

Relational Databases

- tables are containers for data
- 'nearly' all data can be tabulated

eg: a bitmap graphic

x	y	colour
1	1	red
2	756	red
94	16	blue

← row order is irrelevant
← col order is irrelevant

SQL works with tabulated data

SQL function → DDL - making/breaking/populating tables
+ dbs

DML - manipulate data in tables

DML Commands/Concepts

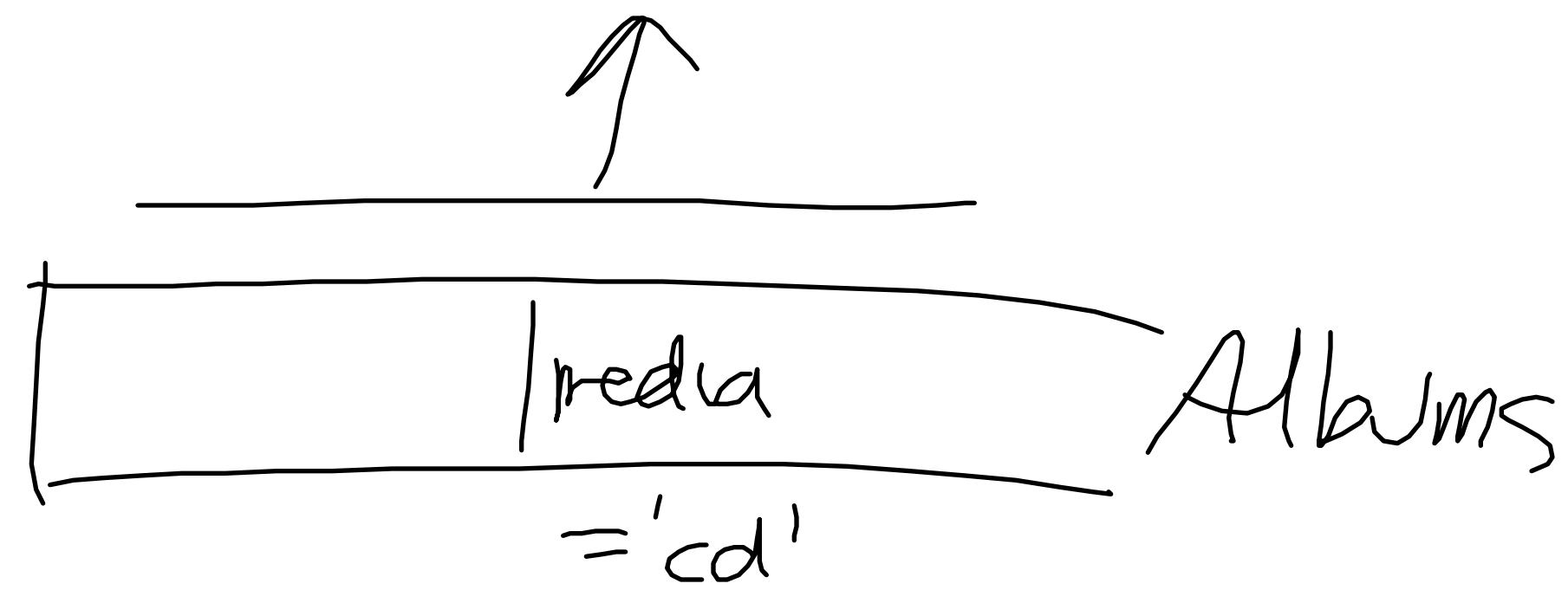
① Projection → column subsetting

select * ← everything
from albums

select artist, pdate, albumname
from albums

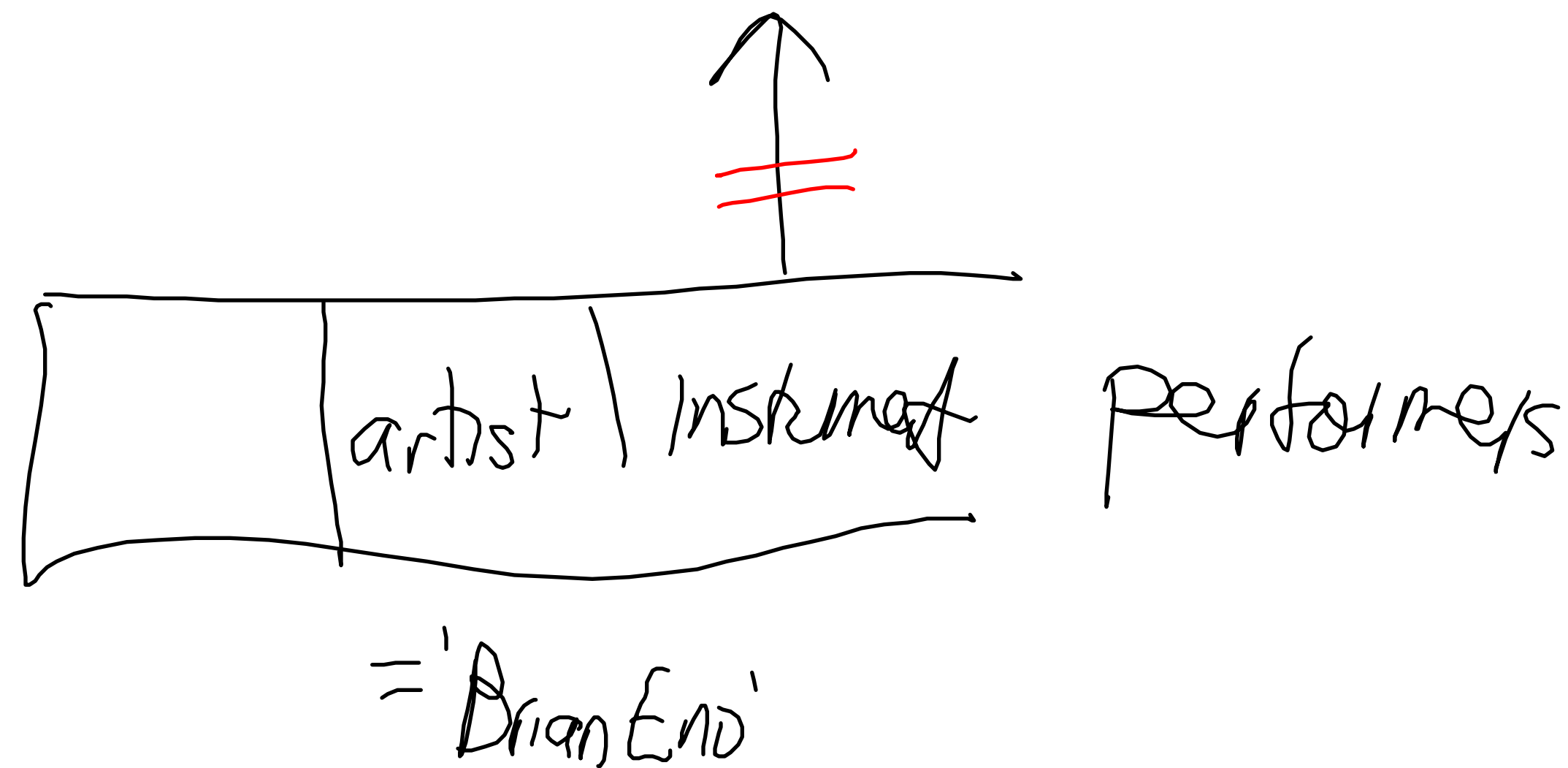
321 rows
= every
one

② Selection — row subsetting



select *
from albums
where media = 'cd' 198

