



SIT103/SIT772 Database Fundamentals

Week 7

SQL

Data Definition Language (DDL)

Data Manipulation Language (DML)

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Last Week

- Relational Algebra
- Joins
- SQL Functions
- **OnTrack Task:** 6.1P SELECT with JOIN
 - SELECT queries from multiple tables with JOIN

Any Questions?

This week

- More SQL
- Data Definition Language (DDL)
 - CREATE TABLE
 - ALTER TABLE
 - DROP TABLE
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
 - INSERT
 - UPDATE
 - DELETE
- COMMIT and ROLLBACK
- Views

Data Definition Language (DDL)

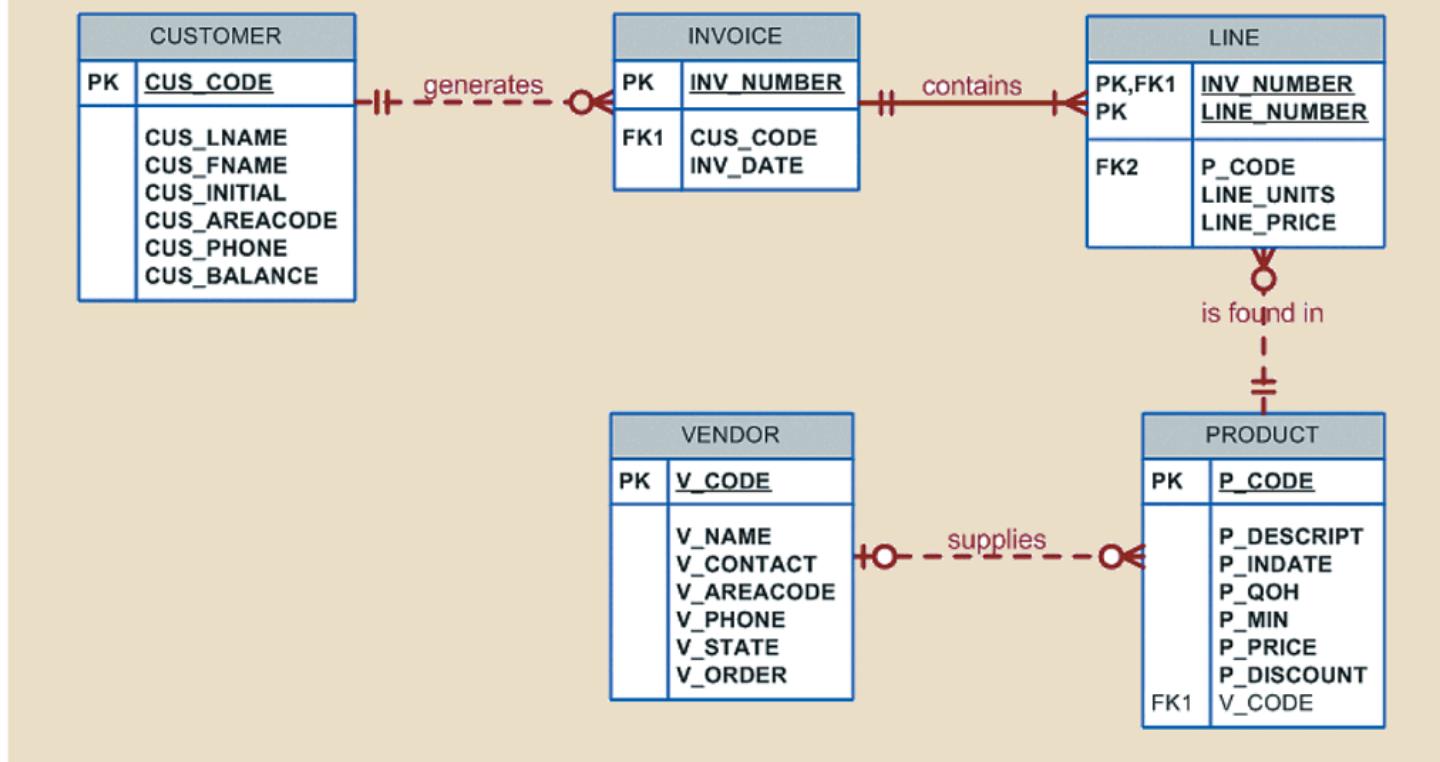
- Set of commands used to create, alter and delete relations (tables)

COMMAND OR OPTION	DESCRIPTION
CREATE SCHEMA AUTHORIZATION	Creates a database schema
CREATE TABLE	Creates a new table in the user's database schema
NOT NULL	Ensures that a column will not have null values
UNIQUE	Ensures that a column will not have duplicate values
PRIMARY KEY	Defines a primary key for a table
FOREIGN KEY	Defines a foreign key for a table
DEFAULT	Defines a default value for a column (when no value is given)
CHECK	Validates data in an attribute
CREATE INDEX	Creates an index for a table
CREATE VIEW	Creates a dynamic subset of rows and columns from one or more tables
ALTER TABLE	Modifies a table's definition (adds, modifies, or deletes attributes or constraints)
CREATE TABLE AS	Creates a new table based on a query in the user's database schema
DROP TABLE	Permanently deletes a table (and its data)
DROP INDEX	Permanently deletes an index
DROP VIEW	Permanently deletes a view

