



# Database

Schema, DDL and DML

Which part of this page does **come from a database?**



Nurhadi - Aldo

@nurhadi\_aldo

Following

Database adalah sekumpulan data yang terorganisir

[#McQueenYaQueen](#)

Translate Tweet

1:46 AM - 7 Jan 2019

393 Retweets 825 Likes



144

393

825



**Nurhadi - Aldo**

@nurhadi\_aldo

Akun Resmi Relawan Nurhadi - Aldo  
Bersama Nurhadi - Aldo Menuju  
Indonesia Tronjal Tronjol Maha Asyik  
email : dildoforindonesia@gmail.com  
[#NurhadiAldo](#)

📍 indonesia

📅 Joined December 2018

Can you see any  
**Data?**



**Nurhadi - Aldo**

@nurhadi\_aldo

Akun Resmi Relawan Nurhadi - Aldo  
Bersama Nurhadi - Aldo Menuju  
Indonesia Tronjal Tronjol Maha Asyik  
email : [dildoforindonesia@gmail.com](mailto:dildoforindonesia@gmail.com)  
[#NurhadiAldo](#)

📍 indonesia

📅 Joined December 2018

- Nurhadi - Aldo
- @nurhadi\_aldo
- Akun Resmi Relawan Nurhadi - Aldo  
Bersama Nurhadi - Aldo Menuju  
Indonesia Tronjal Tronjol Maha Asyik  
email: [dildoforindonesia@gmail.com](mailto:dildoforindonesia@gmail.com)
- Indonesia
- Joined December 2018

# Define the Model

| Account      |  | Account#1              |
|--------------|--|------------------------|
| Display Name |  | Nurhadi - Aldo         |
| Username     |  | @nurhadi_aldo          |
| Bio          |  | Akun Resmi Relawan ... |
| Location     |  | Indonesia              |
| Join Date    |  | 20/12/2018             |

# Database Relationship



ONE  
TO  
ONE

ONE  
TO  
MANY

MANY  
TO  
MANY



## **One to One Relationship**

**One user only have one profile picture**

# One to Many Relationship



One user can have many tweets



# Many to Many Relationship



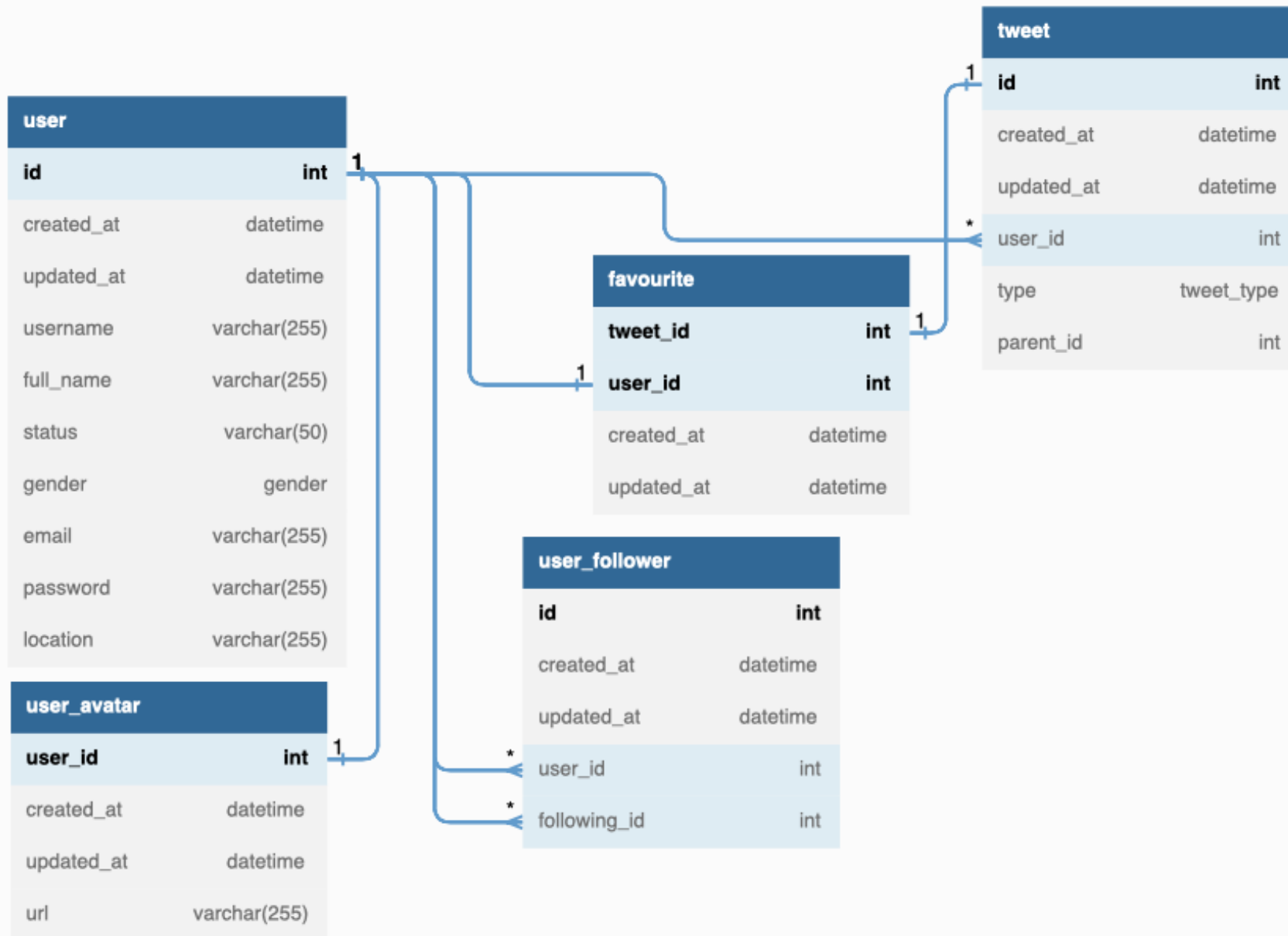
**One user** can have **many followers** and **one user** also can have **many following**.

