

CS 580 Client-Server Programming
Spring Semester, 2004
Doc 7 SQL Part 1
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References

MySQL On-line Manual <http://www.mysql.com/doc/en/Reference.html>

MySQL, DuBois, New Riders, 2000

PostgreSQL Developer's Handbook, Geschwinde, Schöning, Sams, 2002

PostgreSQL Interactive Documentation <http://www.postgresql.org/docs/>

PostgreSQL Technical Documentation Web site, <http://techdocs.postgresql.org/>

Andrew Scherpbier's CS580 Lecture notes

<http://www.eli.sdsu.edu/courses/spring97/cs596/notes/databases/databases.html>

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Database

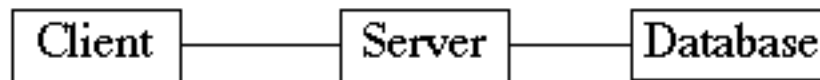
Most servers will use some sort of database.

Jargon

2-Tier



3-Tier



What is a database?

A database holds information and provides for a mechanism to access this information.

Examples of some common (electronic) databases:

- Unix password file
- IRS records system
- Rolodex(TM)
- Computer file system
- Library (object files)
- Student grades
- Telephone directory

Jargon

Sometimes **database** means a program for managing data

Oracle Corporation is a database company.
MS Access is database.

Sometimes **database** means a collection of data

I keep a database of my CD collection on 3 by 5 cards

Sometimes **database** means a set of tables, indexes, and views

My program needs to connect to the Airline Reservation database, which uses Oracle

Some Reasons for Using a Database

Persistence of data

Sharing of data between programs

Handle concurrent requests for data access

Transactions that can be rolled back

Report generation

Types of Databases

Relational

Data is stored in tables

Object-Oriented

Tables can be subclassed

Programmer can define methods on tables

Object

Objects are stored in the database

Relational, Object-Oriented Databases and SQL

Database consists of a number of tables

Table is a collection of records

Each Column of data has a type

firstname	lastname	phone	code
John	Smith	555-9876	2000
Ben	Oker	555-1212	9500
Mary	Jones	555-3412	9900

Use Structured query language (SQL) to access data

Some Available Databases

- Oracle
- DB2
- SQL Server
- Access
- Informix
- Ingres
- InterBase
- Sybase
- FileMaker Pro
- FoxPro
- Paradox
- dBase

Open Source Databases

- MySQL
- PostgreSQL

SQL History

Structured query language (SQL)

Dr. E. F. Codd develops relational database model
Early 1970's

IBM System R relational database
Mid 1970's
Contained the original SQL language

First commercial database - Oracle 1979

SQL was aimed at:
Accountants
Business people

SQL89
Not well followed
ANSI X3.135-1989

SQL92
First commonly followed standard
ANSI X3.135-1992
SQL2

ISO/IEC 9075-1 through 5
New SQL standard

MySQL & PostgreSQL

Open source databases

<http://www.mysql.com/>

<http://www.postgresql.org/>

Above site have free downloads and documentation

MySQL Connecting to the Database

Can be done with:

- Mysql command line tool - mysql
- GUI clients
- Program

GUI Clients

If done well are very useful

There are many of these

MySql web site lists 10 pages of them, see:

<http://www.mysql.com/portal/software/graphing/index.html>

I know several people that use DbVisualizer,

DbVisualizer is Java based so runs on many platforms

<http://www.dbvis.com/products/dbvis/>

Names

Databases, tables columns & indexes have names

Legal Characters

Alphanumeric characters

' '

'_'

'\$'

Names can start with:

Letter

Underscore

Letter with diacritical marks and some non-latin letters

Name length

- 63 characters – default in PostgreSQL
- 64 characters - MySQL

Names are not case sensitive

Data Types

- Numeric Values
 - Integer - decimal or hex
 - Floating-point - scientific & 12.1234
- String Values
 - 'this is a string' PostgreSQL
 - 'this is a string' "this is also a string" MySQL

Sequence	Meaning
\'	Single quote
\b	Backspace
\n	Newline
\r	Tab
\\	Backslash
\xxxx	Character were xxxx is the octal of ASCII code (PostgreSQL)

Including a quote character in a string

Double quote the character

'Don"t do it'

Escape the quote character with a backslash

'Don\t do it'