Implementation from Logical ERD

- Implementing Entities in the logical ERD as relations/tables
 - Attributes data types and domain
 - Constraints

FIGURE 8.1 DATABASE MODEL



Common SQL Data types

TABLE 8.1

SOME COMMON SQL DATA TYPES

DATA TYPE	FORMAT	COMMENTS
Numeric	NUMBER(L,D) or NUMERIC(L,D)	The declaration NUMBER(7,2) or NUMERIC(7,2) indicates that numbers will be stored with two decimal places and may be up to seven digits long, including the sign and the decimal place (for example, 12.32 or –134.99).
	INTEGER	May be abbreviated as INT. Integers are (whole) counting numbers, so they cannot be used if you want to store numbers that require decimal places.
	SMALLINT	Like INTEGER but limited to integer values up to six digits. If your integer values are relatively small, use SMALLINT instead of INT.
	DECIMAL(L,D)	Like the NUMBER specification, but the storage length is a <i>minimum</i> specification. That is, greater lengths are acceptable, but smaller ones are not. DECIMAL(9,2), DECIMAL(9), and DECIMAL are all acceptable.
Character	CHAR(L)	Fixed-length character data for up to 255 characters. If you store strings that are not as long as the CHAR parameter value, the remaining spaces are left unused. Therefore, if you specify CHAR(25), strings such as <i>Smith</i> and <i>Katzenjammer</i> are each stored as 25 characters. However, a U.S. area code is always three digits long, so CHAR(3) would be appropriate if you wanted to store such codes.
	VARCHAR(L) or VARCHAR2(L)	Variable-length character data. The designation VARCHAR2(25) or VARCHAR(25) will let you store characters up to 25 characters long. However, unlike CHAR, VARCHAR will not leave unused spaces. Oracle automatically converts VARCHAR to VARCHAR2.
Date	DATE	Stores dates in the Julian date format.

CREATE TABLE

- Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE tablename (  
    column1          data type          [constraint] [,  
    column2          data type          [constraint] [,  
    ...  
    PRIMARY KEY (column1          [, column2]) ] [,  
    FOREIGN KEY (column1          [, column2]) REFERENCES tablename] [  
    CONSTRAINT      constraint]);
```

- Constraints

- FOREIGN KEY
- NOT NULL
- UNIQUE
- DEFAULT
- CHECK

Example - VENDOR

```

CREATE TABLE VENDOR (
    V_CODE          INTEGER      NOT NULL,
    V_NAME          VARCHAR(35)  NOT NULL,
    V_CONTACT       VARCHAR(15)   NOT NULL,
    V_AREACODE     CHAR(4)      NOT NULL,
    V_PHONE         CHAR(8)      NOT NULL,
    V_STATE         CHAR(3)      NOT NULL,
    V_ORDER         CHAR(1)      NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (V_CODE));
  
```

column names table name data types constraints

Example - PRODUCT