# How to **Implement**?

We will use the online tools to create database schema

<https://dbdiagram.io/>

**Database Design as a Code**



Relational Database Management System

## RDBMS

Tools that use based on ***Relational Database Model***

**Example :** MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, etc.

| PostgreSQL Version | Linux x86-64   | Linux x86-32   | Mac OS X   | Windows x86-64  | Windows x86-32  |
|--------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| 15.2               | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  |    |    | Not supported   |
| 14.7               | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  |    |    | Not supported   |
| 13.10              | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  |    |    | Not supported   |
| 12.14              | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  |    |    | Not supported   |
| 11.19              | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  | <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a>  |    |    | Not supported   |
| 9.6.24*            |   |   |    |    |    |
| 9.5.25*            |    |    |   |   |   |
| 9.4.26*            |   |   |  |  |  |
| 9.3.25*            |   |   |  |  |  |

# Install PostgreSQL

From the official page [here](#).

# SQL Command



The diagram consists of three circles arranged horizontally. The first circle on the left is dark blue and contains the text 'DDL' in white. The middle circle is orange and contains the text 'DML' in dark blue. The third circle on the right is dark blue and contains the text 'DCL' in white. Below each circle is its corresponding full name in a smaller, grey font.

**DDL**

Data Definition  
Language

**DML**

Data Manipulation  
Language

**DCL**

Data Control  
Language

# DDL Statement

```
CREATE DATABASE <DATABASE_NAME>;
```

```
CREATE TABLE <TABLE_NAME> (  
    column1 <datatype(length)> <column_constraint>,  
    column2 <datatype(length)> <column_constraint>,  
    ...  
    table_constraints  
);
```

```
DROP TABLE <TABLE_NAME>;
```

```
ALTER TABLE <TABLE_NAME> RENAME TO <NEW_TABLE_NAME>;
```

# Create Table

```
CREATE TABLE users (  
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    username VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE roles (  
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE user_role (  
    user_id INT NOT NULL,  
    role_id INT NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (user_id, role_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users (id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (role_id) REFERENCES roles (id)  
)
```



# Modify Table

```
ALTER TABLE users ADD email VARCHAR(255);  
ALTER TABLE users ADD phone_number INT;
```

```
ALTER TABLE users ALTER COLUMN phone_number TYPE VARCHAR(255);
```

# Data Manipulation Language (**DML**)

Commands used to **manipulate** data in tables from a database.

