Introduction to Database Systems CSE 414

Lecture 3: SQL Basics

CSE 414 - Spring 2018

Review

- Relational data model
 - Schema + instance + query language
- · Query language: SQL
 - Create tables
 - Retrieve records from tables
 - Declare keys and foreign keys

CSE 414 - Spring 2018

2

Discussion



- · Tables are NOT ordered
 - they are sets or multisets (bags)
- · Tables are FLAT
 - No nested attributes
- Tables DO NOT prescribe how they are implemented / stored on disk
 - This is called **physical data independence**

recall: ABSTRACTION from 143

CSE 414 - Spring 2018

Table Implementation

· How would you implement this?

<u>cname</u>	country	no_employees	for_profit
GizmoWorks	USA	20000	True
Canon	Japan	50000	True
Hitachi	Japan	30000	True
HappyCam	Canada	500	False

CSE 414 - Spring 2018

4

Table Implementation

· How would you implement this?

<u>cname</u>	country	no_employees	for_profit
GizmoWorks	USA	20000	True
Canon	Japan	50000	True
Hitachi	Japan	30000	True
HappyCam	Canada	500	False

Row major: as an array of objects

GizmoWorks	Canon	Hitachi	HappyCam
USA	Japan	Japan	Canada
20000	50000	30000	500
Truo	Truo	Truo	Folco

CSE 414 - Spring 2018

Table Implementation

· How would you implement this?

<u>cname</u>	country	no_employees	for_profit
GizmoWorks	USA	20000	True
Canon	Japan	50000	True
Hitachi	Japan	30000	True
HappyCam	Canada	500	False

Column major: as one array per attribute

in major, ac one array per attribute					
GizmoWorks	Canon Hitachi		Canon Hitachi Ha		HappyCam
USA	Japan	Japan	Canada		
20000	50000	30000	500		
True	True	True	False		

6

Table Implementation

· How would you implement this?

<u>cname</u>	country	no_employees	for_profit
GizmoWorks	USA	20000	True
Canon	Japan	50000	True
Hitachi	Japan	30000	True
HappyCam	Canada	500	False

Physical data independence

The logical definition of the data remains unchanged, even when we make changes to the actual implementation

First Normal Form

cname	country	no_employees	for_profit
Canon	Japan	50000	Υ
Hitachi	Japan	30000	Υ

 All relations must be flat: we say that the relation is in first normal form

CSE 414 - Spring 2018

First Normal Form

cname	country	no_employees	for_profit
Canon	Japan	50000	Υ
Hitachi	Japan	30000	Υ

- All relations must be flat: we say that the relation is in first normal form
- E.g., we want to add products manufactured by each company:

CSE 414 - Spring 2018

First Normal Form

cname	country	no_employees	for_profit
Canon	Japan	50000	Υ
Hitachi	Japan	30000	Υ

- All relations must be flat: we say that the relation is in first normal form
- E.g., we want to add products manufactured by each company:

cname	country	no_employees	for_profit	F	oroducts		
Canon	Japan	50000	Υ (pname SingleTouch Gadget	price 149.99 200	Category Photography Toy
Hitachi	Japan	30000	Υ ~		pname AC	price 300	category Appliance

First Normal Form

<u>cname</u>	country no_employees		for_profit
Canon	Japan	50000	Υ
Hitachi	Japan	30000	Υ

- All relations must be flat: we say that the relation is in *first normal form*
- E.g., we want to add products manufactured by each company:

cname	country	no_employees	for_profit	products
Canon	Japan	50000	Y	pname price category SingleTouch 149.99 Photography Gadget 200 Toy
Hitach	i Japan	30000	Υ	pname price category AC 300 Appliance

First Normal Form We will learn how different languages and data models handle this aspect Now it's in 1NF Company country no_employees for_profit cname Canon Japan 50000 30000 Hitachi Japan Foreign Key Products manufacturer pname price category 149.99 Photography SingleTouch Canon 300 Appliance Hitachi Gadget Canon Toy CSE 414 - Spring 2018

SQL

- · Structured Query Language
- Most widely used language to query relational data
- One of the many languages for querying relational data
- A declarative programming language

CSE 414 - Spring 2018

13