```
CREATE TABLE PRODUCT (
    P_CODE      VARCHAR (10)      NOT NULL,
    P_DESCRPT  VARCHAR (35)      NOT NULL,
    P_INDATE   DATE             NOT NULL,
    P_ONHAND   INTEGER          NOT NULL,
    P_MIN      INTEGER          NOT NULL,
    P_PRICE    NUMERIC (8, 2),
    P_DISCOUNT NUMERIC (5, 2),
    V_CODE     INTEGER,
    PRIMARY KEY (P_CODE),
    FOREIGN KEY (V_CODE) REFERENCES VENDOR (V_CODE));
```

This reference to the VENDOR table means that the VENDOR table must be created before this PRODUCT table.

Foreign Key Constraint

P_CODE	P_DESCRPT	P_INDATE	P_QOH	P_MIN	P_PRICE	P_DISCOUNT	V_CODE
11QER/31	Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozzle	03-Nov-17	8	5	109.99	0.00	25595
13-Q2/P2	7.25-in. pwr. saw blade	13-Dec-17	32	15	14.99	0.05	21344
14-Q1/L3	9.00-in. pwr. saw blade	13-Nov-17	18	12	17.49	0.00	21344
1546-QQ2	Hrd. cloth, 1/4-in., 2x50	15-Jan-18	15	8	39.95	0.00	23119
1558-QW1	Hrd. cloth, 1/2-in., 3x50	15-Jan-18	23	5	43.99	0.00	23119
2232/QTY	B&D jigsaw, 12-in. blade	30-Dec-17	8	5	109.92	0.05	24288
2232/QWE	B&D jigsaw, 8-in. blade	24-Dec-17	6	5	99.87	0.05	24288
2238/QPD	B&D cordless drill, 1/2-in.	20-Jan-18	12	5	38.95	0.05	25595
23109-HB	Claw hammer	20-Jan-18	23	10	9.95	0.10	21225
23114-AA	Sledge hammer, 12 lb.	02-Jan-18	8	5	14.4	0.05	21344
54778-2T	Rat-tail file, 1/8-in. fine	15-Dec-17	43	20	4.99	0.00	21344
89-WRE-Q	Hicut chain saw, 16 in.	07-Feb-18	11	5	256.99	0.05	24288
PVC23DRT	PVC pipe, 3.5-in., 8-ft	20-Feb-18	188	75	5.87	0.00	21225
SM-18277	1.25-in. metal screw, 25	01-Mar-18	172	75	6.99	0.00	21225
SW-23116	2.5-in. wd. screw, 50	24-Feb-18	237	100	8.45	0.00	21231
WR3/TT3	Steel matting, 4'x8'x1/6", .5" mesh	17-Jan-18	18	5	119.95	0.10	25595

What happens to V_CODE of three products if you want to delete the record of vendor with V_CODE = 25595 from the VENDOR table?

V_CODE	V_NAME	V_CONTACT	V_AREACODE	V_PHONE	V_STATE	V_ORDER
21225	Bryson, Inc.	Smithson	615	223-3234	TN	Y
21226	SuperLoo, Inc.	Flushing	904	215-8995	FL	N
21231	D&E Supply	Singh	615	228-3245	TN	Y
21344	Gomez Bros.	Ortega	615	889-2546	KY	N
22567	Dome Supply	Smith	901	678-1419	GA	N
23119	Randsets, Ltd.	Anderson	901	678-3998	GA	Y
24004	Brackman Bros.	Browning	615	228-1410	TN	N
24288	ORDVA, Inc.	Hakford	615	898-1234	TN	Y
25442	B&K, Inc.	Smith	904	227-0093	FL	N
25595	Damal Supplies	Smythe	615	890-3529	TN	N
25595	Rubicon Systems	Orton	904	456-0092	FL	Y

By default most DBMS systems do not allow to delete/update values used as FKs in other tables

Foreign Key Constraint (1)

- We can define what we want to do with the FK values when their corresponding in the primary table are updated or records are deleted (we want to allow delete)
- Use options when defining Foreign Key constraint

ON UPDATE / DELETE *action*

Action: CASCADE or SET NULL

CASCADE do the same action in the table with FK
SET NULL sets the FK values to NULL

Example:

```
FOREIGN KEY (V_CODE) REFERENCES VENDOR (V_CODE) ON DELETE SET NULL  
          ON UPDATE CASCADE
```

NOTE: Oracle does not support ON UPDATE CASCADE

Other Constraints

- NOT NULL: Ensures that a column does not accept NULL
- UNIQUE: Ensures all values in a column are unique
- DEFAULT: Assigns default values when a column value is not provided
- CHECK: Ensures column values satisfy given condition

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (
    CUS_CODE      NUMBER          PRIMARY KEY,  

    CUS_LNAME     VARCHAR(15)     NOT NULL,  

    CUS_FNAME     VARCHAR(15)     NOT NULL,  

    CUS_INITIAL   CHAR(1),  

    CUS_AREACODE  CHAR(3)        DEFAULT '615' NOT NULL  

                                CHECK(CUS_AREACODE IN ('615','713','931')),  

    CUS_PHONE     CHAR(8)         NOT NULL,  

    CUS_BALANCE   NUMERIC(9,2)    DEFAULT 0.00,  

    CONSTRAINT CUS_UI1 UNIQUE(CUS_LNAME, CUS_FNAME));
```

Another way of defining PK

Name/ID of the constraint, does not really mean anything, useful to refer to it later, e.g., to remove the constraint after the table is created

Constraints - more examples

```
CREATE TABLE INVOICE (
    INV_NUMBER NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
    CUS_CODE NUMBER NOT NULL REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CUS_CODE),
    INV_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT INV_CK1 CHECK (INV_DATE > '01-JAN-2018'));
```

Another way of defining FK

```
CREATE TABLE LINE (
    INV_NUMBER NUMBER NOT NULL,
    LINE_NUMBER NUMBER(2,0) NOT NULL,
    P_CODE VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    LINE_UNITS NUMBER(9,2) DEFAULT 0.00 NOT NULL,
    LINE_PRICE NUMBER(9,2) DEFAULT 0.00 NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (INV_NUMBER, LINE_NUMBER),
    FOREIGN KEY (INV_NUMBER) REFERENCES INVOICE ON DELETE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (P_CODE) REFERENCES PRODUCT(P_CODE),
    CONSTRAINT LINE_UI1 UNIQUE(INV_NUMBER, P_CODE));
```

Column name is not specified,
uses the column of the same name

Deletes the record if corresponding
record in invoice is deleted (useful in
weak entity, e.g., delete assignments
if unit it associated with is deleted)

