

## CS122 Using Relational Databases and SQL

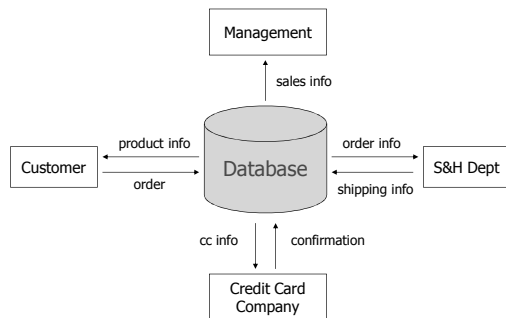
### Introduction to Relational Databases and SQL

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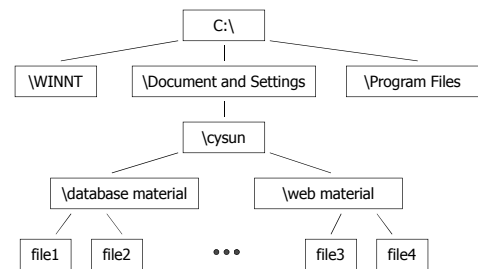
## Ubiquity of Databases

- ◆ Anywhere where a large amount of information needs to be managed safely and efficiently
  - Utility companies, grocery stores
  - Schools
  - Doctor's offices, hospitals
  - Government agencies
  - Web sites
  - ...

## An Example of a Database Application

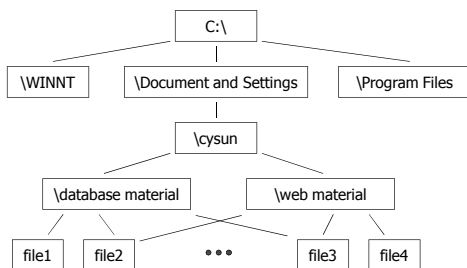


## Hierarchical Model



*What about material related to both web and database??*

## Network Model



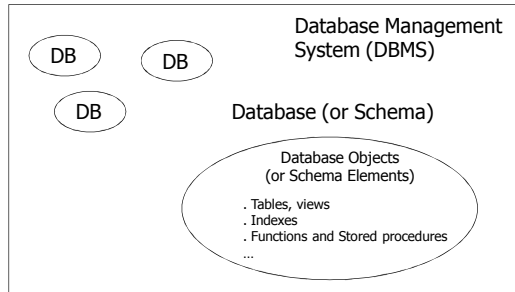
## Relational Model

- ◆ Proposed by Edgar F. Codd in early 1970's
- ◆ Data is stored in tables
- ◆ All major database systems these day are relational

student_id	first_name	last_name	birthday
2000001	John	Doe	1970-1-1
2000002	Jane	Doe	1971-1-1
2000003	Tom	Smith	1962-2-2

*So how do we store the directory structure in a table??*

## The Big Picture



## DBMS

- ◆ Database Management System (DBMS) is a software that manages databases
- ◆ Common DBMS
  - Commercial – Oracle, IBM DB2, MS SQL Server, Access
  - Open source – MySQL, PostgreSQL

## Database and Schema

- ◆ A database (a.k.a. schema) is a collection of data managed by a DBMS
- ◆ A database contains a number of *database objects (a.k.a. schema elements)*, such as tables, indexes, stored procedures, and so on.

## More Terminology

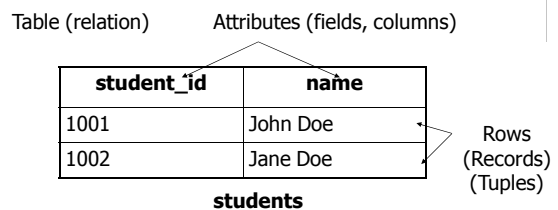


Table (relation) schema:  
students( student\_id, name )

Database schema: database name + table schemas

## Attribute Type

- ◆ Determines the storage required for a field
- ◆ Common attribute types
  - String types
  - Numeric types
  - Date and time types
  - Other types

## SQL

- ◆ Structured Query Language
- ◆ A standard query language for relational databases
- ◆ Supported by all major DBMS (with some variations)

## Some SQL Examples

- ◆ Create a table
- ◆ Populate the table
- ◆ Find some information
- ◆ Delete the table

## SQL Script

- ◆ A text file contains SQL *statements* and *comments*
  - Statements: `select, insert, create ...`
  - Comments: lines started with `--`
- ◆ Usually uses the `.sql` suffix
- ◆ Run SQL scripts
  - mysql: `\. script.sql` or source `script.sql`
  - MySQL Workbench: *Execute SQL File*
  - phpMyAdmin: copy&paste to the *SQL* tab

## Database Development

