ICS 321 Data Storage & Retrieval

The Relational Model of Data (ii)

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Defining Relational Schema in SQL

• Two aspects:
  – Data definition language – declaring database schemas
  – Data manipulation language – querying & modifying the database

• Three kinds of relations
  – Stored relations
  – Views
  – Temporary tables

• CREATE TABLE statement
Creating Relations in SQL

CREATE TABLE Students (sid CHAR(20),
name CHAR(20), login CHAR(10),
age INTEGER, gpa REAL)

CREATE TABLE Enrolled (sid CHAR(20), cid CHAR(20),
grade CHAR(2))

• The type (domain) of each field must be specified
• The domain constraints are enforced by the DBMS whenever tuples are added or modified.
SQL Data Types

• Character Strings
  – CHAR(n), VARCHAR(n)

• Bit Strings
  – BIT(n), BIT VARYING(n)

• Boolean - BOOLEAN

• Integer
  – INT, INTEGER, SHORTINT, BIGINT

• Floating point numbers
  – FLOAT, REAL, DOUBLE PRECISION, DECIMAL(n,d)

• Dates and Times
  – DATE (eg. ‘1948-05-14’), TIME (eg. ‘15:00:02.5’)

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Destroying and Altering Relations

**DROP TABLE Students**

- Destroys the relation Students. The schema information *and* the tuples are deleted.

**ALTER TABLE Students ADD firstYear**

- The schema of Students is altered by adding a new field; every tuple in the current instance is extended with a *null* value in the new field.

**ALTER TABLE Students DROP age**

- Deletes the age column
Default Values

• Specify default values for fields in table declaration

CREATE TABLE MovieStar (...  
gender CHAR(1) DEFAULT ‘?’,  
birthdate DATE DEFAULT DATE ‘0000-00-00’)  

• Or in an alter table statement

ALTER TABLE MovieStar ADD phone CHAR(16)  
DEFAULT ‘unlisted’;
Adding and Deleting Tuples

• Insert a single tuple:

    INSERT INTO Students (sid, name, login, age, gpa)
    VALUES (53688, ‘Smith’, ‘smith@ee’, 18, 3.2)

• For inserting a lot of tuples into a table, you should be using bulk loading commands like LOAD.

• Can delete all tuples satisfying some condition (e.g., name = Smith):

    DELETE
    FROM Students S
    WHERE S.name = ‘Smith’

*Powerful variants of these commands are available; more later!*
Simple SQL Queries

• Listing the contents of a table

\[
\text{SELECT * FROM Students}
\]

Asterisk denotes a wildcard that matches all columns

• If you want only the sid, name

\[
\text{SELECT sid, name FROM Students}
\]

• If you want only the students with GPA 3.2

\[
\text{SELECT sid, name FROM Students WHERE gpa=3.2}
\]
Integrity Constraints (ICs)

• **IC**: condition that must be true for any instance of the database; e.g., *domain constraints*.  
  – ICs are specified when schema is defined.  
  – ICs are **checked** when relations are modified.

• A *legal* instance of a relation is one that satisfies all specified ICs.  
  – DBMS should not allow illegal instances.

• Why are integrity constraints useful?
Primary Key Constraints

• A set of fields is a **key** for a relation if:
  1. No two distinct tuples can have same values in all key fields, and
  2. This is not true for any subset of the key.
    – Part 2 false? A **superkey**.
    – If there’s >1 key for a relation, one of the keys is chosen (by DBA) to be the **primary key**.

• E.g., **sid** is a key for Students. (What about **name**?) The set \{sid, gpa\} is a superkey.
Primary and Candidate Keys in SQL

- Possibly many candidate keys (specified using UNIQUE), one of which is chosen as the primary key.

```sql
CREATE TABLE Enrolled (sid CHAR(20), cid CHAR(20),
grade CHAR(2), PRIMARY KEY (sid,cid) )

CREATE TABLE Enrolled (sid CHAR(20),
cid CHAR(20), grade CHAR(2), PRIMARY KEY (sid),
UNIQUE (cid, grade) )
```
Foreign Keys, Referential Integrity

• **Foreign key**: Set of fields in one relation that is used to `refer’ to a tuple in another relation. (Must correspond to primary key of the second relation.) Like a `logical pointer’.

• E.g. *sid* is a foreign key referring to **Students**:  
  – If all foreign key constraints are enforced, **referential integrity** is achieved, i.e., no dangling references.  
  – Can you name a data model w/o referential integrity?
Foreign Keys in SQL

• Only students listed in the Students relation should be allowed to enroll for courses.

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled (sid CHAR(20), cid CHAR(20), grade CHAR(2), PRIMARY KEY (sid,cid), FOREIGN KEY (sid) REFERENCES Students )
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sid</th>
<th>cid</th>
<th>grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53666</td>
<td>Carnatic101</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53666</td>
<td>Reggae203</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53650</td>
<td>Topology112</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53666</td>
<td>History105</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sid</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>login</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>gpa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53666</td>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>jones@cs</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53688</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>smith@eecs</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53650</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>smith@math</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enforcing Referential Integrity

• Consider Students and Enrolled; sid in Enrolled is a foreign key that references Students.

• What should be done if an Enrolled tuple with a non-existent student id is inserted?

• What should be done if a Students tuple is deleted?
  – Also delete all Enrolled tuples that refer to it.
  – Disallow deletion of a Students tuple that is referred to.
  – Set sid in Enrolled tuples that refer to it to a default sid.
  – (In SQL, also: Set sid in Enrolled tuples that refer to it to a special value null, denoting ‘unknown’ or ‘inapplicable’.)

• Similar if primary key of Students tuple is updated.
Referential Integrity in SQL

- SQL/92 and SQL:1999 support all 4 options on deletes and updates.
  - Default is NO ACTION (delete/update is rejected)
  - CASCADE (also delete all tuples that refer to deleted tuple)
  - SET NULL / SET DEFAULT (sets foreign key value of referencing tuple)

```sql
CREATE TABLE Enrolled
(sid CHAR(20),
cid CHAR(20),
grade CHAR(2),
PRIMARY KEY (sid,cid),
FOREIGN KEY (sid)
REFERENCES Students
  ON DELETE CASCADE
  ON UPDATE SET DEFAULT )
```
Where do ICs Come From?

• ICs are based upon the semantics of the real-world enterprise that is being described in the database relations.

• We can check a database instance to see if an IC is violated, but we can NEVER infer that an IC is true by looking at an instance.
  – An IC is a statement about all possible instances!
  – From example, we know name is not a key, but the assertion that sid is a key is given to us.

• Key and foreign key ICs are the most common; more general ICs supported too.