

CSC343 Worksheet 6 Solution

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1. Exercise 6.6.1:

```
a) SET TRANSACTION READONLY;
2 BEGIN TRANSACTION;
3     SELECT model, price FROM PC
4     WHERE speed = speed AND
5         ram=ram
6 COMMIT;
7
```

Notes:

- Transactions
 - is a collection of one or more operations that must be executed atomically
 - COMMIT causes the transaction to end successfully
 - ROLLBACK causes the transaction to abort. Any changes are undone
 - SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY
 - * tells the database that it will not be modified
 - * Must be declared before transaction
 - * Is useful when one user is running multiple queries while other is updating the same table

Example:

```
1 BEGIN TRANSACTION;
2
3 UPDATE accounts
4 SET balance = balance - 1000
5 WHERE account_no = 100;
6
7 UPDATE accounts
8 SET balance = balance + 1000
9 WHERE account_no = 200;
10
11 INSERT INTO account_changes(account_no,flag,amount,
    changed_at)
```

```

12     VALUES (100, '-', 1000, datetime('now'));
13
14     COMMIT;
15
16     // Example - SET TRANSACTION READONLY
17     SET TRANSACTION READONLY;
18     BEGIN TRANSACTION;
19         ...
20     COMMIT;
21

```

b)

```

2     BEGIN TRANSACTION;
3     DELETE FROM PC
4     WHERE model=<model number>
5
6     DELETE FROM Product
7     WHERE model=<model number>
8
9     COMMIT;

```

c)

```

2     BEGIN TRANSACTION;
3
4     UPDATE PC
5     SET price=price - 100
6     WHERE model=<model number>
7
8     COMMIT;

```

2. Exercise 8.1.1:

a)

```

2     CREATE VIEW RichExec AS
3     SELECT * FROM MovieExec
4     WHERE netWorth >= 10000000;

```

Notes:

- Virtual Views
 - **Syntax:** CREATE VIEW < view-name > AS < view-definition >
 - Contrasts to database that exists in physical storage
 - Exists in RAM
 - Is created using query
 - can be used like a relation

Notes:

```

1      CREATE VIEW ParamountMovies AS
2          SELECT title, year
3          FROM Movies
4          WHERE studioName = 'Paramount';
5

```

b)

```

1      CREATE VIEW StudioPres AS
2          SELECT * FROM Movies
3          INNER JOIN Studio ON cert# = presC#;
4

```

c)

```

1      CREATE VIEW ExecutiveStar AS
2          SELECT * FROM MovieExec
3          NATURAL JOIN MovieStar;
4

```

3. Exercise 8.1.2:

a)

```

1      SELECT name, gender FROM ExecutiveStar;
2

```

b)

```

1      SELECT name FROM RichExec WHERE netWorth > 100000000;
2

```

c)

```

1      SELECT name FROM StudioPres
2      NATURAL JOIN ExecutiveStar
3      WHERE netWorth > 50000000
4

```

4. Exercise 8.2.1:

RichExec is updatable.

Notes:

- Updatable View Conditions
 - The WHERE clause in CREATE VIEW must not be a subquery
 - The FROM clause has only one occurrence of R
 - The SELECT clause must include enough attributes
 - NOT NULL attributes must have default values
 - * A solution to this is by including the attribute without default value in CREATE VIEW

Example:

```

1  Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#)
2  Suppose studioName is NOT NULL but has no default value.
   Then, a fix is:
3
4  CREATE VIEW Paramount AS
5      SELECT studioName, title, year
6      FROM Movies
7      WHERE studioName = 'Paramount';
8

```

5. Exercise 8.2.2:

a) No. It is not updatable. Since,

1. studioName attribute in Movies is NOT NULL without default value

b)

```

1  CREATE TRIGGER DisneyComediesInsert
2  INSTEAD OF INSERT ON DisneyComedies
3  REFERENCING
4      NEW ROW AS NewTuple
5  FOR EACH ROW
6  INSERT INTO Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName)
7  VALUES(NewTuple.title, NewTuple.year, NewTuple.length, 'comedy',
   'Disney');
8

```

Notes:

- Using Trigger in VIEW
 - Uses INSTEAD OF in place of BEFORE or AFTER
 - When event causes the trigger, the trigger is done instead of the event

Example:

```

1  CREATE VIEW ParamountMovies AS
2      SELECT title, year
3      FROM Movies
4      WHERE studioName = 'paramount';
5
6  CREATE TRIGGER ParamountInsert
7  INSTEAD OF INSERT ON ParamountMovies
8  REFERENCING NEW ROW AS NewRow
9  FOR EACH ROW
10     INSERT INTO Movies(title, year, studioName)
11     VALUES(NewRow.title, NewRow.year, 'Paramount');
12

