

Announcements

- · Homework grades should be accurate now
- · Midterms still haven't been graded yet
 - They'll be done by Monday afternoon
- Homework 4 is due today
 - Any questions?

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Database Indices

- What are the reasons to use an index?
- · What are reasons not to use an index?
- · Given the following SQL queries, what would a good index be?
 - SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE Movies.movieName LIKE 'batman%' and Movies.releaseDate > 1990;
 - SELECT * FROM Movies GROUP BY Movies.Director;
 - SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE Movies.MovieName LIKE 'batman%' GROUP BY Movies.Director ORDER BY Movies.releaseDate ASC;
 - SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE Movies.movieName LIKE '%2' OR Movies.releaseDate = 1990;
- Assume that a disk access takes 10ms and a memory access takes 10us.
 - If we perform a range query on a table with 1M rows spread across four pages what is the worst-case time that a search without an index would take?
 - If we perform the same range query with an index, what would the worst-case time be? What about the average?

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Modifying Databases

- · What is the difference between ALTER, UPDATE, INSERT?
- What is the difference between DELETE and DROP?
- How careful should you be about ALTER, UPDATE, and DROP?
- Write a SQL command to implement the following table

Transactions		
transactionID	integer	
bankName	varchar(255)	
customerId	integer	
transactionValue	decimal(2)	

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Alternative Joins

<u>studentName</u>	age favoriteFood*		
Alice	20	Avacados	
Bob	21	Blueberries	
Doug	22	Dill pickles	

<u>favoriteFood</u>	calories
Avacados	200
Dill pickles	250
Ravioli	400

Given the database, what records will be returned if the following joins are performed?

- INNER JOIN
- NATURAL JOIN
- OUTER JOIN
- LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT JOIN
- FULL JOIN
- LEFT OUTER JOIN
- Exclusive LEFT JOIN

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Manipulating Joins

- How would make the following equivalent to SELECT * FROM table1
 - SELECT table1.* FROM table1 NATURAL LEFT JOIN table2
 - SELECT table1.* FROM table1 NATURAL FULL JOIN table2
- If a table has n_c columns and n_r rows, how many rows will result if you do a natural join with itself?

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Filtering with aggregation

• Given the following schema return the names of all the albums with artists that have switched labels twice

Albums	Artists	SignedLabel	Label
<u>albumld</u>	<u>artistId</u>	artistId*	labelld
albumName	artistName	labelld*	date
artistId*			

 Return the name of all the albums with artists that have not switched labels twice

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