ICS 321 Fall 2010
Constraints, Triggers, Views & Indexes

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### PK and FK Constraints

**CREATE TABLE** Studio (  
  name **CHAR(30)** NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
  address **VARCHAR(255)**,  
  presC# **INT** REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#) )

**Cert# must be declared with PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE constraint**
Maintaining Referential Integrity

CREATE TABLE Studio (  
  name CHAR(30) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
  address VARCHAR(255),  
  presC# INT REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#) )

• INSERT INTO studio VALUES (...)
• UPDATE studio SET presC#=? ...
• DELETE FROM MovieExec WHERE ...
• UPDATE MovieExec SET cert#=? ...

If new presC# value does not exist in MovieExec, reject!

If deleted cert# values are used in studio, reject!

If old cert# values are used in studio, reject!
Other Options for Referential Integrity

- **CASCADE**: changes to referenced attributes are mimicked at FK.
- **SET NULL**: changes to referenced attributes makes affected FK null.
- **DEFERABLE**: checking can wait till end of transaction
  - **INITIALLY DEFERRED**: defer checking
  - **INITIALLY IMMEDIATE**: check immediately

```sql
CREATE TABLE Studio (    name CHAR(30) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,    address VARCHAR(255),    presC# INT REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#)    ON DELETE SET NULL    ON UPDATE CASCADE )
```
Check Constraints

• Attribute, tuple-based, multi-table
• Syntax: **CHECK** `conditional-expression`

```sql
CREATE TABLE Studio (  
  name CHAR(30) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
  address VARCHAR(255),  
  presC# INT REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#)  
    CHECK ( presC# >=100000 ) )
```

```sql
CREATE TABLE MovieStar (  
  name CHAR(30) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
  address VARCHAR(255),  
  gender CHAR(1), birthdate DATE,  
  CHECK ( gender = ‘F’ OR name NOT LIKE ‘Ms.%’ ) )
```
Naming Constraints

CREATE TABLE Studio (  
    name CHAR(30) CONSTRAINT nameiskey PRIMARY KEY,  
    address VARCHAR(255),  
    presC# INT REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#)  
        CONSTRAINT sixdigit CHECK ( presC# >=100000 ) )

ALTER TABLE Studio DROP CONSTRAINT nameiskey;

ALTER TABLE Studio ADD CONSTRAINT nameiskey  
        PRIMARY KEY(name) ;

• Constraints can be named, so that you can refer to them in alter table statements
Constraints over Multiple Tables

• Example: number of boats + number of sailors < 100

CREATE TABLE Sailors ( sid INTEGER, sname CHAR(10),
rating INTEGER, age REAL, PRIMARY KEY (sid),
CHECK ( (SELECT COUNT (S.sid) FROM Sailors S)
+ (SELECT COUNT (B.bid) FROM Boats B) < 100 )

• When is the constraint enforced?
• What happens if the sailors table is empty?
• Think of a case when the constraint is violated but the system never catches it.
CREATE ASSERTION

• Allows constraints that are not associated with any table.
• Evaluated whenever tables in the condition are updated

CREATE ASSERTION   smallClub
CHECK ( 
( SELECT COUNT (S.sid) FROM Sailors S) 
+ ( SELECT COUNT (B.bid) FROM Boats B) < 100 )
Triggers

• Trigger: procedure that starts automatically if specified changes occur to the DBMS

• Three parts:
  – Event (activates the trigger)
  – Condition (tests whether the triggers should run)
  – Action (what happens if the trigger runs)
Example of a Trigger

CREATE TRIGGER youngSailorUpdate
AFTER INSERT ON SAILORS
REFERENCING NEW TABLE NewSailors
FOR EACH STATEMENT
INSERT
  INTO YoungSailors(sid, name, age, rating)
  SELECT sid, name, age, rating
  FROM NewSailors N
  WHERE N.age <= 18

• Why is “NewSailors” needed?
• What is the difference between a constraint and a trigger?
Another Example of a Trigger

- Create a trigger that will cause an error when an update occurs that would result in a salary increase greater than ten percent of the current salary.

```sql
CREATE TRIGGER RAISE_LIMIT
AFTER UPDATE OF SALARY ON EMPLOYEE
REFERENCING NEW AS N OLD AS O
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (N.SALARY > 1.1 * O.SALARY)
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '75000'
SET MESSAGE_TEXT='Salary increase>10%'
```
Views

CREATE VIEW YoungActiveStudents (name, grade) AS
SELECT S.name, E.grade
FROM Students S, Enrolled E
WHERE S.sid = E.sid and S.age<21

• A **view** is just a relation, but we store a **definition**, rather than a set of tuples.
• Views can be dropped using the **DROP VIEW** command.
• What if table that the view is dependent on is dropped ?
  • **DROP TABLE** command has options to let the user specify this.
CREATE VIEW YoungActiveStudents (name, grade) AS
SELECT  S.name, E.grade
FROM Students S, Enrolled E
WHERE S.sid = E.sid and S.age < 21

SELECT  name
FROM YoungActiveStudents
WHERE grade = 'A'

Query views as with any table

Conceptually, you can think of rewriting using a subquery

SELECT  name
FROM (SELECT  S.name, E.grade
      FROM Students S, Enrolled E
      WHERE S.sid = E.sid and S.age < 21)
WHERE grade = 'A'
Updateable Views

• In general views are not updateable. Why?
• A view on R is updateable when
  – WHERE : must not involve R in a subquery
  – FROM : only one occurrence of R and no joins.
  – SELECT : include enough attributes to fill out other attributes in R

```sql
CREATE VIEW ParamountMovies AS
SELECT title, year
FROM movies
WHERE studioName='Paramount'
```

```sql
INSERT INTO ParamountMovies
VALUES ('Star Trek', 1979)
```

```sql
INSERT INTO Movies (title, year)
VALUES ('Star Trek', 1979)
```

```sql
SELECT *
FROM ParamountMovies
```
Indexes in SQL

An index on attribute A is a data structure that makes it efficient to find those tuples that have a fixed value for attribute A.
Creating Indexes

- **Clustered Index**: an index on an attribute that the tuples are sorted in.
- If a primary key is specified in the CREATE TABLE statement, an (unclustered) index is automatically created for the PK.
- To create a clustered PK index:
  - Create table without PK constraint
  - Create index on PK with cluster option
  - Alter table to add PK constraint
- To get rid of unused indexes: `DROP INDEX myIdx;`
Materialized Views

- Views can be “materialized” for efficiency
- Updating the materialized view (materialized query table in DB2) : incremental or batch

Queries on base relation may be able to exploit materialized views!