NOT NULL,
NOT NULL,

Nothing is mentioned, so default
rule (Delete is restricted)

Create table with a SELECT SQL

- Create a new table SELECTing columns and rows from an existing table
- Using sub-query (nested query) – SQL embedded within another SQL
 - Note that Inner/embedded query is always executed first**
- Copies attribute names, data characteristics and rows from the original table

```
CREATE TABLE PART AS
    SELECT P_CODE AS PART_CODE, P_DESCRIP AS PART_DESCRIP,
    P_PRICE AS PART_PRICE, V_CODE FROM PRODUCT;
```

- Note that constraints such as Entity Integrity (PK) and Referential Integrity (FK) are not applied automatically. Constraints must be added after the table is created.

But how to add constraints?

ALTER TABLE

Altering Table Structure

- All changes in existing table structure are made by using
 - ALTER TABLE command followed by a keyword that produces the specific change you want to make: ADD, MODIFY, and DROP
- Changing a column's data characteristics
 - If the column to be changed already contains data, you can make changes in the column's characteristics if those changes do not alter the data type
- Adding a column
 - Altering an existing table by adding one or more columns
- Adding a constraint
 - Altering an existing table to add a constraint

ALTER TABLE Syntax

- ADD/MODIFY columns

```
ALTER TABLE tablename {ADD | MODIFY} (columnname datatype  
[({ADD | MODIFY} columnname datatype)];
```

- ADD constraint

```
ALTER TABLE tablename ADD constraint [ADD constraint];
```

- Remove column/constraint

```
ALTER TABLE tablename DROP {PRIMARY KEY | COLUMN  
columnname | CONSTRAINT constraintname};
```



To remove a constraint, we need to refer it to by its name, which is one reason why we should name constraints while adding them (we saw earlier with create table).

ALTER TABLE Examples

- **Adding a column**

```
ALTER TABLE PRODUCT ADD (P_SALECODE CHAR(1));
```

- **Changing a column's data type**

```
ALTER TABLE PRODUCT MODIFY (V_CODE CHAR(5));
```

- **Changing a column's data characteristics**

```
ALTER TABLE PRODUCT MODIFY (P_PRICE DECIMAL(9,2));
```

- **Adding constraints**

```
ALTER TABLE PART ADD PRIMARY KEY (PART_CODE);
```

```
ALTER TABLE PART ADD FOREIGN KEY (V_CODE) REFERENCES VENDOR;
```

```
ALTER TABLE PART
    ADD PRIMARY KEY (PART_CODE)
    ADD FOREIGN KEY (V_CODE) REFERENCES VENDOR
    ADD CHECK (PART_PRICE >= 0);
```

- **Dropping column/constraint**

```
ALTER TABLE VENDOR DROP COLUMN V_ORDER;
```

Some DBMSs impose restrictions on attribute deletion. You may not drop attributes that are involved in foreign key relationships, nor may you delete an attribute that has important data.

Other useful SQL Commands

- **Delete a table from the database**

Syntax: `DROP TABLE tablename;`

Example: `DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;`

- **Delete all records from a table but retain the table structure**

Syntax: `TRUNCATE TABLE tablename;`

Example: `TRUNCATE TABLE CUSTOMER;`

- **Describe the structure (column names and data types) of a table**

Syntax: `DESCRIBE TABLE tablename;` OR `DESC TABLE tablename;`

Example: `DESC TABLE CUSTOMER;`

- **Rename a table**

Syntax: `RENAME TABLE tablename TO newtablename;` OR `ALTER TABLE tablename RENAME TO newtablename;`

Example: `RENAME EMP TO EMPLOYEE;`

- **Rename a column of a table**

Syntax: `ALTER TABLE tablename RENAME COLUMN columnname TO newcolumnname;`

Example: `ALTER TABLE EMP RENAME COLUMN EMP_MGR TO EMP_MGR_CODE;`

Data Manipulation Language (DML)

- Interacting with a database
- We covered SELECT in detail in Week 4 – retrieve records
- Today, we cover three commands to change records:
 - INSERT
 - UPDATE
 - DELETE

COMMAND, OPTION, OR OPERATOR	DESCRIPTION
SELECT	Selects attributes from rows in one or more tables or views
FROM	Specifies the tables from which data should be retrieved
WHERE	Restricts the selection of rows based on a conditional expression
GROUP BY	Groups the selected rows based on one or more attributes
HAVING	Restricts the selection of grouped rows based on a condition
ORDER BY	Orders the selected rows based on one or more attributes
INSERT	Inserts row(s) into a table
UPDATE	Modifies an attribute's values in one or more table's rows
DELETE	Deletes one or more rows from a table
Comparison operators	
=, <, >, <=, >=, <>, !=	Used in conditional expressions
Logical operators	
AND/OR/NOT	Used in conditional expressions
Special operators	Used in conditional expressions
BETWEEN	Checks whether an attribute value is within a range
IN	Checks whether an attribute value matches any value within a value list
LIKE	Checks whether an attribute value matches a given string pattern
IS NULL	Checks whether an attribute value is null
EXISTS	Checks whether a subquery returns any rows
DISTINCT	Limits values to unique values
Aggregate functions	Used with SELECT to return mathematical summaries on columns
COUNT	Returns the number of rows with non-null values for a given column
MIN	Returns the minimum attribute value found in a given column
MAX	Returns the maximum attribute value found in a given column
SUM	Returns the sum of all values for a given column
AVG	Returns the average of all values for a given column

