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# Database

## Lesson 4. Structured Query Language – part 1

# Learning Map

Sequence	Title
1	Introduction to Databases
2	Relational Databases
3	Relational Algebra
4	Structured Query Language – Part 1
5	Structured Query Language – Part 2
6	Constraints and Triggers
7	Entity Relationship Model
8	Functional Dependency
9	Normalization
10	Storage – Indexing
11	Query Processing
12	Transaction Management – Part 1
13	Transaction Management – Part 2

# Outline

- Introduction to SQL
- Definition a Relation schema
- Data Manipulation

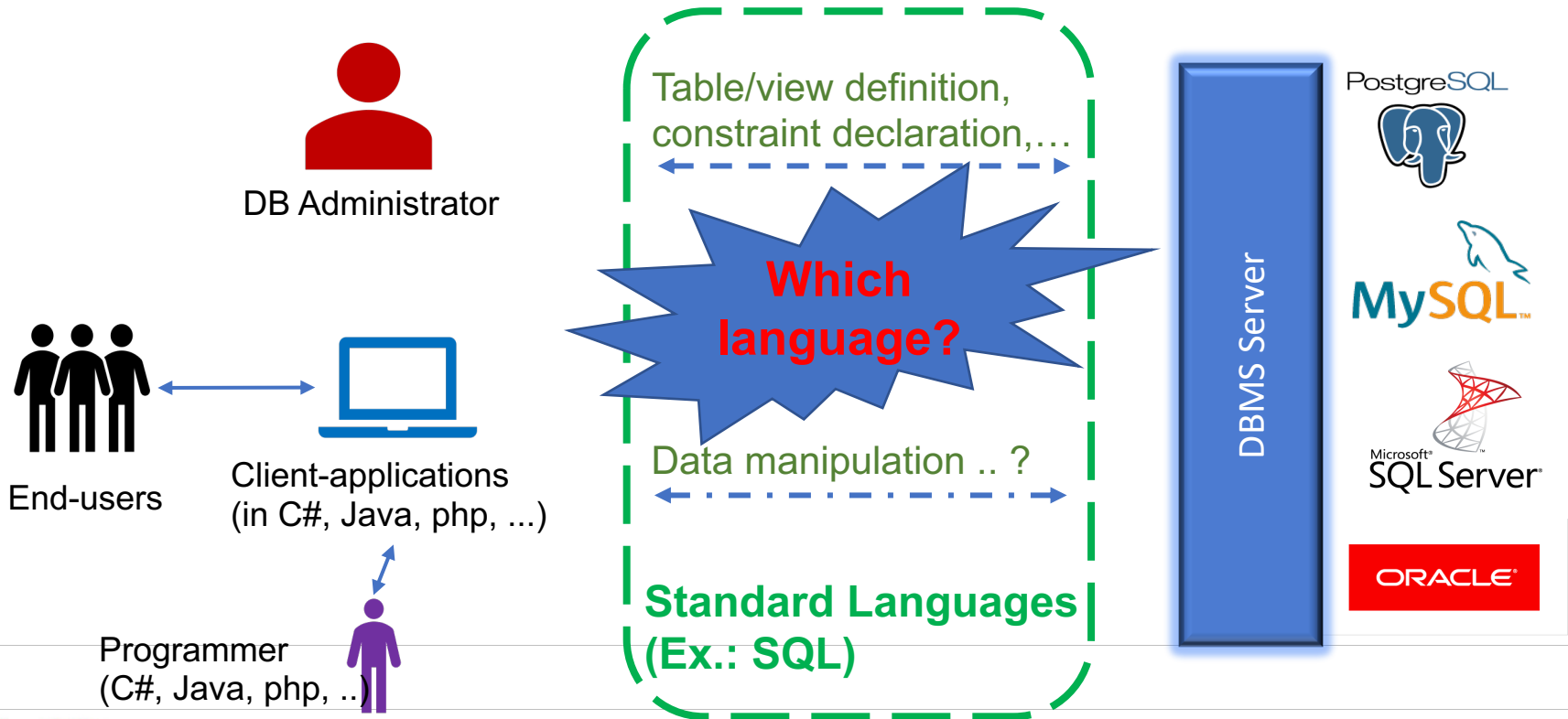
# Learning objective

- Have notions about the **SQL language**
- Use SQL to **define a relation schema** in a database
- Use SQL to **populate a table** with rows, update / delete data and to **retrieve data** from a table