Comments

-- this is a comment in MySQL and PostgreSQL

/* this is also a comment in MySQL and PostgreSQL */

this is a comment in MySQL

Numeric Data Types

Type name	Description	Range
smallint	Fixed-precision	-32768 to +32767
integer	Usual choice for fixed-precision	-2147483648 to +2147483647
bigint	Very large range fixed-precision	-9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807
decimal	user-specified precision, exact	no limit
numeric	user-specified precision, exact	no limit
real	variable-precision, inexact	6 decimal digits precision
double precision	variable-precision, inexact	15 decimal digits precision
serial	autoincrementing integer	1 to 2147483647

Numeric(10, 2) defines a number with maximum of 10 digits with 2 of the 10 to the right of the decimal point

12345678.91

decimal and numeric are different names for the same type

String Types

Type	Description
char(<i>n</i>)	Fixed-length blank padded
varchar(<i>n</i>)	Variable-length with limit
text	Variable unlimited length
bytea (PostgreSQL)	Variable (not specifically limited) length binary string
blob (MySQL)	Variable (not specifically limited) length binary string

CHAR & VARCHAR are the most common string types

CHAR is fixed-width

Shorter strings are padded

TEXT can be any size

PostgreSQL limits a string to 1GB in storage space

MySQL limits CHAR and VARCHAR to 255 characters

Date & Time Types - PostgreSQL

Type	Description
timestamp [(p)] without time zone	both date and time
timestamp [(p)] [with time zone]	both date and time
interval [(p)]	for time intervals
date	dates only
time [(p)] [without time zone]	times of day only
time [(p)] with time zone	times of day only

(p) indicates optional number of fractional digits retained in the seconds field

Date Formats - PostgreSQL

Example	Description
January 8, 1999	Unambiguous
1999-01-08	ISO-8601 format, preferred
1/8/1999	U.S.; read as August 1 in European mode
8/1/1999	European; read as August 1 in U.S. mode
1/18/1999	U.S.; read as January 18 in any mode
19990108	ISO-8601 year, month, day
990108	ISO-8601 year, month, day
1999.008	Year and day of year
99008	Year and day of year
J2451187	Julian day
January 8, 99 BC	Year 99 before the Common Era

Setting the Date Format

SET DateStyle TO 'US'

SET DateStyle TO 'NonEuropean'

Sets date format to month day year

SET DateStyle TO 'European'

Sets date format to day month year

Default is ISO style

Dates – MySQL

DATETIME – ‘YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS’ format

DATE – ‘YYYY-MM-DD’ format

TIMESTAMP

- Changed in MySQL 4.1
- Basically now is same as DATETIME

Common SQL Statements

SELECT	Retrieves data from table(s)
INSERT	Adds row(s) to a table
UPDATE	Changes field(s) in record(s)
DELETE	Removes row(s) from a table Data Definition
CREATE TABLE	Define a table and its columns(fields)
DROP TABLE	Deletes a table
ALTER TABLE	Adds a new column, add/drop primary key
CREATE INDEX	Create an index
DROP INDEX	Deletes an index
CREATE VIEW	Define a logical table from other table(s)/view(s)
DROP VIEW	Deletes a view

SQL is not case sensitive

Examples That Follow

Will use mysql command line tool

Used the command

```
mysql -h host -u user -p
```

to connect to the database, where host and user are given the correct value

On rohan the full name of command is:

```
/opt/local/mysql/bin/mysql
```

CREATE DATABASE

General Form

```
CREATE DATABASE [IF NOT EXISTS] db_name  
  [create_specification [, create_specification] ...]
```

create_specification:

```
[DEFAULT] CHARACTER SET charset_name  
| [DEFAULT] COLLATE collation_name
```

Example

```
mysql> create database lectureExamples;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

USE

Sets a default database for subsequent queries

General Form

USE db_name

Example

```
mysql> use lectureExamples;  
Database changed
```

CREATE table

Creates a table.

General Form

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
  col_name col_type [ NOT NULL | PRIMARY KEY]  
  [, col_name col_type [ NOT NULL | PRIMARY KEY]]*  
)
```

Example

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE students  
(  
  firstname CHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
  lastname CHAR(20),  
  phone CHAR(10),  
  code INTEGER  
);
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE codes  
(  
  code INTEGER,  
  name CHAR(20)  
);
```

Select

Gets data from one or more tables

General Form

