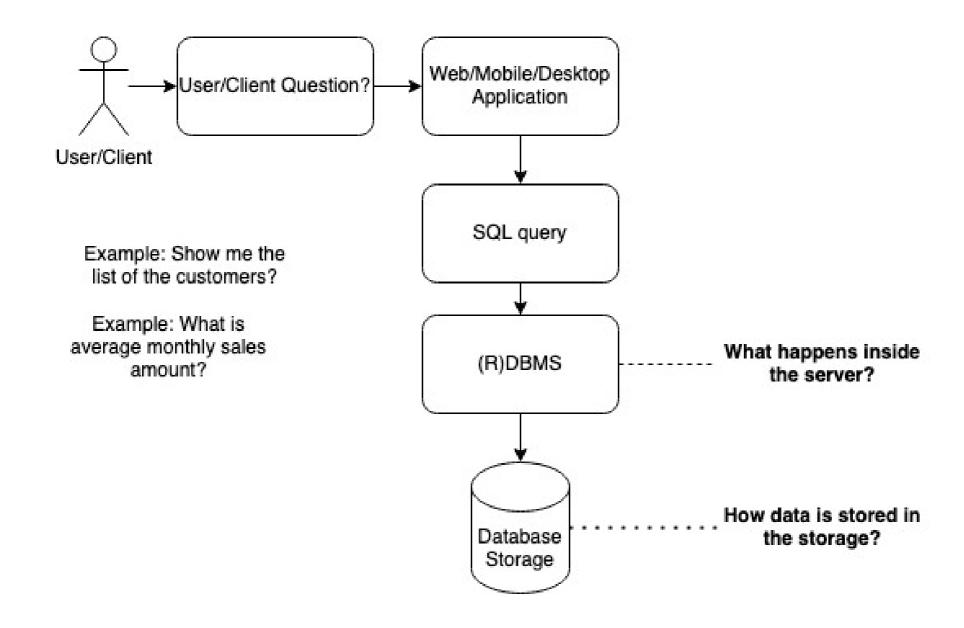




## Database Server Architecture Overview



# SQL and its categories (groups)

No Direct Access to Database Storage

Only via SQL language to interact with (R)DBMS to make it to retrieve the data.

- Data Definition Language (DDL) CREATE, DROP, ALTER (Chapter #2.3)
  - · Queries to change table structures
- Data Modification Language (DML) INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE (Chapter #6.5)
  - · Queries to modify table content
- Data Query Language (DQL) SELECT
  - · Queries to retrieve table content

## INSERT new tuples

INSERT INTO table\_name (attribute\_name1, attribute\_name2)
VALUES (value1, value2);

INSERT INTO table\_name VALUES (value1, value2);

#### **EXAMPLE QUESTION:**

Add a customer who has the following information

(name: Azamat Zhomart, address: 7<sup>th</sup> street, phone: 777-123-4567, balance: 1000, market: Science)

and who is from Kazakhstan.

## **UPDATE** existing tuples

**UPDATE** table\_name

**SET** attribute\_name1 = value1, attribute\_name2 = value2;

**UPDATE** table\_name

**SET** attribute name1 = value1, attribute name2 = value2

WHERE attribute\_name1 > value3;

#### **EXAMPLE QUESTION:**

Change Azamat's account balance to 5000.

## **DELETE** tuples

**DELETE FROM** table\_name;

**TRUNCATE TABLE** table\_name; – faster, no **WHERE** clause

**DELETE FROM** table\_name **WHERE** table\_name.attribute\_name > 1;

### **EXAMPLE QUESTION:**

Delete Azamat's profile from the database.

## **Bulk/Batch Loading**

Insert all the tuples from a file (e.g. CSV) into a relation.

No need to use **INSERT** for each tuple

- .mode "file\_type"
- .separator "," or "|", etc.
- .import file\_name\_and\_path table\_name

more info: <a href="https://www.sqlite.org/cli.html">https://www.sqlite.org/cli.html</a>

# SQL and its categories (groups)

No Direct Access to Database Storage

Only via SQL language to interact with (R)DBMS to make it to retrieve the data.