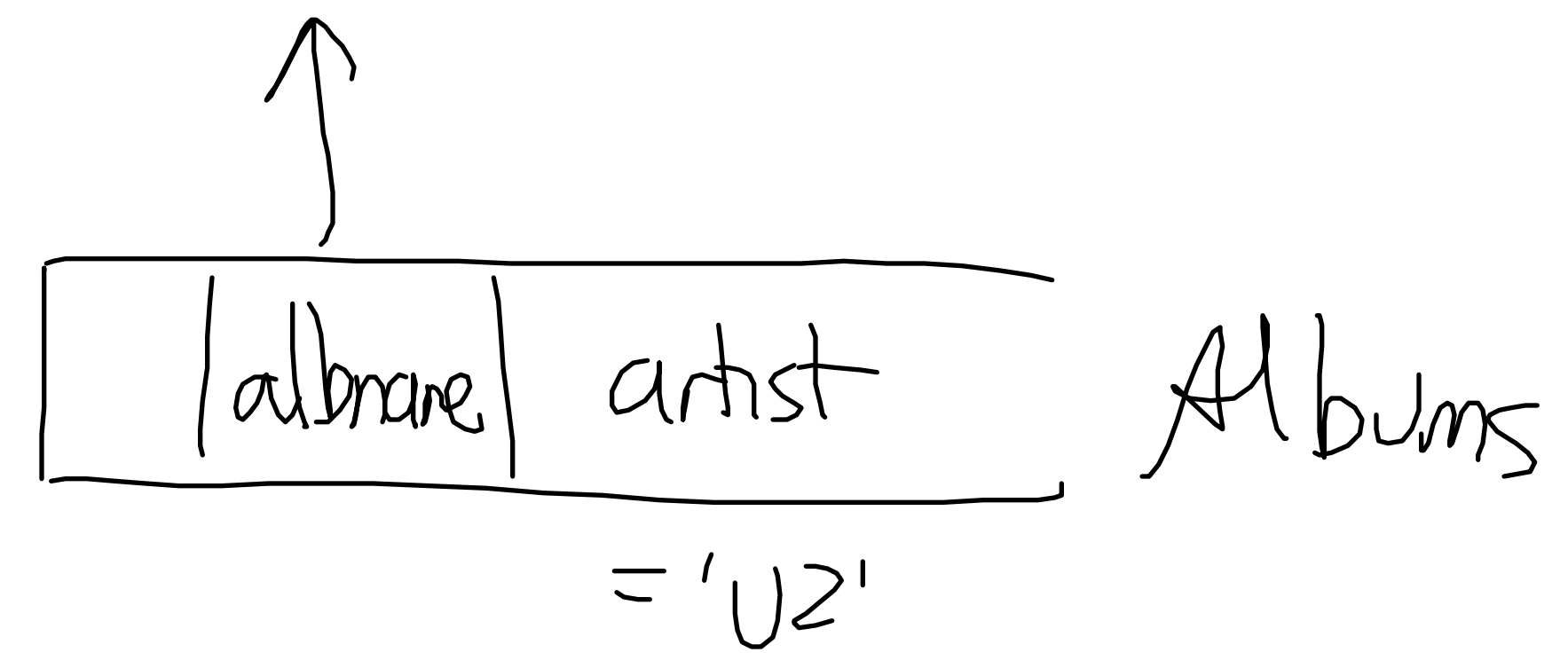
Show me all instruments Brian Eno plays [performers]



select ~~*~~^{distinct} instrument 36
from performers 23
where artist = 'Brian Eno'

Set up case off

list albums by U2
(name of)

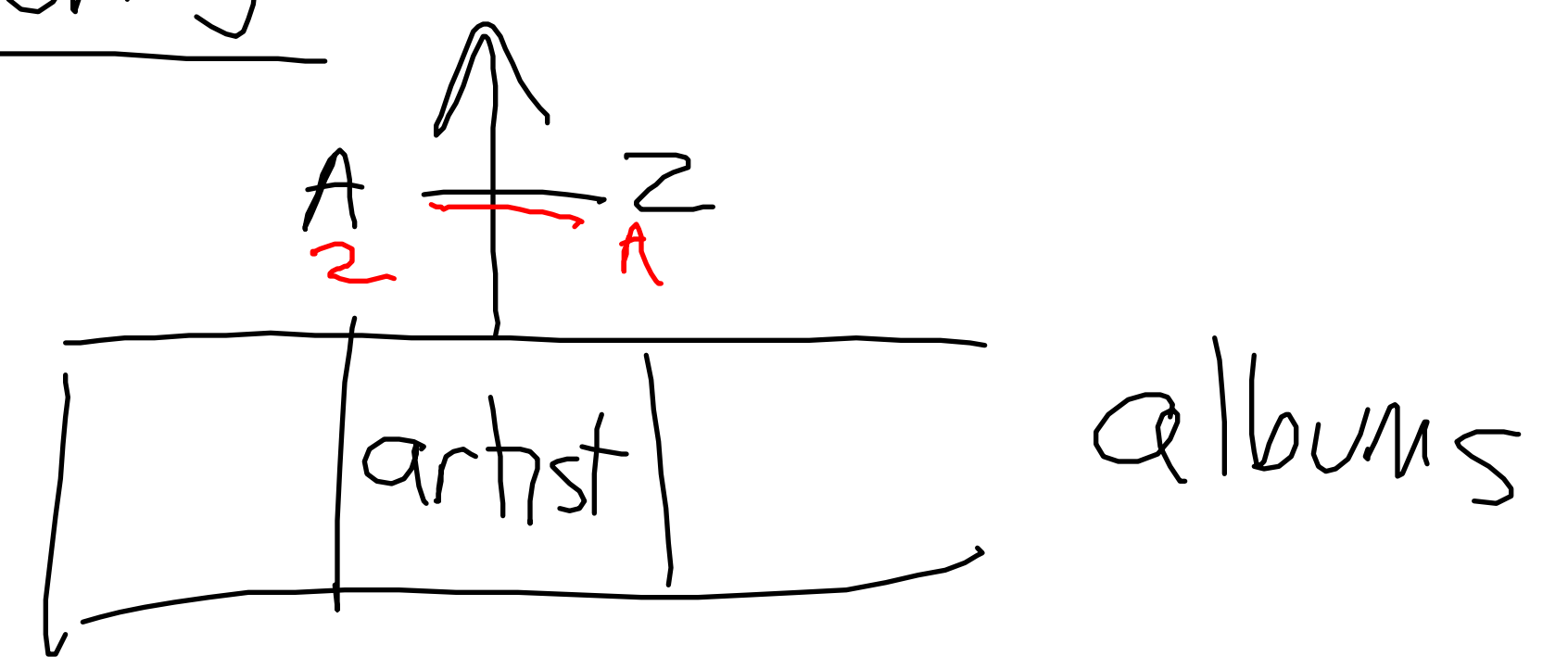


```

select albumname
from albums
where artist = 'U2'