```
SELECT [STRAIGHT_JOIN]
      [SQL_SMALL_RESULT] [SQL_BIG_RESULT]
      [SQL_BUFFER_RESULT] [SQL_CACHE | SQL_NO_CACHE]
      [SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS] [HIGH_PRIORITY]
      [DISTINCT | DISTINCTROW | ALL]
select_expression,...
[INTO {OUTFILE | DUMPFILE} 'file_name' export_options]
[FROM table_references
  [WHERE where_definition]
  [GROUP BY {unsigned_integer | col_name | formula} [ASC | DESC], ...
  [WITH ROLLUP]]
  [HAVING where_definition]
  [ORDER BY {unsigned_integer | col_name | formula} [ASC | DESC] ,... ]
  [LIMIT [offset,] row_count | row_count OFFSET offset]
  [PROCEDURE procedure_name(argument_list)]
  [FOR UPDATE | LOCK IN SHARE MODE]]
```

Example

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM students;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Insert

Add data to a table

General Form

```
INSERT [LOW_PRIORITY | DELAYED] [IGNORE]
      [INTO] tbl_name [(col_name,...)]
      VALUES ((expression | DEFAULT),...),(...),...
      [ ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE col_name=expression, ... ]
```

Examples

```
mysql> INSERT
      INTO students (firstname, lastname, phone, code)
      VALUES ('Roger', 'Whitney', '594-3535', 2000 );
```

```
mysql> INSERT
      INTO codes (code, name)
      VALUES (2000, 'marginal' );
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM students;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| firstname | lastname | phone   | code |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Roger    | Whitney | 594-3535 | 2000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

More Select Examples

```
mysql> SELECT firstname , phone FROM students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| firstname | phone  |
+-----+-----+
| Roger    | 594-3535 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT lastname, name
FROM students, codes
WHERE students.code = codes.code;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| lastname | name   |
+-----+-----+
| Whitney | marginal |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT students.lastname, codes.name
FROM students, codes
WHERE students.code = codes.code;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| lastname | name   |
+-----+-----+
| Whitney | marginal |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Update

Modify existing data in a database

General Form

```
UPDATE [LOW_PRIORITY] [IGNORE] tbl_name [, tbl_name ...]  
  SET col_name1=expr1 [, col_name2=expr2 ...]  
  [WHERE where_definition]
```

Example

```
mysql> UPDATE students  
  SET firstname='Sam'  
  WHERE lastname='Whitney';
```

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)  
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

Alter Table

Modify the table structure – add/delete columns, change column type

General Form

ALTER [IGNORE] TABLE tbl_name alter_specification [, alter_specification] ...

alter_specification:

```

  ADD [COLUMN] create_definition [FIRST | AFTER column_name ]
| ADD [COLUMN] (create_definition, create_definition,...)
| ADD INDEX [index_name] [index_type] (index_col_name,...)
| ADD [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] PRIMARY KEY [index_type]
  (index_col_name,...)
| ADD [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] UNIQUE [index_name] [index_type]
  (index_col_name,...)
| ADD [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] FOREIGN KEY [index_name]
  (index_col_name,...) [reference_definition]
| ALTER [COLUMN] col_name {SET DEFAULT literal | DROP DEFAULT}
| CHANGE [COLUMN] old_col_name create_definition
  [FIRST | AFTER column_name]
| MODIFY [COLUMN] create_definition [FIRST | AFTER column_name]
| DROP [COLUMN] col_name
| DROP PRIMARY KEY
| DROP INDEX index_name
| DISABLE KEYS
| ENABLE KEYS
| RENAME [TO] new_tbl_name
| ORDER BY col
| CHARACTER SET character_set_name [COLLATE collation_name]
| table_options

```

Example

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE students ADD column foo CHAR(40);
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

Records: 1 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

Drop Table

Remove a table from the database

General Form

```
DROP [TEMPORARY] TABLE [IF EXISTS]  
tbl_name [, tbl_name,...] [RESTRICT | CASCADE]
```

Example

```
mysql> DROP TABLE students;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

Drop Database

Removes a database and all its tables

General Form

```
DROP DATABASE [IF EXISTS] db_name
```

Example

```
mysql> DROP DATABASE lectureexamples;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```