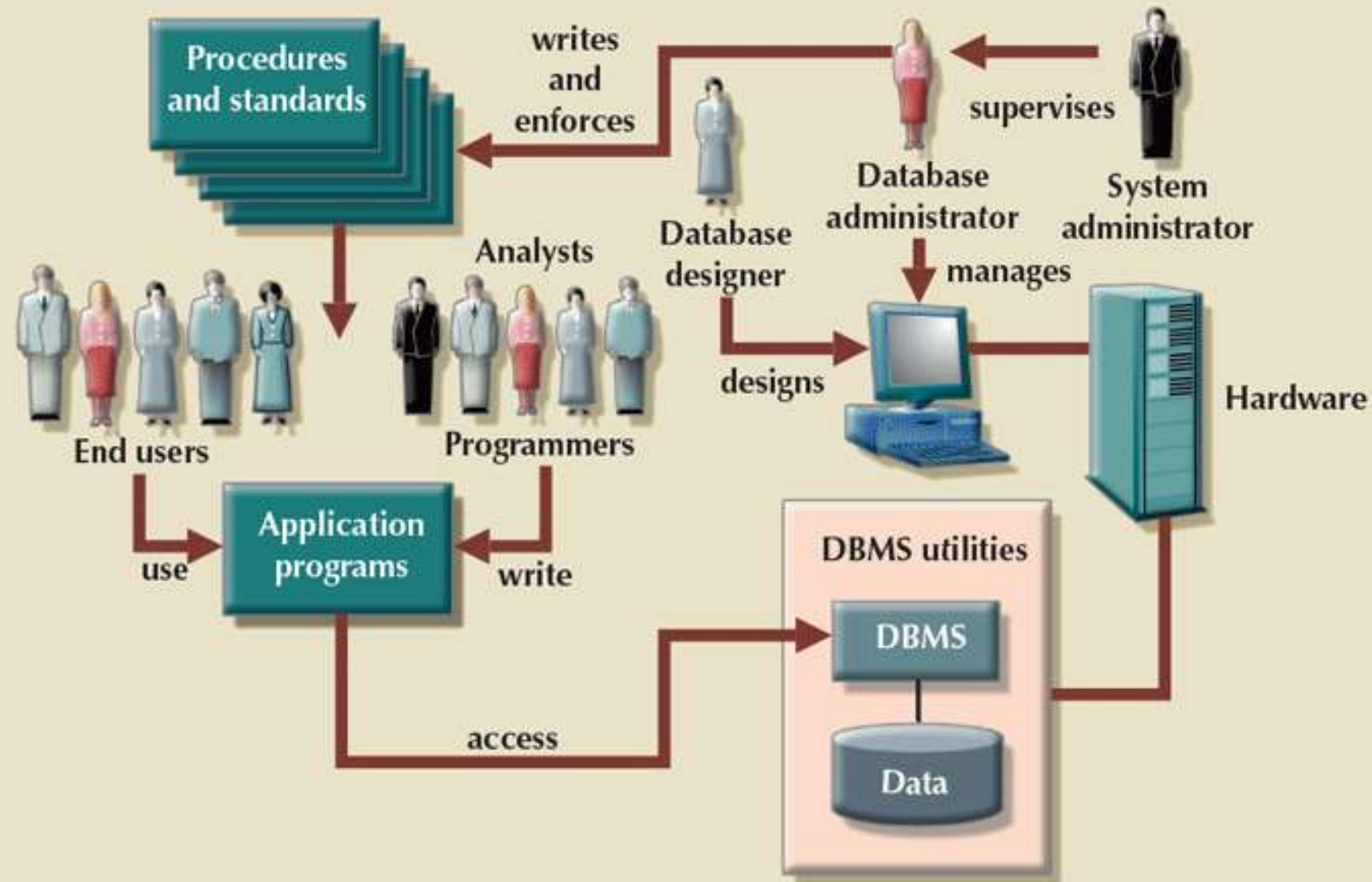
PROJ. NUM.	PROJECT NAME	EMPLOYEE NUMBER	EMPLOYEE NAME	JOB CLASS.	CHG/HOUR	HOURS BILLED	TOTAL CHARGE
15	Evergreen	103	June E. Arbough	Elec. Engineer	\$84.50	23.8	\$2,011.10
		101	John G. News	Database Designer	\$105.00	19.4	\$2,037.00
		105	Alice K. Johnson *	Database Designer	\$105.00	35.7	\$3,748.50
		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
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25	Starflight	107	Maria D. Alonzo	Programmer	\$35.75	24.6	\$879.45
		115	Travis B. Bawangi	Systems Analyst	\$96.75	45.8	\$4,431.15
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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