```

③ Ordering

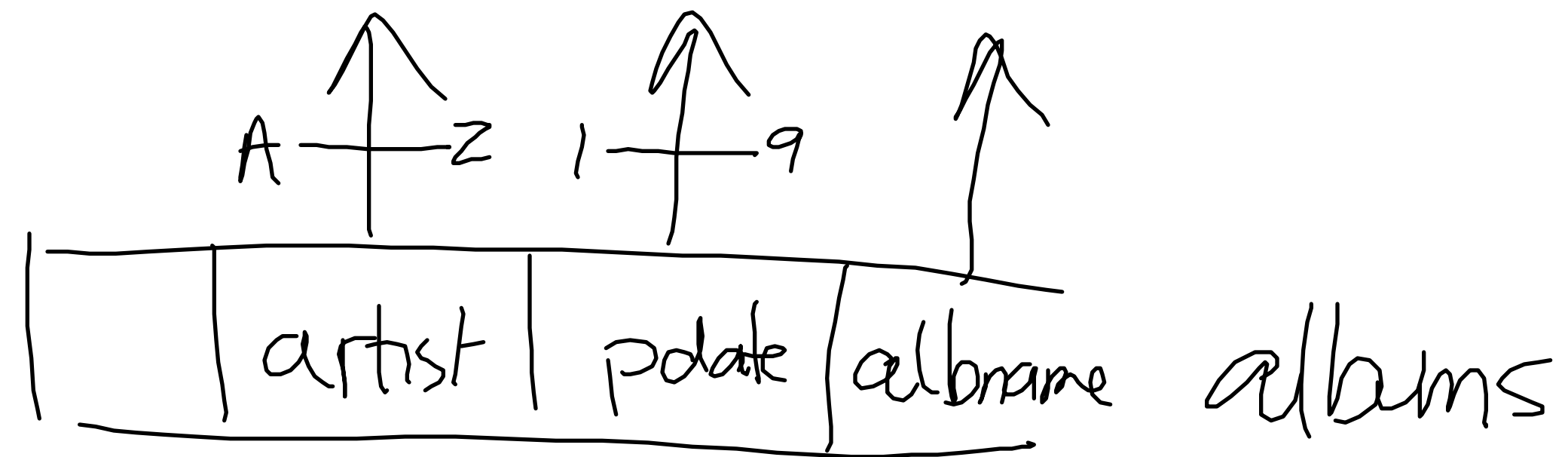


```

select distinct artist
from albums
order by artist desc

```

list albums + groups chronologically → artists together, within
artist most ancient to most recent