```

```

c) CREATE TRIGGER DisneyComediesInsert
2  INSTEAD OF INSERT ON DisneyComedies
3  REFERENCING
4      NEW ROW AS NewTuple
5      OLD ROW AS OldTuple
6  FOR EACH ROW
7  UPDATE Movies
8  SET length=NewTuple.length
9  WHERE title=OldTuple.title AND year=OldTuple.year;
10

```

6. Exercise 8.2.3

a) No. the view is not updatable. Because for it to be updatable, only one relation must exist in FROM

```

b) CREATE TRIGGER NewPCInsert
2  INSTEAD OF INSERT ON NewPC
3  REFERENCING
4      NEW ROW AS NewTuple
5      OLD ROW AS OldTuple
6  FOR EACH ROW
7  INSERT INTO PC(model speed, ram, hd ,price)
8  VALUES (NewTuple.model, NewTuple.speed, NewTuple.ram, NewTuple.hd
, NewTuple.price);
9
10 INSERT INTO Product(maker, model, type)
11 VALUES (NewTuple.maker, NewTuple.model, 'pc');
12

```

```

c) CREATE TRIGGER NewPCUpdate
2  INSTEAD OF INSERT ON NewPC
3  REFERENCING
4      NEW ROW AS NewTuple
5  FOR EACH ROW
6  UPDATE PC
7  SET model=NewTuple.model
8      speed=NewTuple.speed,
9      ram=NewTuple.ram,
10     hd=NewTuple.hd,
11     price=NewTuple.price;
12
13 UPDATE Product
14 SET maker=NewTuple.maker,
15     model=NewTuple.model,
16     type='pc';
17

```

Correct Solution:

```

1  CREATE TRIGGER NewPCUpdate
2  INSTEAD OF UPDATE ON NewPC
3  REFERENCING
4      NEW ROW AS NewTuple
5  FOR EACH ROW
6  UPDATE PC
7  SET model=NewTuple.model
8      speed=NewTuple.speed,
9      ram=NewTuple.ram,
10     hd=NewTuple.hd,
11     price=NewTuple.price;
12
13 UPDATE Product
14 SET maker=NewTuple.maker,
15     model=NewTuple.model,
16     type='pc';
17

```

```

d)  CREATE TRIGGER NewPCDelete
2   INSTEAD OF DELETE ON NewPC
3   REFERENCING
4       NEW ROW AS NewTuple
5   FOR EACH ROW
6   DELETE FROM PC
7   WHERE model=NewTuple.model;
8
9   DELETE FROM Product
10  WHERE model=NewTuple.model;
11

```

```

7. a) CREATE INDEX studioNameIndex Studio(name)
2

```

Notes:

- Indexes
 - **Syntax (Create Index):**
CREATE INDEX < index-name > R(< attributes >)
 - **Syntax (Drop Index):**
DROP INDEX < index-name >
 - Used to find tuples in a very large database
 - * Is efficient
 - Can be thought as (key, value) pair in a binary search tree
 - e.g. Declaring Index

```

1  CREATE INDEX KeyIndex ON Movies(title, year);
2

```

– e.g. Dropping index

```
1 CREATE INDEX KeyIndex ON Movies(title, year);
2
```

b)

```
CREATE INDEX movieExecAddressIndex MovieExec(address)
```

c)

```
CREATE INDEX movieKeyIndex Movies(genre, length)
```

8. Exercise 8.4.1:

Action	No Index	Star Index	Movie Index	Both Indexes
Q_1	100	4	100	4
Q_2	100	100	4	4
I	2	4	4	6
Average	$2 + 100p_1 + 100p_2$	$4 + 96p_2$	$4 + 96p_1$	$6 - 2p_1 - 2p_2$

Notes:

- Database Tuning
 - Index speeds up queries that can use it
 - Index should NOT be created when modifications are the frequent choice of action

9. Exercise 8.4.2:

Omitted for the time being

10. Exercise 8.5.1:

```
1 UPDATE MovieProd
2 SET name='New Name'
3 WHERE (title, year) IN
4 (
5     SELECT title, year FROM Movies
6     INNER JOIN MovieExecs
7     ON Movies.productC# = MovieExec.cert#
8     WHERE cert# = '4567'
9 );
10
```

Notes:

- Materialized Views

- Is also known as a summary
- Is also known as black-box abstraction
- Stores view in physical storage
- Useful when storing expensive operation like AVG or COUNT