- Data Definition Language (DDL) CREATE, DROP, ALTER (Chapter #2.3)
  - · Queries to change table structures
- Data Modification Language (DML) INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE (Chapter #6.5)
  - · Queries to modify table content
- Data Query Language (DQL) SELECT (Chapter #6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4)
  - · Queries to retrieve table content

ClientId	FirstName	LastName	Company	City	State	
1	Will	Smith	UC Merced	Merced	CA	
2	Alice	Robinson	UC Merced	Merced	CA	
3	Mark	Zuckerberg	Facebook	San Jose	CA	

People						
ClientId	FirstName	LastName	CompanyID	CityID	StateID	
1	Will	Smith	1	1	1	
2	Alice	Robinson	1	1	1	
3	Mark	Zuckerberg	2	2	1	

Company		
ID	Company	
1	UC Merced	
2	Facebook	

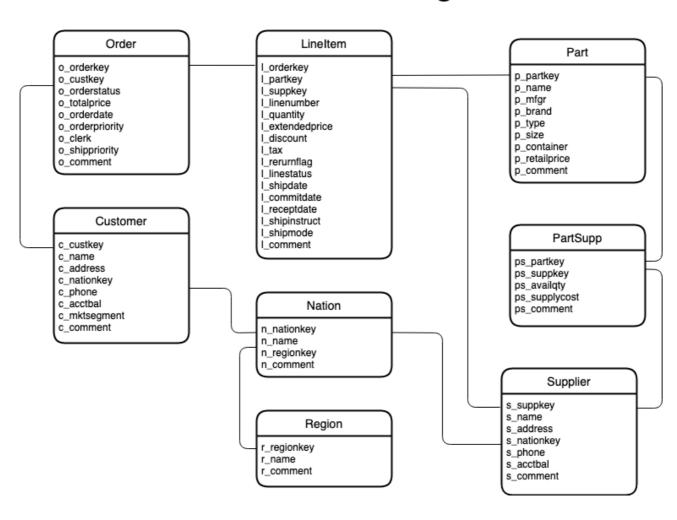
City		
ID	City	
1	Merced	
2	San Jose	

ID	State
1	CA

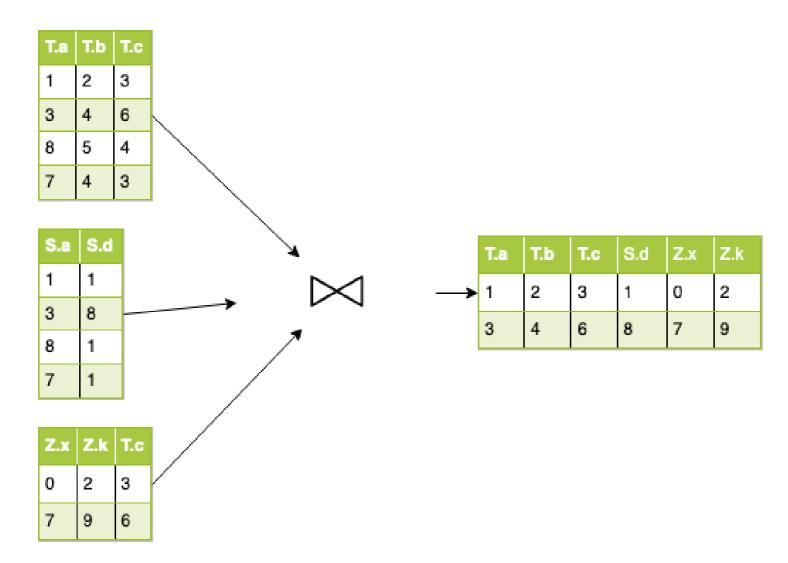
State

## Transaction Processing Performance Council (TPC-H)

## **TPCH dataset diagram**



# Input = Table(s) and Output = Table



## SQL Query Skeleton

```
SELECT result table schema
                                        <----(output attributes = table)
FROM input tables
[ WHERE table predicates AND join conditions ]
[ GROUP BY grouping attributes ]
  [ HAVING aggregation predicates ]
[ORDER BY sorting attributes]
[UNION | INTERSECT | EXCEPT ]
```

## Structured Query Language (aka. SQL)

Declarative language (abstraction)

Key words/operators on a single relation:

- Projection (SELECT)
- Selection (WHERE clause), predicates: AND, OR, LIKE, IN, ANY, ALL, etc.
- Aggregate: COUNT, MAX, MIN, AVG
- GROUP BY, SORT, LIMIT, DISTINCT, HAVING

## Queries on a Single Relation

**SELECT** result\_table

<----(output attributes = table)

**FROM** input\_tables;

## Reading materials and Lab assignments.

## **Book chapters:**

• Chapter 6 (6.1 to 6.5)

Lab 2: add/update/delete new rows and insert data in batch in SQLite.

### **Deadlines:**

- INF202 (Group1 22N): September 30, 2021
- INF202 (Group2 23N): October 1, 2021
- CSS206: October 2, 2021

# Conclusion

1/1 Abylaikhan str., Kaskelen 040900 Almaty, Kazakhstan +7 727 307 95 65