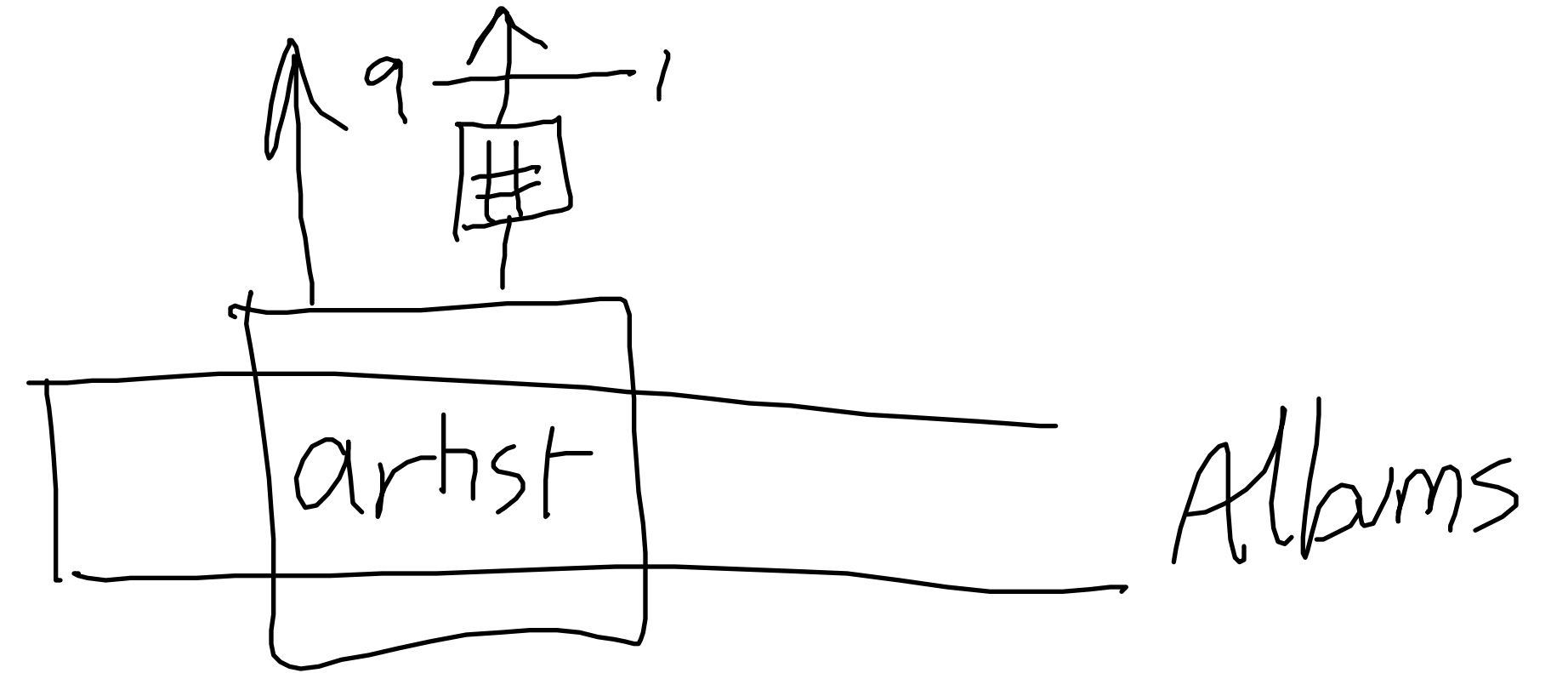


Select artist, alname, pdate
from albums

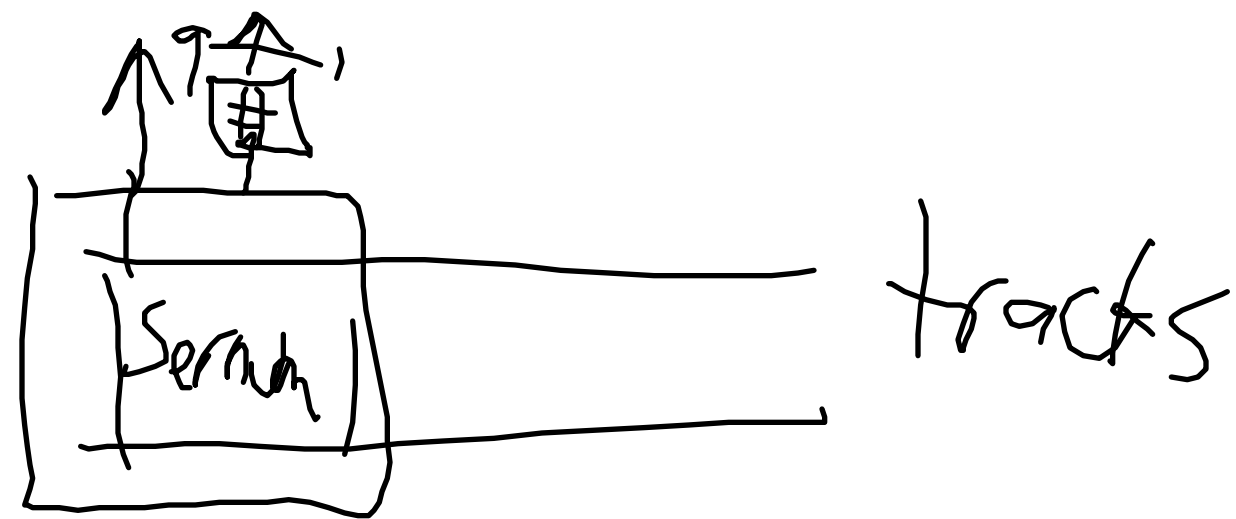
Order by artist, pdate

④ Grouping - row accumulation

```
select artist, count(*)  
from albums  
group by artist  
