

1814ict/2814ict/7003ict/1011ICT:
Data Management/

Database Design/ Applied Computing

Topic 4.2: SELECT statements (Chapter 7)

Convenor: AProf. Henry Nguyen - School of ICT

School of Information and Communication Technology

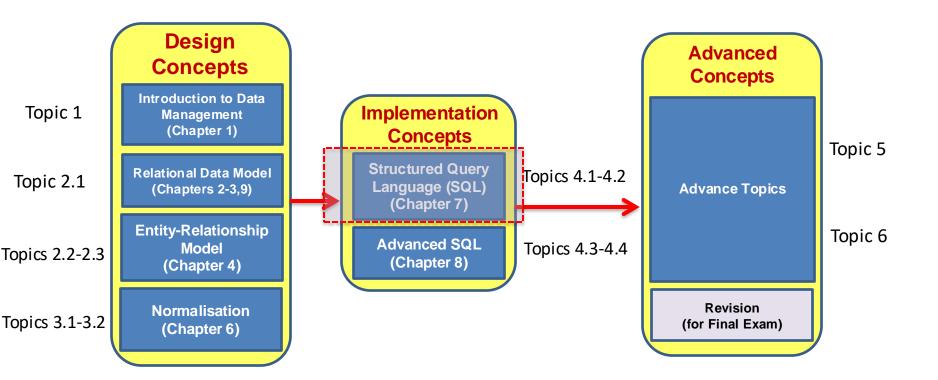
*Course developed by: Dr Mohammad Awrangjeb; AProf John Wang and Dr Zhe Wang



Course bigger picture



• Chapter references are to textbook Database Systems: Design, Implementation, & Management - By Carlos Coronel and Steven Morris





Learning Outcomes

At the end of this lecture students will be able to know:

How to retrieve data from a database



Content

- SELECT statement
- Where clause
- Commands:
 - ORDER BY
 - BETWEEN
 - LIKE
 - IS
 - Operators: <, =, AND, OR, NOT etc.</p>

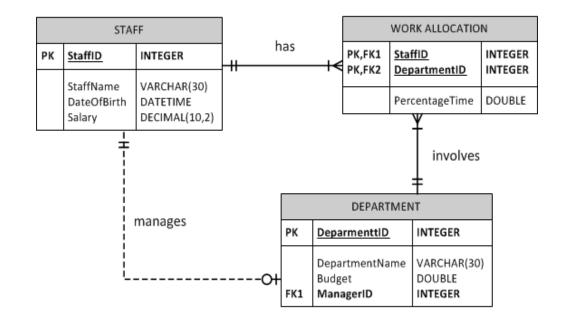
Outcome 1



Recap from Topic 4.1

ERD (Physical model) and Relation Schema





Business rule:

 An employee may work in several departments, with the percentage of time spent in each department being recorded in the WORK ALLOCATION table

STAFF(StaffID, StaffName, DateOfBirth, Salary)

DEPARTMENT(<u>DepartmentID</u>, DepartmentName, Budget, *ManagerID*)

WORK ALLOCATION(<u>StaffID</u>, <u>DepartmentID</u>, PercentageTime)

Creation of table and insertion of data

- DDL, DML, DCL, TCL
- Three Steps for creating a new database
 - Create Database
 - 2. Create Tables
 - 3. Insert data into tables

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS DB_Week7;
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS DEPARTMENT(
```

USE DB Week7;

DepartmentID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

DepartmentName VARCHAR(30), Budget DOUBLE,

ManagerID INT NOT NULL,

FOREIGN KEY (ManagerID) REFERENCES Staff(StaffID)

) ENGINE=InnoDB;

```
INSERT INTO staff VALUES (NULL, 'Buffy Summers', '1987-09-15', 27000);
INSERT INTO Staff(StaffName, DateOfBirth, Salary) VALUES ('Teddy Bear', '1983-12-03', 87125.02);
INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT
VALUES (1, 'Sales', 500000, 2);
```

Update, delete data and drop table



- **Additional DML:**
 - UPDATE
 - DELETE

UPDATE Staff

SET Salary = 1.1 * Salary;

DELETE FROM Staff2 WHERE Salary > 80000;

Additional DDL:

- DROP table
- ALTER table
 - ADD column
 - MODIFY column
 - DROP column

DROP TABLE Staff2;

ALTER TABLE Staff

ADD Address VARCHAR(30); MODIFY Salary INT(11);

ALTER TABLE Staff3

ALTER TABLE Staff DROP COLUMN Address;

Constraints

- Entity integrity
- Referential integrity
- **NOT NULL**
- UNIQUE
- DEFAULT

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS DEPARTMENT DepartmentID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO INCREMENT, DepartmentName VARCHAR(30), Budget DOUBLE. ManagerID INT NOT NULL. FOREIGN KEY (ManagerID) REFERENCES Staff(StaffID) ENGINE=InnoDB;

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (CUS CODE NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, CUS LNAME VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL. NOT NULL. CUS_FNAME VARCHAR(15) 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 NUMBER(9,2) DEFAULT 0.00, CONSTRAINT CUS_UI1 UNIQUE (CUS_LNAME, CUS_FNAME)

CHECK
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Adding Foreign Key after table creation



Add_Type

relates 🕇

Address ID Address St

Address City

Address State

Address_Postcode Add TypeID

ADDRESS

Create AddressType table

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS ADDRESSTYPE (
AddType_ID CHAR(1) PRIMARY KEY,
Add_Type VARCHAR(15)
) ENGINE = INNODB;

ADDRESSTYPE
AddType ID
```

Create Address table

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS ADDRESS(
ADDRESS_ID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
Address_St VARCHAR(50),
Address_City VARCHAR(30),
Address_State VARCHAR(3),
Address_Postcode CHAR(4),
Add_TypeID CHAR(1)
) ENGINE = INNODB;
```

Add Foreign Key to Address table

```
ALTER table address
ADD FOREIGN key (Add_TypeID) REFERENCES addresstype(Add_TypeID);
```



Thank you