Adding rows in a table - INSERT

- INSERT command is used to enter data into a table

Syntax: `INSERT INTO tablename VALUES (value1, value2, ..., valuen);`

Example: `INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES ('13-Q2/P2', '7.25-in.
pwr. saw blade','13-Dec-17',32,15,14.99, 0.05, 21344);`

- If some of the columns are optional and not provided

Column names
to set values

Syntax: `INSERT INTO tablename (columnlist) VALUES (listofvalues);`

Example: `INSERT INTO PRODUCT (P_CODE, P_DESCRIPTOR)
VALUES ('BRT-345','Titanium drill bit');`

Selected columns'

values in the same order

- Important points:

- Column values are enclosed within a parentheses and separated by a comma (,).
- String/character and date values are enclosed in apostrophes and numbers without
- NULL can be used for values not available or optional
- FK value must exist in the primary table before inserting it in the FK table

INSERT Using SELECT subquery

- Data can be retrieved from one table can be inserted into another table using SELECT subquery

Syntax: `INSERT INTO target tablename [(target columnlist)]
SELECT source columnlist FROM source tablename;`

Example: `INSERT INTO PART (PART_CODE, PART_DESCRIP,
PART_PRICE, V_CODE) SELECT P_CODE,
P_DESCRIP, P_PRICE, V_CODE FROM PRODUCT;`

- Number and datatype of values returned the SELECT query must match the number and datatypes of columns in the INSERT part.

Updating Rows - UPDATE

- UPDATE command is used to modify data in a table

Syntax: UPDATE *tablename* SET *columnname* = *value1* [, *columnname* = *value2*] [WHERE *conditionlist*];

Example: UPDATE PRODUCT SET P_INDATE = '18-JAN-2018',
P_PRICE = 17.99, P_MIN = 10 WHERE P_CODE = '13-Q2/P2';

- If WHERE clause is not provided, values are updated for all rows
- Arithmetic operators are useful

Example: UPDATE PRODUCT SET P_PRICE = P_PRICE * 1.10
WHERE P_PRICE < 50.00;

- adds 10 percent to the price for all product whose current prices are below \$50.00

UPDATE : Exercise for you

P_CODE	P_DESCRPT	P_INDATE	P_QOH	P_MIN	P_PRICE	P_DISCOUNT	V_CODE
11QER/31	Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozzle	03-Nov-17	8	5	109.99	0.00	25595
13-Q2/P2	7.25-in. pwr. saw blade	13-Dec-17	32	15	14.99	0.05	21344
14-Q1/L3	9.00-in. pwr. saw blade	13-Nov-17	18	12	17.49	0.00	21344
1546-QQ2	Hrd. cloth, 1/4-in., 2x50	15-Jan-18	15	8	39.95	0.00	23119
1558-QW1	Hrd. cloth, 1/2-in., 3x50	15-Jan-18	23	5	43.99	0.00	23119
2232/QTY	B&D jigsaw, 12-in. blade	30-Dec-17	8	5	109.92	0.05	24288
2232/QWE	B&D jigsaw, 8-in. blade	24-Dec-17	6	5	99.87	0.05	24288
2238/QPD	B&D cordless drill, 1/2-in.	20-Jan-18	12	5	38.95	0.05	25595
23109-HB	Claw hammer	20-Jan-18	23	10	9.95	0.10	21225
23114-AA	Sledge hammer, 12 lb.	02-Jan-18	8	5	14.4	0.05	
54778-2T	Rat-tail file, 1/8-in. fine	15-Dec-17	43	20	4.99	0.00	21344
89-WRE-Q	Hicut chain saw, 16 in.	07-Feb-18	11	5	256.99	0.05	24288
PVC23DRT	PVC pipe, 3.5-in., 8-ft	20-Feb-18	188	75	5.87	0.00	
SM-18277	1.25-in. metal screw, 25	01-Mar-18	172	75	6.99	0.00	21225
SW-23116	2.5-in. wd. screw, 50	24-Feb-18	237	100	8.45	0.00	21231
WR3/TT3	Steel matting, 4'x8'x1/6", .5" mesh	17-Jan-18	18	5	119.95	0.10	25595

Increase the P_PRICE of all products supplied by vendor “**Rubicon Systems**” by 10%