# Keywords

Keyword	Description
<b>DBMS</b>	Database Management System: system software for creating and managing databases. The DBMS provides users and programmers with a systematic way to create, retrieve, update and manage data
<b>CREATE TABLE</b>	SQL statement to define a table into a database
<b>ALTER TABLE</b>	SQL statement to modify table structure if needed (add /delete/modify column(s), add/remove constraint(s))
<b>INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE</b>	SQL statements to add new record to a table; to change the data of one or more records in a table; to remove single record or multiple records from a table
<b>SELECT</b>	SQL statement to retrieve data from a database

# 1. Introduction to SQL



# 1.1. Brief history of SQL

- 1975: SEQUEL: System-R
- 1976: SEQUEL 2
- 1978/79: SQL (Structured Query Language) (used in System-R)
- SQL1: The first standard for SQL defined in 1986; adopted as an international by Standards Organisation (ISO) in 1987.
- 1992: SQL2 - revised version of the processor (also called SQL 92); adopted as the formal standard language for defining and manipulating relational database.
- 1999: SQL3 - extension with additional features such as user-defined data types, triggers, user-defined functions and other Object Oriented features.
- New versions of the standard were published in 2003, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2016: more additional features: XML-based features, columns with auto-generated values, JSON,...



# 1.2. Languages

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
  - define the logical schema (relations, views...) and storage schema stored in a Data Dictionary
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - Manipulative populate schema, update database
  - Retrieval querying content of a database
- Data Control Language (DCL)
  - permissions, access control...

## 2. Definition a Relation Schema

- Example: Education database

student(student\_id, first\_name, last\_name, dob, gender, address, note, *clazz\_id*)

subject(subject\_id, name, credit, percentage\_final\_exam)

lecturer(lecturer\_id, first\_name, last\_name, dob, gender, address, email)

teaching(subject\_id, lecturer\_id)

grade(code, fromScore, toScore)

clazz(clazz\_id, name, *lecturer\_id*, *monitor\_id*)

enrollment(student\_id, subject\_id, semester, midterm\_score, final\_score)

- Detailed description for relation/table **enrollment**

Attribute name	Type	NOT NULL	Description
student_id	CHAR(8)	Yes	Student identification code. FOREIGN KEY references to Student(student_id)
subject_id	CHAR(6)	Yes	Subject code. FOREIGN KEY references to Subject(subject_id)
semester	CHAR(5)	Yes	Annual semester: '20171', '20172', '20173', ...
midterm_score	Float	No	Score of mid-term exam. DOM = [0,10] and (midtermScore mod 0.5) must be 0
final_score	Float	No	Score of final exam. DOM= [0,10] (finalScore mod 0.5) must be 0
PRIMARY KEY = {student_id, subject_id, semester}			

## 2.1. Creating a Simple Table

- Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE <table_name>(  
    <col1> <type1>(<size1>) [NOT NULL] [DEFAULT <value>],  
    <col2> <type2>(<size2>) [NOT NULL],  
    ...,  
    [[CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>] <constraint_type> clause], ...);
```

- Example:

```
CREATE TABLE student(  
    student_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL,  
    first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    dob DATE NOT NULL,  
    gender CHAR(1), address VARCHAR(30),  
    note TEXT, class_id CHAR(8) );
```

## 2.1. Creating a Simple Table: Naming conventions

- Ordinary identifiers
  - Must begin with a letter
  - Contain only: letters (a...z), underscore (\_), and digits (0...9)
  - No longer than 32 characters
- Delimited identifiers
  - Identifiers surrounded **by double quotation marks (")**
  - Can contain any characters

## 2.1. Creating a Simple Table: Naming conventions [2]

- Have meaning, not so long, use common abbreviations if needed:
  - use `student, firstname`;
  - Do not use `table1, abc, fw12re, student_of_the_school...`
- Avoid quotes
  - `student` ; not "Student" or "All Students"
- Use lowercase, underscores separate words:
  - Use `firstname / first_name`;
  - Do not use "firstName"
- Avoid reserved words (keywords):
  - data types are not object names : **not use text, integer, ...** as object names
  - Do not use **table, user, ...** as object names
- Tables/ Views should have singular names, not plural:
  - `student` but not students

## 2.1. Creating a Simple Table: Data Types (SQL 92)

boolean	logical boolean (true/false)
character(n)	fixed-length character string
varchar(n)	variable-length character string
smallint	signed two-byte integer
int, integer	signed 4-byte integer
float(p)	floating-point number with precision p
real, double precision	double-precision floating-point number
decimal(p,s), numeric(p,s)	user-specified precision, exact; recommended for storing monetary amounts p: number of digits in the whole number, s: number of digits after the decimal point.
date	calendar date without time of day
time	time of day
timestamp with time zone	date/time

## 2.1. Creating a Simple Table: NULL, NOT NULL, Default value

- NULL
  - Attribute does not have a known value
  - NULL value means "I don't know"
- NOT NULL
  - Attribute must have a known value
- Default value
  - the value appears by default in a column if no other value is known

## 2.2. Constraints

- Entity Integrity
  - No duplicate tuples: PRIMARY KEY constraint
  - Valide values on a attribute or between attributes in a tuple: CHECK constraint
- Referential Integrity:
  - Make sure that values of some attributes must make sense: FOREIGN KEY constraint



## 2.2. Constraints: PRIMARY KEY

- Syntax:

[**CONSTRAINT** <constraint\_name>] **PRIMARY KEY** (<fk1>,<fk2>,...)

- A relation may have **only one primary key**

Table: **Clazz**(**clazz\_id**, name, lecturer\_id, monitor\_id)

SQL:

```
CREATE TABLE clazz (  
    clazz_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL,  
    name VARCHAR(20) ,  
    lecturer_id CHAR(5) ,  
    monitor_id CHAR(8) ,  
    CONSTRAINT clazz_pk PRIMARY KEY (clazz_id)) ;
```

## 2.2. Constraints: PRIMARY KEY [2]

Table: Clazz(clazz\_id, name, lecturer\_id, monitor\_id)

SQL:

```
CREATE TABLE clazz (  
  clazz_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL,  
  name VARCHAR(20),  
  lecturer_id CHAR(5),  
  monitor_id CHAR(8),  
  PRIMARY KEY (clazz_id) );
```

```
CREATE TABLE clazz (  
  clazz_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
  name VARCHAR(20),  
  lecturer_id CHAR(5),  
  monitor_id CHAR(8) );
```

If primary key  
has only one  
attribute

## 2.2. Constraints: CHECK

- Syntax:

[**CONSTRAINT** <constraint\_name>] **CHECK** <condition>

- Declaring check constraint when defining table

Table: student(student\_id, first\_name, last\_name, dob, gende, address, note, clazz\_id)

SQL: **CREATE TABLE** student (  
    student\_id **CHAR**(8) **NOT NULL**,  
    first\_name **VARCHAR**(20) **NOT NULL**, last\_name **VARCHAR**(20) **NOT NULL**,  
    dob **DATE NOT NULL**, gender **CHAR**(1), address **VARCHAR**(30),  
    note **TEXT**, clazz\_id **CHAR**(8),  
    **CONSTRAINT** student\_pk **PRIMARY KEY** (student\_id),  
    **CONSTRAINT** student\_chk\_dob **CHECK** (gender='F' **OR** gender='M')) ;

## 2.2. Constraints: FOREIGN KEY

- Syntax:

```
[CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>] FOREIGN KEY (<fk1>,<fk2>,...)
    REFERENCES <tab>(<k1>,<k2>, ...)
    [ON UPDATE <option>] [ON DELETE <option>]
```

- Options:

- CASCADE

- Delete/update all matching foreign key tuples

- NO ACTION / RESTRICT

- can't delete primary key tuple whilst a foreign key tuple matches
    - default action

- SET NULL

## 2.2. Constraints: FOREIGN KEY

- Declaring check constraint when defining table

Table: `Clazz(clazz_id, name, lecturer_id, monitor_id)`

SQL:

```
CREATE TABLE clazz (  
    clazz_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL,  
    name VARCHAR(20), lecturer_id CHAR(5),  
    monitor_id CHAR(8),  
    CONSTRAINT clazz_pk PRIMARY KEY (clazz_id),  
    CONSTRAINT clazz_fk_student FOREIGN KEY (monitor_id) REFERENCES  
    student(student_id));
```

## 2.3. Modifying Relation Schema: Columns

- Add column(s)

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD COLUMN  
<column_name> <datatype> [NOT NULL] [DEFAULT <default_value>];
```

- Delete column(s)

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> DROP COLUMN <column_name>;
```

- Modify column(s)

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> CHANGE COLUMN <column_name> <datatype>;
```

- Examples:

```
ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN  
urgence_contact CHAR(15) DEFAULT '(+84)000-000-000';  
ALTER TABLE student DROP COLUMN urgency_contact;
```

## 2.3. Modifying Relation Schema: Constraints

- Add new constraint(s)

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name>  
ADD CONSTRAINT <constraint_name> <constraint_type> clause;
```

Example:

```
ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT student_fk_clazz  
      FOREIGN KEY (clazz_id) REFERENCES clazz(clazz_id);
```

- Delete existing constraints

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> DROP CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>;
```

Example:

```
ALTER TABLE student DROP CONSTRAINT student_fk_clazz;
```

## 2.4. Drop a Relation from Database

- Syntax: **DROP TABLE** <table\_name> [**CASCADE** | **RESTRICT**];
  - **CASCADE**: allows to remove all dependent objects together with the table automatically
  - **RESTRICT**: refuses to drop table if there is any object depends on it; default value



## 2.4. Drop a Relation from Database

- Example:

```
DROP TABLE student;
```

```
ERROR: cannot drop table student because other objects depend on it  
DETAIL: constraint clazz_fk_student on table clazz depends on table student  
constraint enrollment_fk_student on table enrollment depends on table student  
HINT: Use DROP ... CASCADE to drop the dependent objects too.  
SQL state: 2BP01
```

```
DROP TABLE student CASCADE;
```

```
NOTICE: drop cascades to 2 other objects  
DETAIL: drop cascades to constraint clazz_fk_student on table clazz  
drop cascades to constraint enrollment_fk_student on table enrollment  
DROP TABLE
```

# 3. Data Manipulation

**student**

student_id	first_name	last_name	dob	gender	address	note	clazz_id
20160001	Ngọc An	Bùi	3/18/1987	M	15 Lương Định Của, Đ. Đa, HN		20162101
20160002	Anh	Hoàng	5/20/1987	M	513 B8 KTX BKHN		20162101
20160003	Thu Hồng	Trần	6/6/1987	F	15 Trần Đại Nghĩa, HBT, Hà nội		20162101
20160004	Minh Anh	Nguyễn	5/20/1987	F	513 TT Phương Mai, Đ. Đa, HN		20162101
20170001	Nhật Ánh	Nguyễn	5/15/1988	F	214 B6 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170002	Nhật Cường	Nguyễn	10/24/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170003	Nhật Cường	Nguyễn	1/24/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170004	Minh Đức	Bùi	1/25/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201

Modifying address?

Adding new student / new class?

Deleting student data?

Retrieving list of all students?

**clazz**

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20162102	CNTT1.02-K61		
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001
20172202	CNTT2.02-K62		

# 3.1. Insertion



- Syntax:

```
INSERT INTO <table1>[(<col1>,<col2>,...)] VALUES (<exp1>,<exp2>,...);
```

```
INSERT INTO <table1>[(<col1>,<col2>,...)]
```

```
SELECT    <col1>, <col2>, ...
```

```
FROM      <tab1>, <tab2>, ...
```

```
WHERE      <condition>;
```