order by 2 desc  
limit 1
```

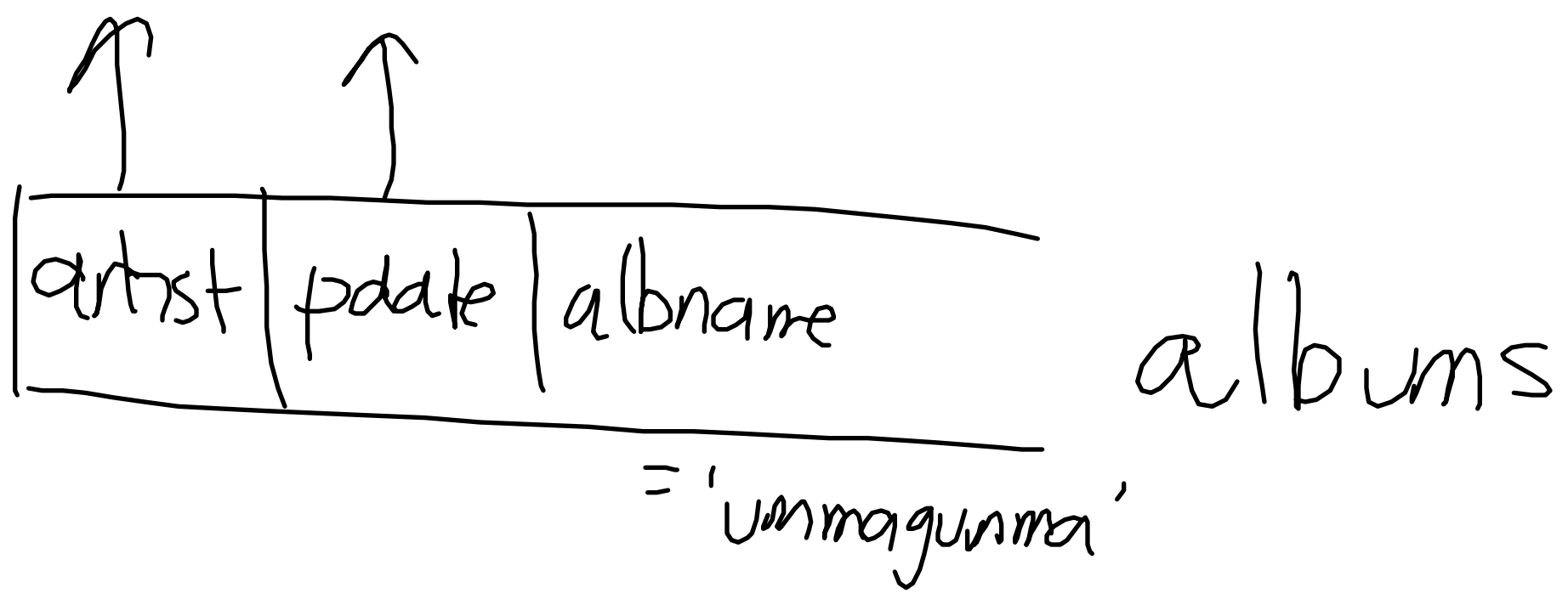


list serial num of album with the most songs on it



⑤ Derivation — working things out that is not directly stored

how old is the album called 'ummagumma' and who is it by?