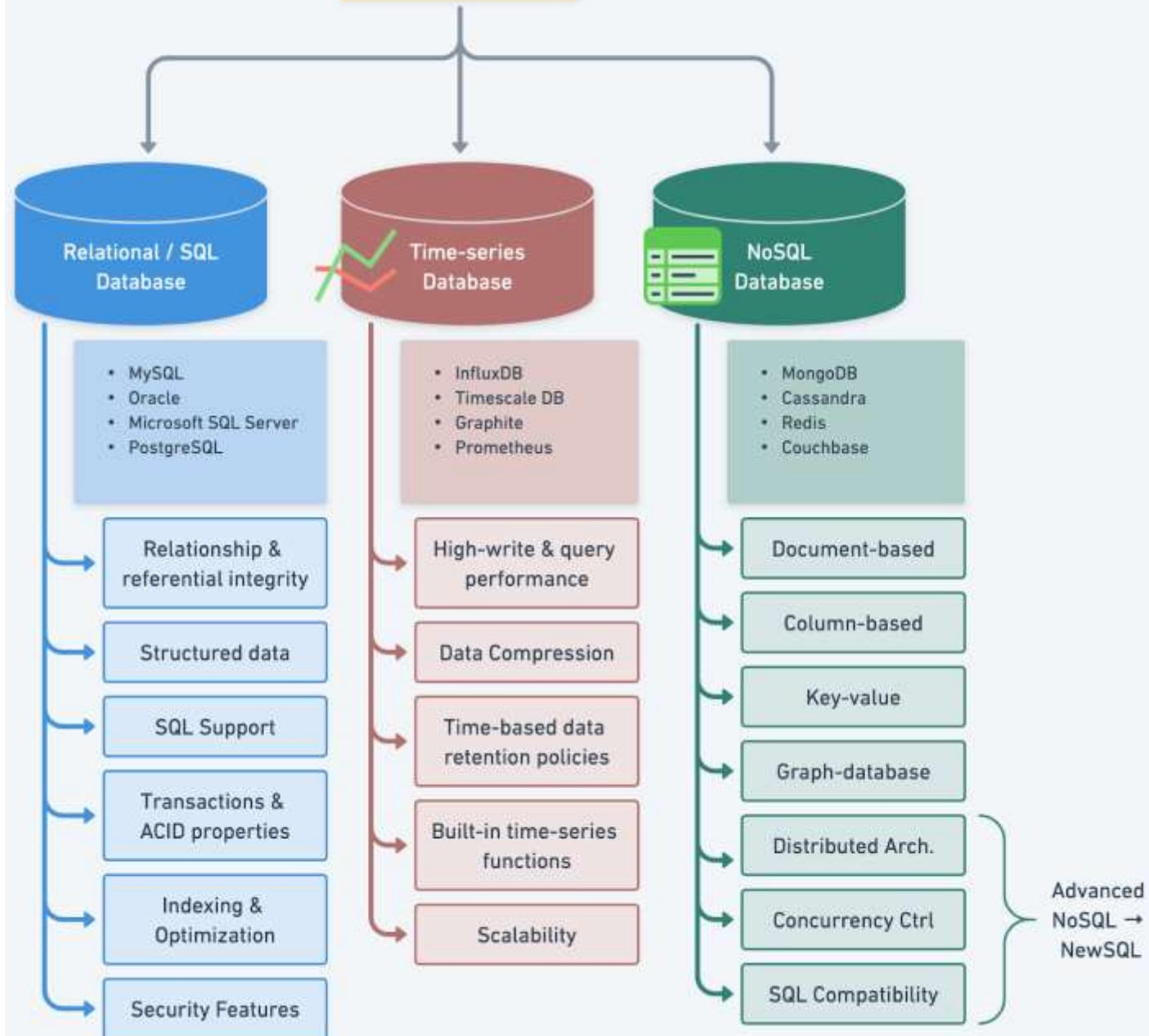
The Database System Environment

- 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

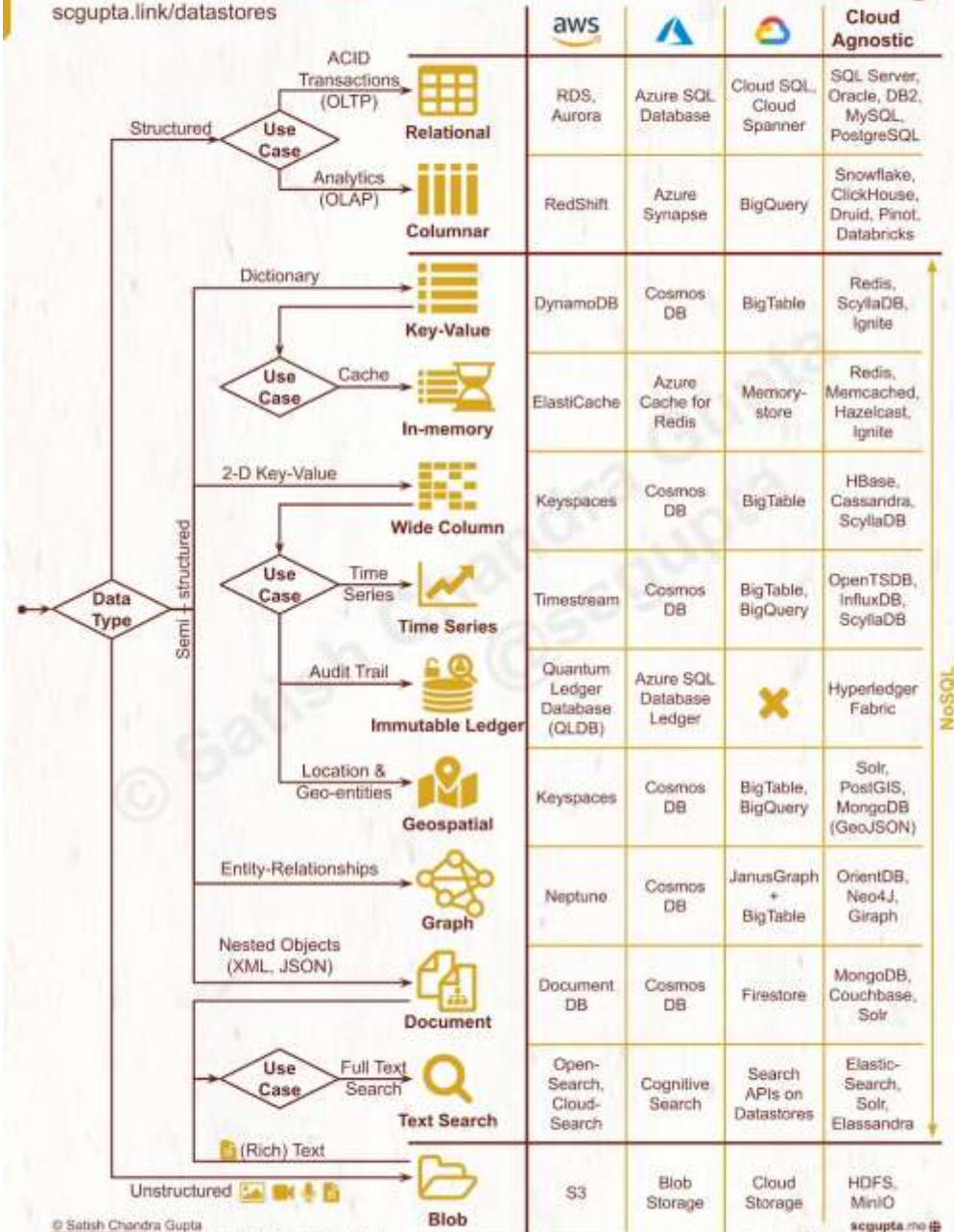


Types of Databases



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

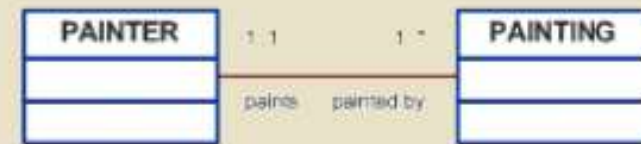
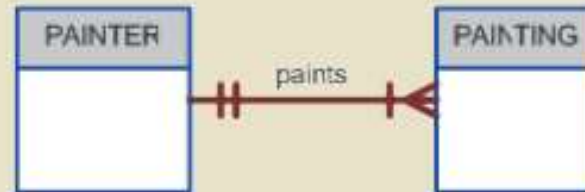
FIGURE 2.3 THE ER MODEL NOTATIONS