- Examples:

```
INSERT INTO clazz(clazz_id, name) VALUES ('20162101', 'CNTT1.01-K61');
```

```
INSERT INTO clazz(name, clazz_id) VALUES ('CNTT2.02-K62', '20172202');
```

```
INSERT INTO clazz VALUES ('20172201', 'CNTT2.01-K62', NULL, NULL);
```

## 3.2. Deletion, Update



- Deletion:

```
DELETE FROM <table_name> [WHERE <condition>];
```

```
DELETE FROM student WHERE student_id = '20160002';
```

- Update:

```
UPDATE    <table_name>  
SET <col1> = <exp1>,  
      <col2> = <exp2>, ...  
[WHERE    <condition>];
```

```
UPDATE    student  
SET address = '179 Le Thanh Nghi, HBT, HN'  
WHERE      student_id = '20170003';
```

## 3.3. Examples



```
INSERT INTO clazz VALUES ('20172201', 'CNTT3.01-K62', NULL, NULL);
```

ERROR: duplicate key value violates unique constraint "clazz\_pk"  
DETAIL: Key (clazz\_id)=(20172201) already exists. SQL state: 23505

```
UPDATE clazz SET monitor_id = '20160022' WHERE clazz_id = '20162102';
```

ERROR: insert or update on table "clazz" violates foreign key constraint "clazz\_fk\_student"  
DETAIL: Key (monitor\_id)=(20160022) is not present in table "student". SQL state: 23503

```
DELETE FROM clazz WHERE clazz_id = '20162101';
```

ERROR: update or delete on table "clazz" violates foreign key constraint "student\_fk\_clazz" on table "student" DETAIL: Key (clazz\_id)=(20162101) is still referenced from table "student" SQL state: 23503

```
UPDATE student SET gender = 'N' WHERE student_id = '20160003';
```

ERROR: new row for relation "student" violates check constraint "student\_chk\_gender"  
DETAIL: Failing row contains (20160003, Thu Hồng, Trần, 1987-06-06, N, 15 Trần Đại Nghĩa, HBT, Hà nội, null, 20162101). SQL state: 23514

## 3.4. Querying data from a table: Retrieving column(s)

- Syntax:

```
SELECT <col_1>, <col_2>, ... , <col_n> | *  
FROM <table_name>;
```

- Example: 

```
SELECT name, monitor_id  
FROM clazz;
```

**clazz**

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20162102	CNTT1.02-K61		
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001
20172202	CNTT2.02-K62		

**Result**

name	monitor_id
CNTT1.01-K61	20160003
CNTT1.02-K61	
CNTT2.01-K62	20170001
CNTT2.02-K62	

## 3.4. Querying data from a table: Retrieving row(s)

- Syntax:

```
SELECT <col_1>, <col_2>, ... , <col_n> | *  
FROM <table_name>  
WHERE <condition_expression>;
```

- Example:

```
SELECT * FROM clazz  
WHERE lecture_id = '02001'  
OR lecture_id = '02002';
```

**clazz**

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20162102	CNTT1.02-K61		
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001
20172202	CNTT2.02-K62		

**result**

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001

## 3.4. Querying data from a table: Operational Semantics

- Think of a **tuple variable** visiting each tuple of the relation mentioned in FROM clause
- Check if the “current” tuple satisfies the WHERE clause
- If so, compute the attributes or expressions of the SELECT clause using the components of this tuple

clazz

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20162102	CNTT1.02-K61		
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001
20172202	CNTT2.02-K62		

```
SELECT * 3
FROM clazz 1
WHERE lecture_id = '02001'
OR lecture_id = '02002'; 2
```

Check lecture\_id



## 3.4. Querying data from a table: Condition Expression

- Comparative operations: =, !=, <>, <, >, <=, >= , IS NULL, IS NOT NULL
- Logic operation: NOT, AND, OR
- Other operation: BETWEEN, IN, LIKE
  - Digital / string/ date data type
    - attr **BETWEEN** val1 **AND** val2 ( $\Leftrightarrow$  (attr>=val1) and (attr<=val2) )
    - attr **IN** (val1, val2, ...) ( $\Leftrightarrow$  (attr=val1) or (attr=val2) or ... )
  - String data type
    - **LIKE**: \_ instead of one character  
% instead of any characters (string)  
attr **LIKE** '\_IT%'  
attr **LIKE** 'IT%'