		CONTACT	V_AREACODE	V_PHONE	V_STATE	V_ORDER
21231	D&E Supply	Singh	615	223-3234	TN	Y
21344	Gomez Bros.	Ortega	615	889-2546	KY	N
22567	Dome Supply	Smith	901	678-1419	GA	N
23119	Randsets Ltd.	Anderson	901	678-3998	GA	Y
24000	Brackman Bros.	Browning	615	228-1410	TN	N
24288	ORDVA, Inc.	Hakford	615	898-1234	TN	Y
25443	B&K, Inc.	Smith	904	227-0093	FL	N
25801	Damal Supplies	Smythe	615	890-3529	TN	N
25595	Rubicon Systems	Orton	904	456-0092	FL	Y

```
UPDATE PRODUCT SET P_PRICE = P_PRICE * 1.1 WHERE V_CODE =
(SELECT V_CODE FROM VENDOR WHERE V_NAME = 'Rubicon Systems');
```

Deleting records from a table

- DELETE FROM command allows to delete rows from a table

Which rows to delete

Syntax: `DELETE FROM tablename [WHERE conditionlist];`

Example: `DELETE FROM PRODUCT WHERE EP_CODE = 'BRT-345';`

- If WHERE clause is not provided, all rows are deleted

- equivalent to `TRUNCATE TABLE tablename;`

Transaction Control Commands

- **COMMIT Command**

- Changes made to the table contents are not saved on the disk (physical storage) until the changes are committed. Changes are saved when:
 1. Database is closed (DB connection session is closed)
 2. DBMS Program is closed
 3. COMMIT command is used

Syntax: COMMIT;

MySQL by default has autocommit ON

- Try: `SELECT @@autocommit;
SET autocommit = 0;`
- Always commit after SQL command

- **ROLLBACK Command**

- Allows to discard the changes made to the table contents since the last COMMIT.

Syntax: ROLLBACK;

- COMMIT and ROLLBACK **only work with DML commands** that are used to **INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE** table rows

- changes made using DDL commands (CREATE, ALTER, DROP) are not reverted
- ORACLE automatically COMMIT changes with a DDL command is issued.

COMMIT and ROLLBACK

- **Check your understanding**
- Assume the following sequence of actions in the current ORACLE session:
 1. CREATE a table called SALES.
 2. INSERT 10 rows in the SALES table.
 3. UPDATE two rows in the SALES table.
 4. Execute the ROLLBACK command.

Will the SALES table still exist in the database?

If yes, what will be its status? How many records?

ORACLE does auto COMMIT with DDL command to CREATE SALES table.
ROLLBACK does not revert the DDL command changes
SALES table still exists, but it will be empty as all DML changes (rows inserted and updated) are reverted

Virtual Tables: Creating a View

- A view is a **virtual table** based on a SELECT query
 - Can contain columns, computed columns, aliases, and aggregate functions from **one or more tables**
- **Base tables** are tables on which a view is based (tables used in the SELECT query)

Syntax: `CREATE VIEW viewname AS SELECT query`

Example: `CREATE VIEW PRICEGT50 AS SELECT P_DESCRPT,
P_QOH, P_PRICE FROM PRODUCT WHERE P_PRICE > 50.00;`

View: PRICEGT50
Base Table: PRODUCT

View example

```
SELECT * FROM PRICEGT50;
```

P_DESCRPT	P_ONHAND	P_PRICE
Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozzle	8	109.99
B&D jigsaw, 12-in. blade	8	109.92
B&D jigsaw, 8-in. blade	6	99.87
Hicut chain saw, 16 in.	11	256.99
Steel matting, 4'x8'x1/6", .5" mesh	18	119.95

```
SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;
```

P_CODE	P_DESCRPT	P_INDATE	P_QOH	P_MIN	P_PRICE	P_DISCOUNT	V_CODE
11QER/31	Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozzle	03-Nov-17	8	5	109.99	0.00	25595
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14-Q1/L3	9.00-in. pwr. saw blade	13-Nov-17	18	12	17.49	0.00	21344
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1558-QW1	Hrd. cloth, 1/2-in., 3x50	15-Jan-18	23	5	43.99	0.00	23119
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SM-18277	1.25-in. metal screw, 25	01-Mar-18	172	75	6.99	0.00	21225
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Characteristics of views

- View can be used as a **table** in SQL statements
- Views can be used to maintain users access control, provides **data privacy and security**
 - can restrict users to seeing only specified columns and rows of tables
 - limit the degree of exposure of the underlying tables to the outer world
- Views take very **little space to store**; the database contains only the definition of a view, not a copy of all the data that it presents.
- Views are **dynamically updated**, i.e., re-created on demand each time it is invoked.
- Views may also be used as the **basis for reports** as they can join and aggregate information from multiple tables
 - Instead of executing complex SQL every time a particular report (e.g., weekly sales) is needed, a view can be defined with the required data
- Views can partition a table to **reduce its complexity**