Chen Notation

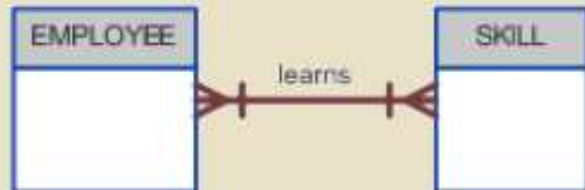
Crow's Foot Notation

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

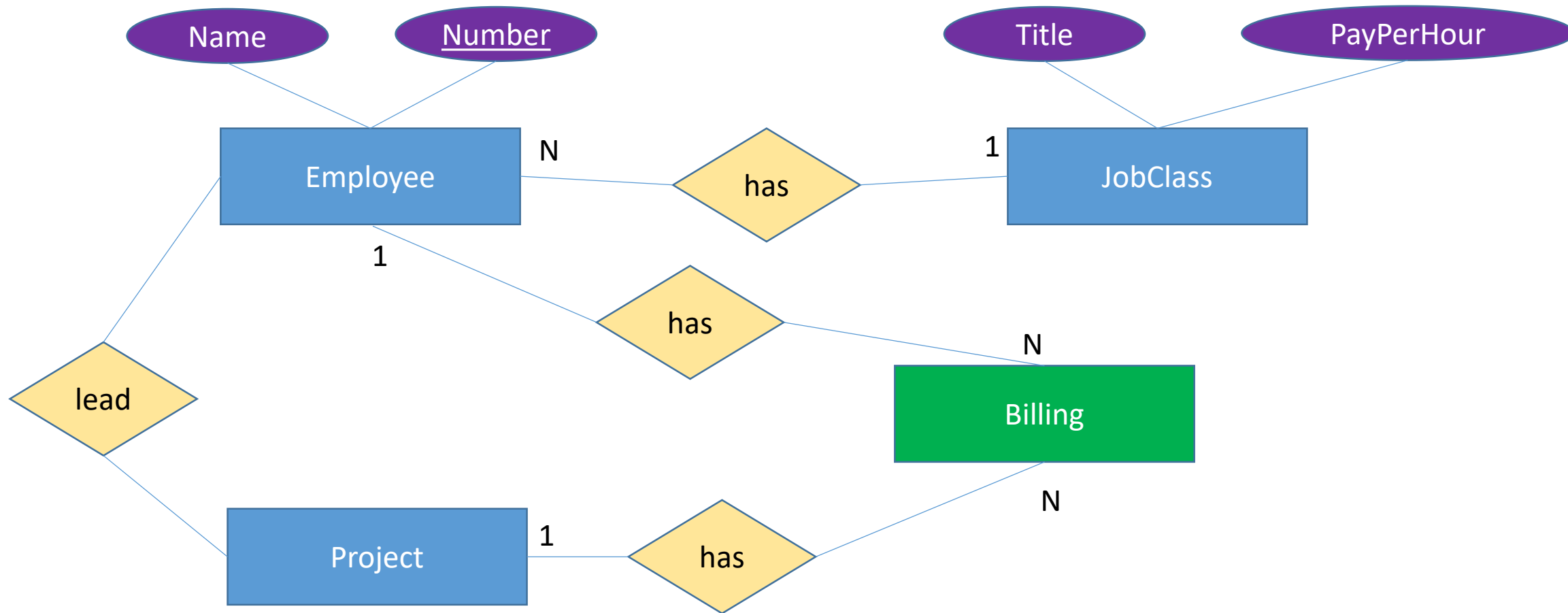
Data Model Basic Building Blocks

- 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

* Indicates project leader



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
	Sales Representative	Location	Region	Customer	Order Date	Item	Quantity	Price	Total Sale 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 Perry	2016-08-06	Junk	3	12.42	37.26

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 Representative	Location	Region	Customer	Order Date	Item	Quantity	Price	Total Sale 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
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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 \geq 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/Currency
TotalCharge	y