## 3.4. Querying data from a table: Examples

**student**

student_id	first_name	last_name	dob	gender	address	note	clazz_id
20160001	Ngọc An	Bùi	3/18/1987	M	15 Lương Định Của, Đ. Đa, HN		20162101
20160002	Anh	Hoàng	5/20/1987	M	513 B8 KTX BKHN		20162101
20160003	Thu Hồng	Trần	6/6/1987	F	15 Trần Đại Nghĩa, HBT, Hà nội		20162101
20160004	Minh Anh	Nguyễn	5/20/1987	F	513 TT Phương Mai, Đ. Đa, HN		20162101
20170001	Nhật Ánh	Nguyễn	5/15/1988	F	214 B6 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170002	Nhật Cường	Nguyễn	10/24/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170003	Nhật Cường	Nguyễn	1/24/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170004	Minh Đức	Bùi	1/25/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201

```
SELECT student_id, first_name, dob, address FROM student  
WHERE address LIKE '%KTX%' AND gender = 'F';
```

**result**

student_id	first_name	last_name	dob	address
20170001	Nhật Ánh	Nguyễn	5/15/1988	214 B6 KTX BKHN

## 3.4. Querying data from a table: Pattern Matching

- Special character in the pattern: single quote ('), %, \_
  - Single code (') → use double single quote: `title LIKE '%''%'`

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE name LIKE '%''%';
```



result

subject_id	name	credit	....
LI0001	life's happy song	5	
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5	

- Symbol %, \_ → use escape characters: `title LIKE 'x%%x_' ESCAPE 'x'`

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE name LIKE 'x%%' ESCAPE 'x';
```



result

subject_id	name	credit	....
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5	

## 3.5. Data Manipulation: NULL value

- Arithmetic operators :

NULL +/-x any value → NULL

- Comparative operations:

=, !=, <>, <, >, <=, >= with a NULL → UNKNOWN

(UNKNOWN: a truth-value as TRUE, FALSE)

- Check if an attribute has NULL value: IS NULL, IS NOT NULL
- Remark: NULL is not a constant
  - If x is NULL then **x + 3 results NULL**
  - **NULL + 3** : not a legal SQL expression

### 3.6. Data Manipulation:

Truth-values: UNKNOWN (1/2), TRUE (1), FALSE (0)

- Comparative operations: with a NULL  $\rightarrow$  UNKNOWN
- Logic operation: AND  $\sim$ MIN, OR  $\sim$ MAX, NOT(x)  $\sim$  1-x

X	Y	X AND Y Y AND X	X OR Y Y OR X	NOT Y
UNKNOWN	TRUE	UNKNOWN	TRUE	FALSE
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN	FALSE	FALSE	UNKNOWN	TRUE

- Conditions in WHERE clauses apply on each tuples of some relation  
 $\rightarrow$  Only the tuples for which the condition has the **TRUE** value become part of the answer

## 3.6. Example

**subject**

subject_id	name	credit	per..
IT1110	Tin học đại cương	4	60
IT3080	Mạng máy tính	3	70
IT3090	Cơ sở dữ liệu	3	70
IT4857	Thị giác máy tính	3	60
IT4866	Học máy	2	70
LI0001	life's happy song	5	
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5	

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE credit >= 4 AND
percentage_final_exam <= 60;
```



**result**

subject_id	name	credit	per..
IT1110	Tin học đại cương	4	60

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE percentage_final_exam = NULL;
```



**result**

subject_id	name	credit	....
------------	------	--------	------

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE percentage_final_exam IS NULL;
```



**result**

subject_id	name	credit	per..
LI0001	life's happy song	5	
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5	

## 3.7. Data Manipulation: Renaming output attributes

- Syntax:

```
SELECT <col_name> AS <alias_name>, <expr> AS <alias_name>...  
FROM ... WHERE ...
```

- Example:

```
SELECT subject_id AS id, name,  
        credit "ETC"  
FROM subject;
```

- Keyword **AS**: optional

- <alias\_name>: used in ORDER BY clause,
- <alias\_name>: not used in WHERE or HAVING clauses

result

id	name	ETC
IT1110	Tin học đại cương	4
IT3080	Mạng máy tính	3
IT3090	Cơ sở dữ liệu	3
IT4857	Thị giác máy tính	3
IT4866	Học máy	2
LI0001	life's happy song	5
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5

# Remark

- Each DBMS has its own implementation. So the syntax for each statement can vary from one database system to another:
  - Meaning of special characters used (% , \_ , \* , " , ' ),
  - less or more options
  - standard part & extension part
- More options for each statement: see documentations of the DBMS used in your system



# Practices

- Installing a DBMS
- Defining all relation schemas of Education database
- Do not forget constraints
- Inserting data into each table:
  - a lot of errors will be raised but it is good, try to understand these errors and correct them
  - Checking if defined constraints work
- Available documents:
  - detailed description for all tables the database
  - Tutorial of the installed DBMS
  - A demo sql script to define this database (available before the next lesson)

# QUIZ (For Quiz 1, 2, 3)

Given table defined as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE subject (  
    subject_id CHAR(6) NOT NULL,  
    name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, credit INT NOT NULL,  
    percentage_final_exam INT DEFAULT 70,  
    CONSTRAINT subject_pk PRIMARY KEY (subject_id),  
    CONSTRAINT subject_chk_credit CHECK (credit >=1 AND credit <=5),  
    CONSTRAINT subject_chk_percentage CHECK percentage_final_exam  
    BETWEEN 0 AND 100) ;
```

# Quiz 1.

Quiz Number	1	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select
Question	Suppose that we execute this insert statement: <b>INSERT INTO</b> subject(subject_id, name, credit) <b>VALUES</b> ( 'IT3091', 'Thực hành CSDL', 6 ); What are values assigned to attribute credit and percentage_final_exam of new row inserted into database?			
Example	A. (6, 70) B. (6, NULL) C. (NULL 70) D. No new row inserted into the database			
Answer	D			
Feedback	The check constraint subject_chk_credit is violated			

## Quiz 2.

Quiz Number	1	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select
Question	Suppose that we execute this insert statement: <b>INSERT INTO</b> subject(subject_id, name) <b>VALUE S</b> ('IT1010', 'Tin học đại cương'); What's happen?			
Example	A. A row inserted successfully B. Error raised			
Answer	B			
Feedback	Error: null value in column "credit" violates not-null constraint			

# Quiz 3.

Quiz Number	1	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select
Question	<p>Given two queries, do they always give the same output ?</p> <pre>SELECT * FROM subject WHERE percentage_final_exam &gt;= 60       OR percentage_final_exam &lt; 60 ; SELECT * FROM subject;</pre> <p>A. Yes B. No</p>			
Example	<p>A. True B. False</p>			
Answer	<p>B</p>			
Feedback	<p>The first query doesn't give tuples that have NULL in percentage_final_exam. The second one gives all tuples existing in the relation</p>			

# Quiz 4.

Quiz Number	1	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select
Question	For each table we must define a primary key ?			
Example	A. True B. False			
Answer	B			
Feedback	A table may have no primary key. If you do not define primary key for the table, DBMS can not help you to check duplicated values/ rows problem. So, each table should have its primary key.			

# Quiz 5.

Quiz Number	2	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select
Question	How many foreign keys and primary keys can we define for a table?			
Example	A. Primary key: zero or one; foreign key: zero or one B. Primary key: zero or one; foreign key: zero, one or more C. Primary key: zero, one or more; foreign key: zero, one or more D. Primary key: zero, one or more; foreign key: zero or one			
Answer	B			
Feedback	A table has only one primary key, but it can have 0, 1 or many foreign key(s). A table can have also 0, 1 or many check constraint(s).			

# Summary

- Introduction to SQL
  - A brief history of SQL
  - SQL languages
- Definition a relation schema
  - Creating a simple table
  - Defining constraints
  - Modifying relation schema: modifying data structure, modifying constraints
- Data manipulation
  - Populating a table with rows
  - Removing row(s) from a table
  - Updating existing rows
  - Querying a table





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your attention!**

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