Updatable Views

- View can be used to update base tables that are used in the view –
Updatable Views
- **Not all views are updatable**
- Views are not updatable if the view defining SQL has Aggregate functions (e.g., AVG, COUNT, etc.), DISTINCT operator, GROUP BY clause, Set operators e.g., UNION, INTERSECTION, etc.) – Most restrictions are due to GROUP or JOIN operators
- Allows UPDATE the base tables using condition requiring JOIN (ORACLE does not support JOIN with the UPDATE command to update rows in a base table directly)
- Allows batch update of a base table based on data in another table

Updatable Views

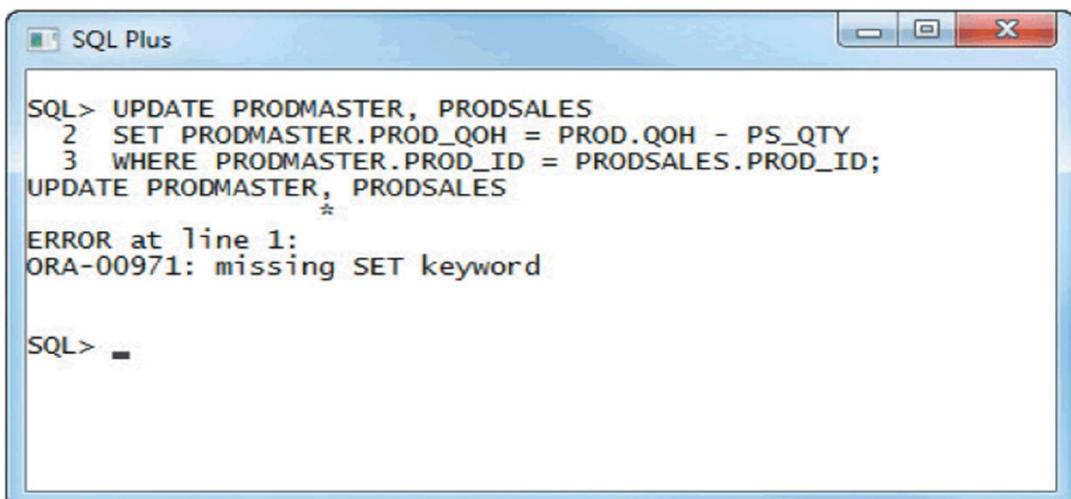
```
UPDATE PRODMASTER, PRODSALES SET PRODMASTER.PROD_QOH =  
PROD_QOH - PRODSALES.PS_QTY WHERE PRODMASTER.PROD_ID =  
PRODSALES.PROD_ID;
```

JOIN as update condition

Note that the above update statement reflects the following sequence of events:

1. Join the PRODMASTER and PRODSALES tables.
2. Update the PROD_QOH attribute (using the PS_QTY value in the PRODSALES table) for each row of the PRODMASTER table with matching PROD_ID values in the PRODSALES table.