Statement Operation :

- INSERT
- SELECT
- UPDATE
- DELETE

# INSERT

Input data to table `users`.

```
INSERT INTO users (username, password, email, phone_number) VALUES  
( 'maverick', 'mypassword', 'maverick@mail.local', '2387232' );
```

Or, with returning data from modified row.

```
INSERT INTO users (username, password, email, phone_number) VALUES  
( 'maverick', 'mypassword', 'maverick@mail.local', '2387232' )  
RETURNING id;
```

# SELECT

Get all data from `users` table.

```
SELECT * FROM users;
```

| id | username | password   | email               | phone_number |
|----|----------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1  | maverick | mypassword | maverick@mail.local | 2387232      |

## Cont...

Displays the **username** and **password** in the **users** table whose **id** is 1.

```
SELECT username, password FROM users WHERE id = 1;
```

| username | password   |
|----------|------------|
| maverick | mypassword |

## Cont...

Displays the **username** and **password** in the **user** table whose **email** is not empty.

```
SELECT username, password FROM users WHERE email IS NOT NULL;
```

| username | password   |
|----------|------------|
| maverick | mypassword |

# UPDATE

Update data into the **users** table whose **id** is 1.

```
UPDATE users SET email = 'test@email.local', phone_number = '128722'  
WHERE id = 1  
RETURNING id, username, email, phone_number;
```

| id | username | email            | phone_number |
|----|----------|------------------|--------------|
| 1  | maverick | test@email.local | 128722       |

# DELETE

Delete data from the **users** table whose **id** is 1.

```
DELETE FROM users  
WHERE id = 1  
RETURNING *;
```



# DML Statement

- **LIKE / BETWEEN**
- **AND / OR**
- **ORDER BY**
- **LIMIT**

# LIKE / BETWEEN

Show data **username** and **email** from `users` table that **username** contains the letter **M** on first letter.

```
SELECT username, password FROM users  
WHERE username LIKE 'M%';
```

Show data **username** and **email** from `users` table that **id** between 1 and 4.

```
SELECT username, password FROM users  
WHERE id BETWEEN 1 AND 4;
```

# AND / OR

Show data **username** and **email** from `users` table that **username** contains the letter **M** on first letter or **id** between 1 and 4.

```
SELECT username, password FROM users
WHERE username LIKE 'M%' OR
id BETWEEN 1 AND 4;
```

# ORDER BY

Show data **username** and **email** from `users` table that **username** contains the letter **M** on first letter or **id** between 1 and 4 and sort the **id** by descending order.

```
SELECT username, password FROM users  
WHERE username LIKE 'M%' OR  
id BETWEEN 1 AND 4 ORDER BY id DESC;
```

# LIMIT

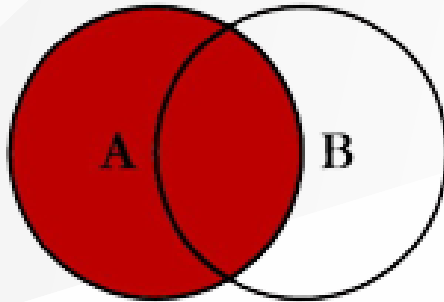
Show data **username** and **email** from `users` table that **username** contains the letter **M** on first letter or **id** between 1 and 4 and sort the **id** by descending order max 2 data.

```
SELECT username, password FROM users
WHERE username LIKE 'M%' OR
id BETWEEN 1 AND 4 ORDER BY id DESC
LIMIT 2;
```

