

2024/09/17 - DBMS-I - Week 02

* Why password?

e.g.: admin → can access all db
(root password)

↙
worker → (other password)
uses only some
tables

e.g.: intern from outside

keyword: grant access

```
[students]: roll, name, age, department, grade, m_ID  
[faculties]: ID, name, dept, salary
```

```
select roll, S.name as student_name, F.name as mentor_name  
from students as S, faculties as F  
Where m_ID=ID;
```

I

roll	name	age	department	grade	m_ID
CS2024BT0001	Rahul Roy	21	CSE	8	F330
CS2024BT0002	Sachin Patil	22	CSE	9	F330
CS2024BT0003	Sanjay Vaid	23	CSE	7	F331
CS2024BT0004	Waqar Mir	22	CSE	7	F330
CS2024BT0005	Giyas Uddin	22	CSE	7	F332
CS2024BT0006	Bidisha Sen	21	CSE	9	F332
CS2024BT0007	Rohit Roy	22	CSE	7	F332

ID	name	dept	salary
F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
F331	Rajesh Kedia	CSE	40000
F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000

MariaDB [demo_university]> select * from students, faculties;

roll	name	age	department	grade	m_ID	ID	name	dept	salary
CS2024BT0001	Rahul Roy	21	CSE	8	F330	F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
CS2024BT0001	Rahul Roy	21	CSE	8	F330	F331	Rajesh Kedia	CSE	40000
CS2024BT0001	Rahul Roy	21	CSE	8	F330	F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000
CS2024BT0002	Sachin Patil	22	CSE	9	F330	F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
CS2024BT0002	Sachin Patil	22	CSE	9	F330	F331	Rajesh Kedia	CSE	40000
CS2024BT0002	Sachin Patil	22	CSE	9	F330	F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000
CS2024BT0003	Sanjay Vaid	23	CSE	7	F331	F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
CS2024BT0003	Sanjay Vaid	23	CSE	7	F331	F331	Rajesh Kedia	CSE	40000
CS2024BT0003	Sanjay Vaid	23	CSE	7	F331	F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000
CS2024BT0004	Waqar Mir	22	CSE	7	F330	F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
CS2024BT0004	Waqar Mir	22	CSE	7	F330	F331	Rajesh Kedia	CSE	40000
CS2024BT0004	Waqar Mir	22	CSE	7	F330	F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000
CS2024BT0005	Giyas Uddin	22	CSE	7	F332	F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
CS2024BT0005	Giyas Uddin	22	CSE	7	F332	F331	Rajesh Kedia	CSE	40000
CS2024BT0005	Giyas Uddin	22	CSE	7	F332	F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000
CS2024BT0006	Bidisha Sen	21	CSE	9	F332	F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
CS2024BT0006	Bidisha Sen	21	CSE	9	F332	F331	Rajesh Kedia	CSE	40000
CS2024BT0006	Bidisha Sen	21	CSE	9	F332	F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000
CS2024BT0007	Rohit Roy	22	CSE	7	F332	F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
CS2024BT0007	Rohit Roy	22	CSE	7	F332	F331	Rajesh Kedia	CSE	40000
CS2024BT0007	Rohit Roy	22	CSE	7	F332	F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000

→ select * from
student, faculty

cartesian product

↓
redundant results

m_ID | ID

↓
solution

where m_ID = ID

roll	name	age	department	grade	m_ID
CS2024BT0001	Rahul Roy	21	CSE	8	F330
CS2024BT0002	Sachin Patil	22	CSE	9	F330
CS2024BT0003	Sanjay Vaid	23	CSE	7	F331
CS2024BT0004	Nagar Mir	22	CSE	7	F330
CS2024BT0005	Giyas Uddin	22	CSE	7	F332
CS2024BT0006	Bidisha Sen	21	CSE	9	F332
CS2024BT0007	Rohit Roy	22	CSE	7	F332

ID	name	dept	salary
F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
F331	Rajesh Media	CSE	40000
F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000


```
MariaDB [demo_university]> select * from students, faculties;
```

roll	name	age	department	grade	m_ID	ID	name	dept	salary
CS2024BT0001	Rahul Roy	21	CSE	8	F330	F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
CS2024BT0001	Rahul Roy	21	CSE	8	F330	F331	Rajesh Media	CSE	40000
CS2024BT0001	Rahul Roy	21	CSE	8	F330	F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000
CS2024BT0002	Sachin Patil	22	CSE	9	F330	F330	Dr. Shirshendu Das	CSE	20000
CS2024BT0002	Sachin Patil	22	CSE	9	F330	F331	Rajesh Media	CSE	40000
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CS2024BT0007	Rohit Roy	22	CSE	7	F332	F332	Ashish Mishra	CSE	50000

where $m_ID = ID;$

to do this in

→ C program,

you essentially move through cartesian product

MySQL may not filter the result in a similar manner

select roll, name as student_name, name as mentor_name
 from students, faculties
 where $m_ID = ID$


```
select roll, name, name  
from students, faculties  
where m_ID = ID
```

} → error, conflicting names

roll → no need of students.roll

long table names
↓

```
select roll, S.name as shohoho, F.name as shohoho  
from students as S, faculties as F  
where m_ID = ID
```

department_name (column)

→ is an entity, will have a table

→ make d-ID and don't use dept_name directly.