The above query works in MySQL, but Oracle returns an error



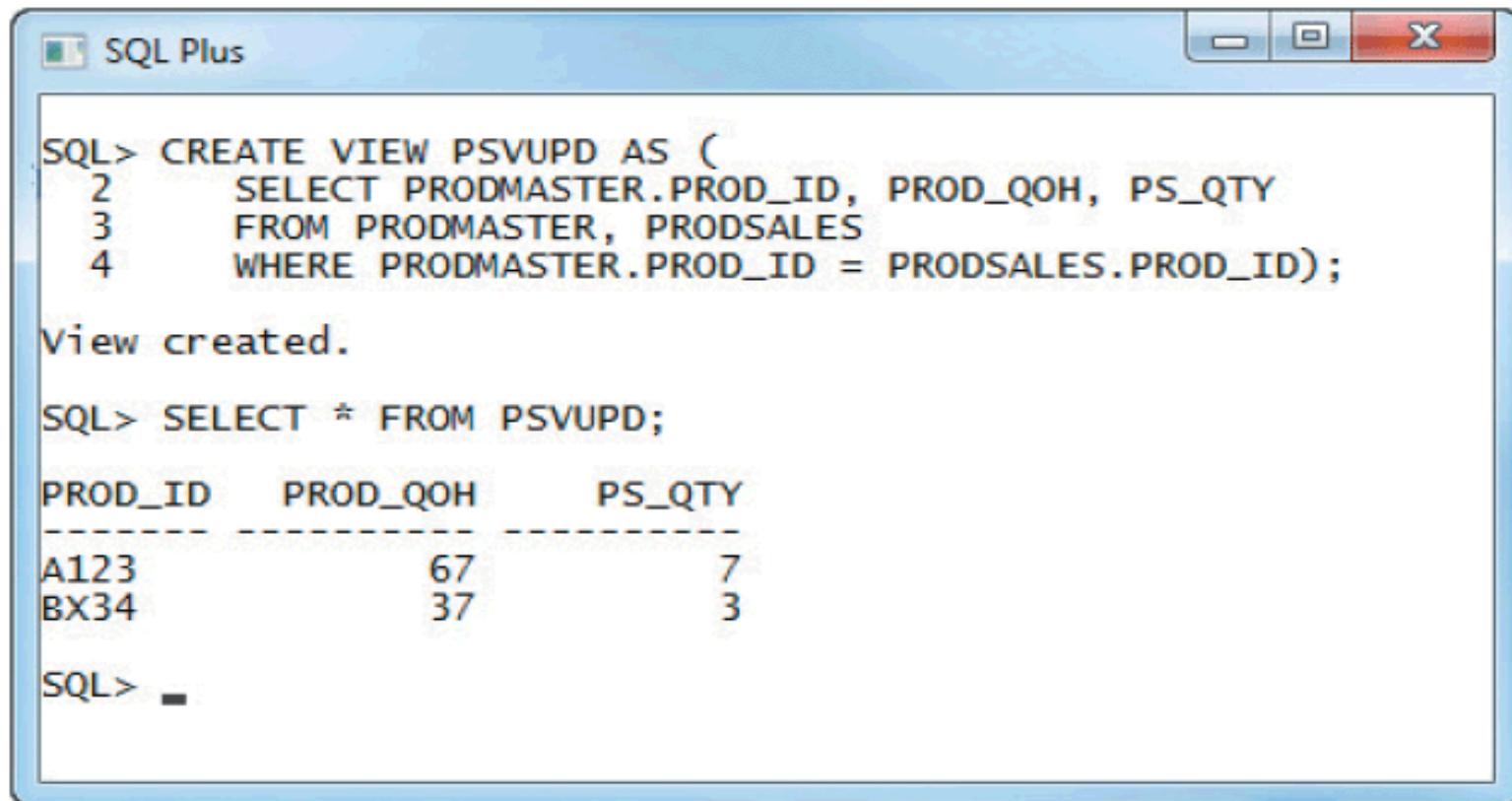
The screenshot shows an SQL Plus window with the following text:

```
SQL> UPDATE PRODMASTER, PRODSALES
  2  SET PRODMASTER.PROD_QOH = PROD.QOH - PS_QTY
  3  WHERE PRODMASTER.PROD_ID = PRODSALES.PROD_ID;
UPDATE PRODMASTER, PRODSALES
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00971: missing SET keyword

SQL> -
```

Updatable Views

- An updatable view named PSVUPD



The screenshot shows a Windows-style window titled "SQL Plus". Inside, SQL commands are being run and their results are displayed.

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW PSVUPD AS (
  2      SELECT PRODMASTER.PROD_ID, PROD_QOH, PS_QTY
  3      FROM PRODMASTER, PRODSALES
  4     WHERE PRODMASTER.PROD_ID = PRODSALES.PROD_ID);

View created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM PSVUPD;

PROD_ID      PROD_QOH      PS_QTY
-----  -----  -----
A123          67            7
BX34          37            3

SQL> -
```

The output shows the creation of a view named PSVUPD that joins two tables, PRODMASTER and PRODSALES, on the PROD_ID column. The view contains three columns: PROD_ID, PROD_QOH, and PS_QTY. Two rows are returned from the query: one for product A123 with a quantity of 67 and another for product BX34 with a quantity of 37.

Updatable Views

SQL Plus

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM PRODMASTER;
```

PROD_ID	PROD_DESC	PROD_QOH
A123	SCREWS	67
BX34	NUTS	37
C583	BOLTS	50

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM PRODSALES;
```

PROD_ID	PS_QTY
A123	7
BX34	3

```
SQL> UPDATE PSVUPD
  2 SET PROD_QOH = PROD_QOH - PS_QTY;
```

2 rows updated.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM PRODMASTER;
```

PROD_ID	PROD_DESC	PROD_QOH
A123	SCREWS	60
BX34	NUTS	34
C583	BOLTS	50

- One easy way to determine whether a view can be used to update a base table
 - If the (primary key) columns of the base table you want to update have unique values in the view, the base table is updatable.
 - For example, if the PROD_ID column of the view returns the A123 or BX34 values more than once, The PRODMASTER table cannot be updated through the view.

PSVUPD View can be used to batch update PRODMASTER based on PRODSALES

Summary

- CREATE TABLE
- ALTER TABLE
- DROP TABLE
- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE
- COMMIT
- ROLLBACK
- Views

This Week's OnTrack Task

- 7.1P DML and DDL Commands
 - SQL with Other DML commands and DDL commands
- 7.2C Miniproject 2 - Part 2: Database Implementation
 - Implementing Normalised Database Designed in Task 4.2C



Next Week

- Procedural Language SQL (PL/SQL)

Thank you

See you next week

Any questions/comments?

SQL Demo



Let's see some SQL demo

Readings and References:

- Chapter 8

Database Systems : Design, Implementation, & Management
13TH EDITION, by Carlos Coronel, Steven Morris