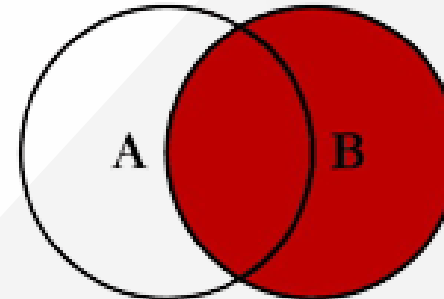
# JOIN

A clause to combine **records**  
from two or more tables

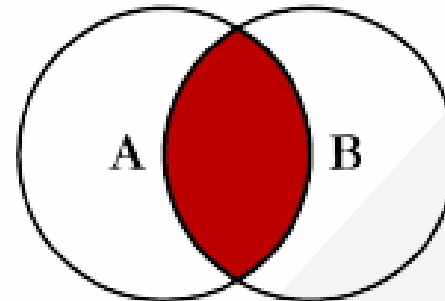
# SQL JOINS



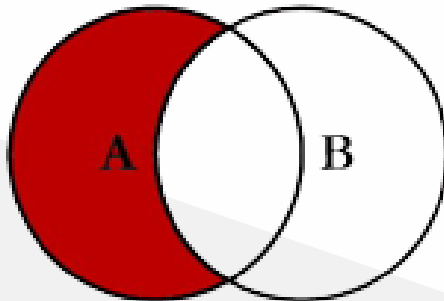
```
SELECT <select_list>  
FROM TableA A  
LEFT JOIN TableB B  
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



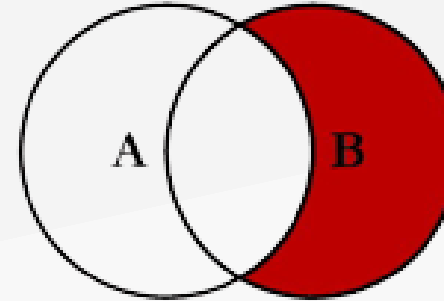
```
SELECT <select_list>  
FROM TableA A  
RIGHT JOIN TableB B  
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



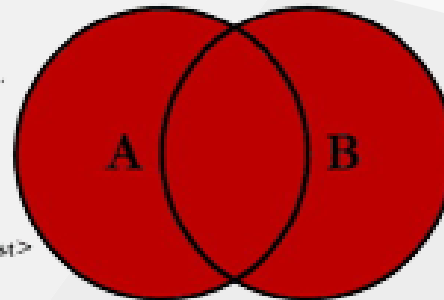
```
SELECT <select_list>  
FROM TableA A  
INNER JOIN TableB B  
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



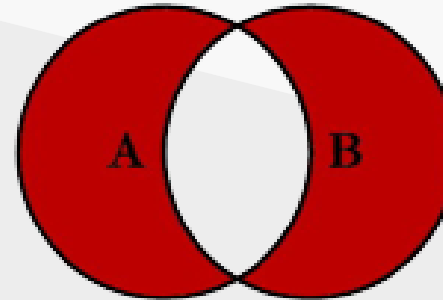
```
SELECT <select_list>  
FROM TableA A  
LEFT JOIN TableB B  
ON A.Key = B.Key  
WHERE B.Key IS NULL
```



```
SELECT <select_list>  
FROM TableA A  
RIGHT JOIN TableB B  
ON A.Key = B.Key  
WHERE A.Key IS NULL
```



```
SELECT <select_list>  
FROM TableA A  
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B  
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>  
FROM TableA A  
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B  
ON A.Key = B.Key  
WHERE A.Key IS NULL  
OR B.Key IS NULL
```

# AGGREGATE

Function in which the values of multiple rows are grouped together to form a value.

- MIN : `SELECT MIN(id) AS id FROM users`
- MAX : `SELECT MIN(id) AS id FROM users`
- SUM : `SELECT SUM(favourite_count) FROM tweet WHERE user_id = 1`
- AVG : `SELECT AVG(favourite_count) FROM tweet WHERE user_id = 1`
- COUNT : `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users;`
- HAVING : `SELECT user_id FROM tweet GROUP BY user_id  
HAVING SUM(favourite_count) > 2`



# SUB QUERY

Sub Query or Inner query or Nested Query is query inside another query.

A sub query can be used to return data which will be used into main query as requirements to further limit the data to be retrieved.

Sub query can be used with **INSERT**, **SELECT**, **UPDATE** and **DELETE** statements with the operator likes **=**, **<**, **>**, **<=**, **>=**, **IN**, **BETWEEN**, etc.

# Rules

- Must be enclosed in brackets.
- A subquery can only have **one column** in the `SELECT` clause, except for several columns in the main query for the subquery to compare the selected columns.
- Subqueries that return more than one row can only be used with some operator values, such as the IN operator.
- A `SELECT` list **cannot include** references to the values it evaluates to `BLOB`, `ARRAY`, `CLOB`, or `NCLOB`.
- A subquery cannot be immediately enclosed in a set function.

# SUBQUERY - Example

Show data `user` table whose `user_id` is in the `tweets` table.

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE id IN  
(  
    SELECT user_id FROM tweet GROUP BY id  
);
```

Show the data `users` table whose total number of `favorite_count` per user is more than 5 in the tweets table.

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE id IN  
(  
    SELECT user_id FROM tweets GROUP BY user_id HAVING  
    SUM(favourite_count) > 5  
);
```

# Task

1. Make a summary of the database material that has been explained
2. Create database schema using [dbdiagram.io](https://dbdiagram.io) to manage **Car Rental** and then create DDL from the that database schema.