→ combine 3 tables

```
[students]: roll, name, age, d_ID, grade, m_ID
[faculties]: ID, name, d_ID, salary
[departments]: d_ID, d_name, building, budget

select S.name, F.name, d_name
from students as S, faculties as F, departments as D
where mID_ID and F.d_ID = D.d_ID
```

→ cartesian prod of 3

name as student name, F.name as mentor name, d name as

```
File Edit View
[students]: roll, name, age, department, grade, m_ID
[faculties]: ID, name, dept, salary

select roll, S.name as student_name, F.name as mentor_name
from students as S natural join faculties as F;
```

should be different

Join → one of the most common operations in SQL

← Natural Join

common attributes

```
File Edit View
[students]: roll, name, age, d_ID, grade, f_ID
[faculties]: f_ID, name, d_ID, salary

select roll, S.name as student_name, F.name as mentor_name
from students as S, faculties as F
where S.f_ID = F.f_ID and S.name=F.name

select roll, name as student_name, name as mentor_name
from students, faculties
where m_ID=ID;
```

} → empty result in query

equivalent to natural join


```

[students]: roll, s_name, age, d_ID, grade, f_ID
[faculties]: f_ID, f_name, d_ID, salary

select roll, S.name as student_name, F.name as mentor_name
from students as S natural join faculties as F

select roll, name as student_name, name as mentor_name
from students, faculties
Where m_ID=ID;

```

Natural join of more than 1 tables:

```

[students]: roll, name, age, d_ID, grade, m_ID
[faculties]: ID, name, d_ID, salary
[departments]: d_ID, d_name, building, budget

select S.name, F.name, d_name
from (students as S natural join faculties as F) natural join
departments as D

```

brackets not needed
 associativity $L \rightarrow R$

Simple join

left outer join

right outer join

⋮

Figure \rightarrow database design

3.2.3 Queries on multiple relations

3.3.3 Natural join

Strings

Intro % \rightarrow string starts with "Intro"

% comp % \rightarrow can start or end with anything, "comp" is present in it.

where building like '% Watson %';

where faculty_name like '% Das';

Read
upto 3. 4. 5

2024/09/19

Union & intersect

→ Read book

* except

(select ...

...)

except

(select

...)

* null \rightarrow unknown

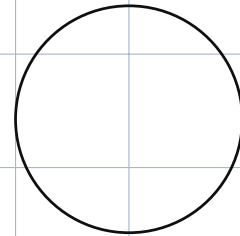
select name
from instructor

where salary is null (is not null)

don't use = null

Aggregate functions

avg, min, max, sum, count



```
mysql> select * from instructor;
```

ID	name	dept_name	salary
10101	Srinivasan	CSE	65000.00
12121	Wu	Finance	90000.00
15151	Mozart	Music	40000.00
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000.00
32343	El Said	History	60000.00
33456	Gold	Physics	87000.00
45565	Katz	CSE	75000.00
58583	Califieri	History	62000.00
76543	Singh	Finance	80000.00
76766	Crick	Biology	72000.00
83821	Brandt	CSE	92000.00
98345	Kim	EE	80000.00

```
12 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select avg(salary)
```

```
-> from instructor
```

```
-> where dept_name = 'CSE';
```

avg(salary)
77333.333333

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> mysql> select avg(salary) from instructor;
```

avg(salary)
74833.333333

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

* Show avg salary for
each department?

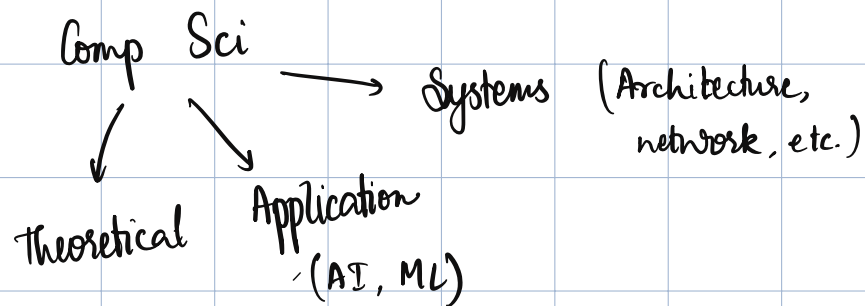
```
select dept_name, avg(salary)
from instructor
group by dept_name;
```

Suppose ID is not a primary key:

```
select count (distinct ID)
```

```
from teaches
```

```
where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010 ;
```



→ Show avg salary by area

```
select avg (salary)
```

```
from instructors
```

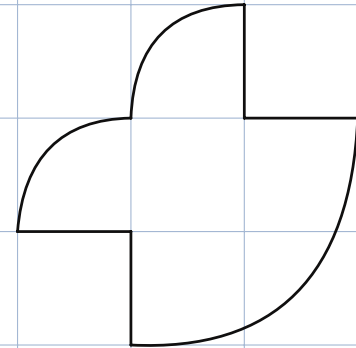
```
where dept_name = 'CSE'
```

group
after
where

```
group by area ;
```


Having clause: \rightarrow after group
- applied on each group and not each row.

```
select dept_name, avg(salary) as avg_salary  
from instructor  
group by dept_name  
having avg(salary) > 40000;
```



Set membership \rightarrow * nested queries

intersection

some

all

\rightarrow $< all$, $<= all$, $>= all$, $<> all$

* Read upto 3.8.5

2024/04/20

join

select *

from student join takes

on student.id = takes.id

} not much different from
using where clause

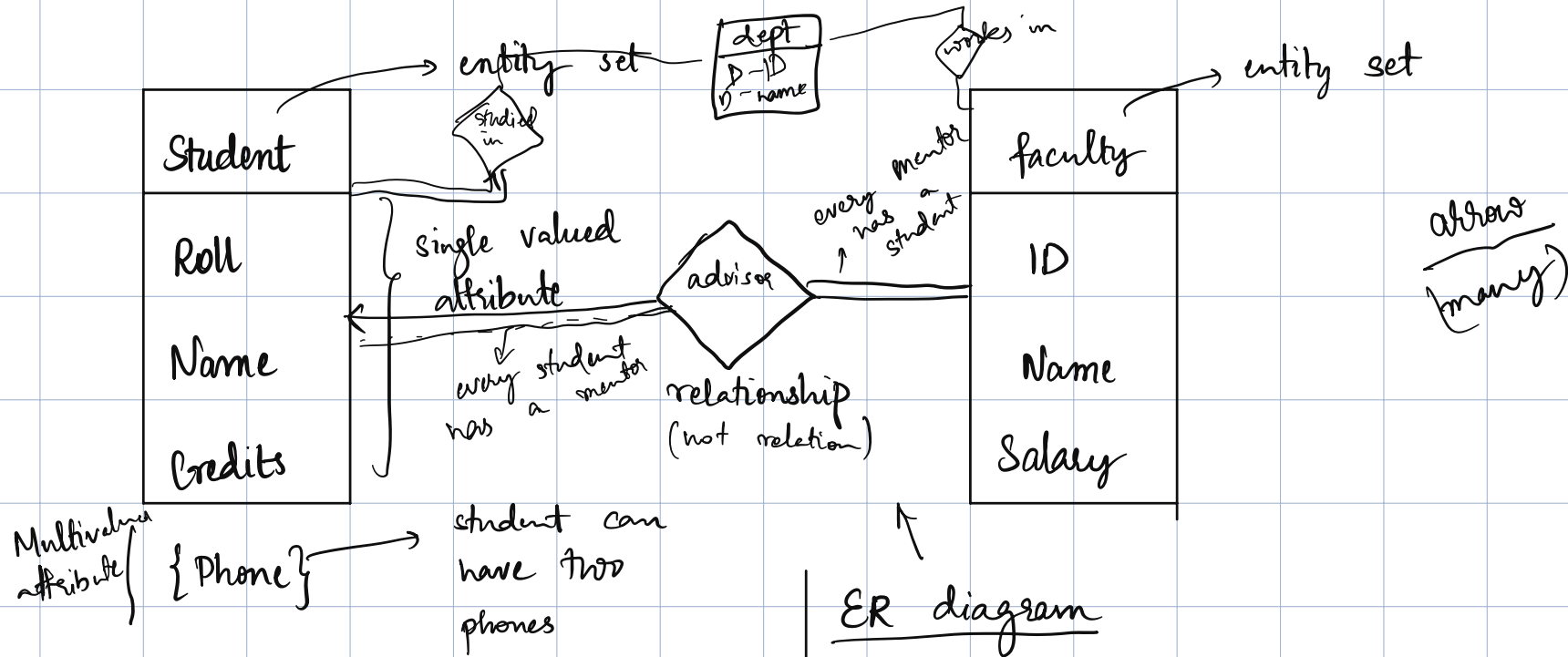
select *

from student join takes using (id)

2024/09/26

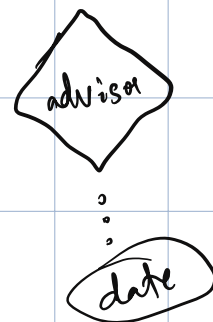
Database design

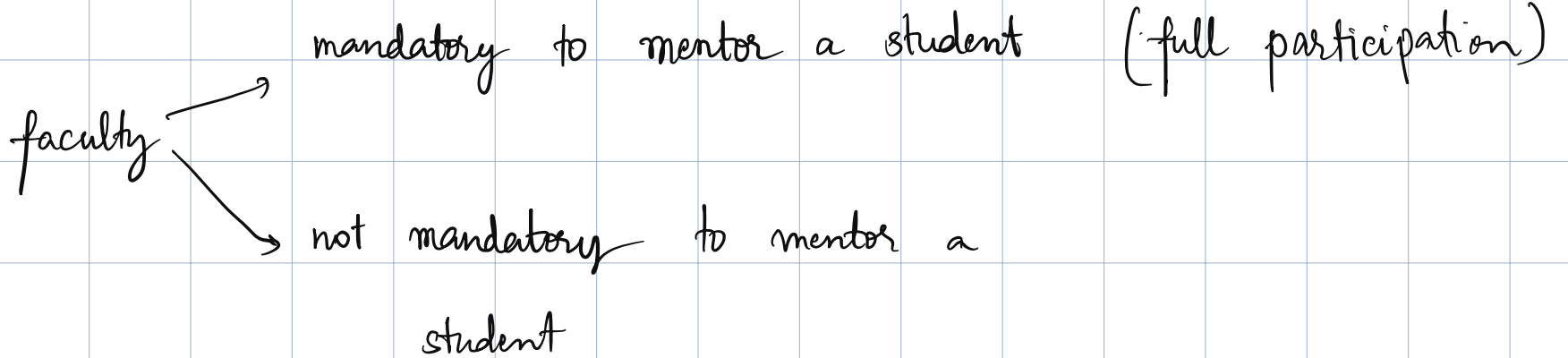
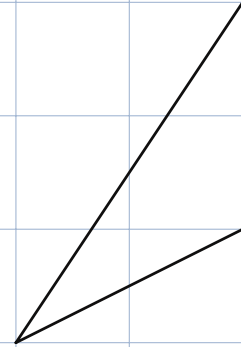
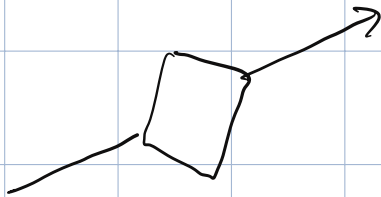
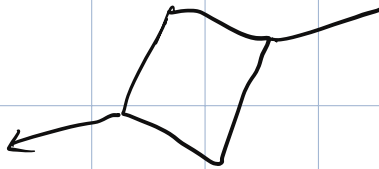
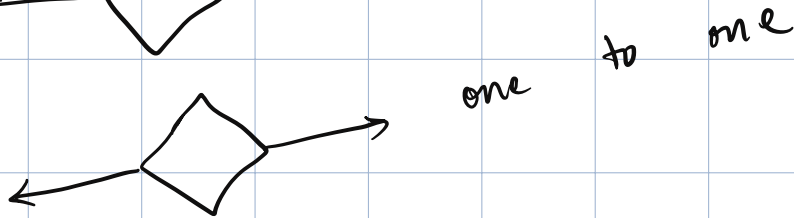
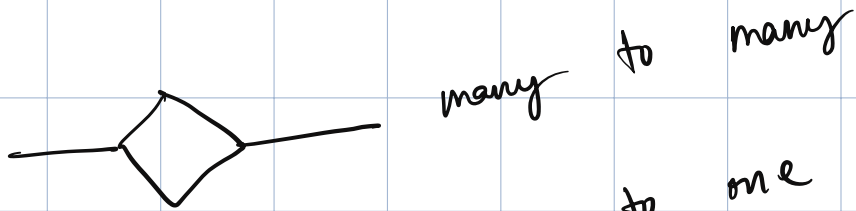
- meet the people, understand the requirements
 - conceptual design
 - ER diagram (entity relationship)
 - logical design
 - physical design
- There is no unified rule
single
- 2 different ER diagrams may meet the requirement



Relation can also have attributes

→ descriptive attributes





—

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