as group Year(now())
Select artist, 2018 - pdate as age
from albums
where alname = 'ummagumma'

1..5 → single table queries

⑥ Joining

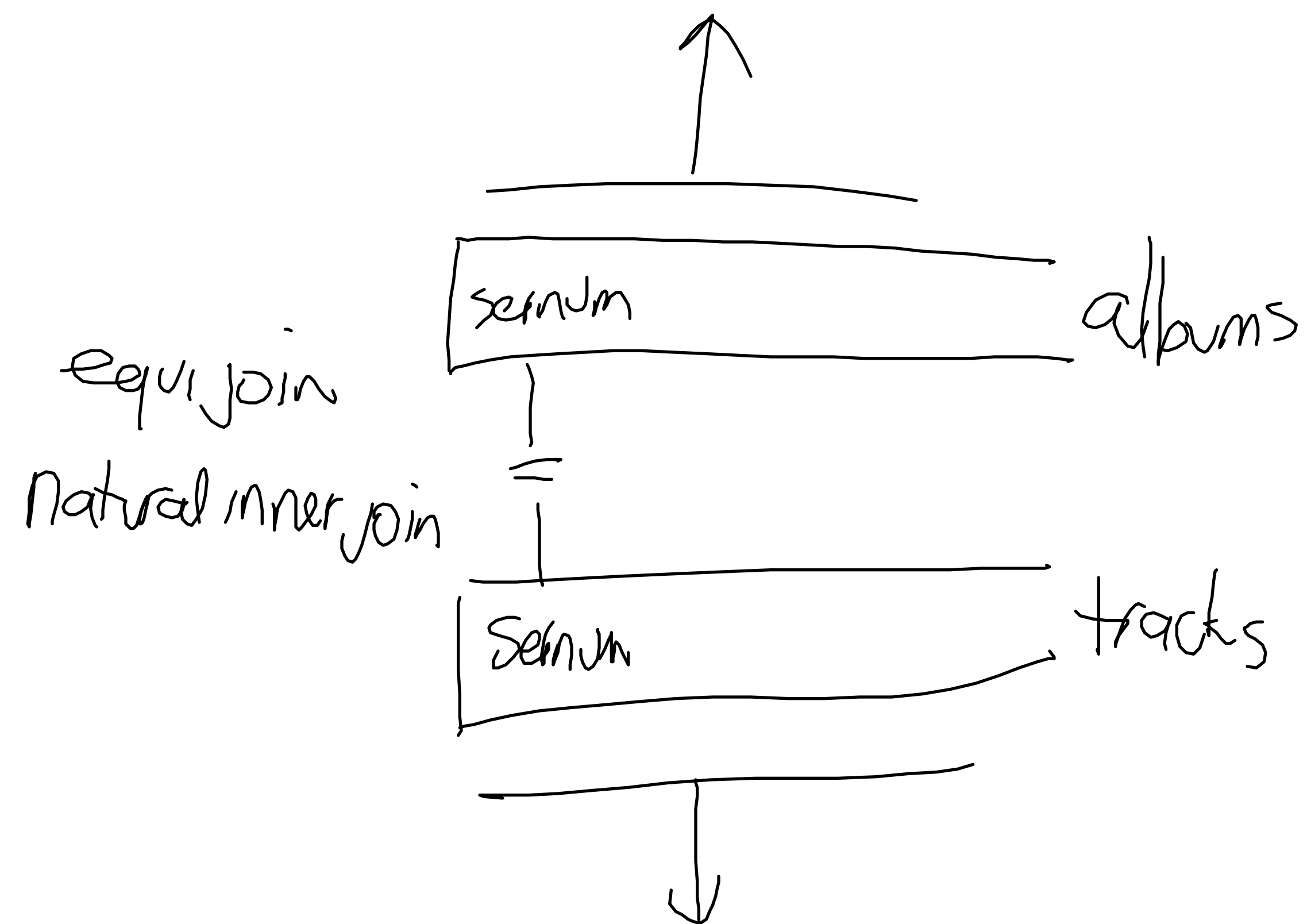
1,218,195 rows

321 x 3795

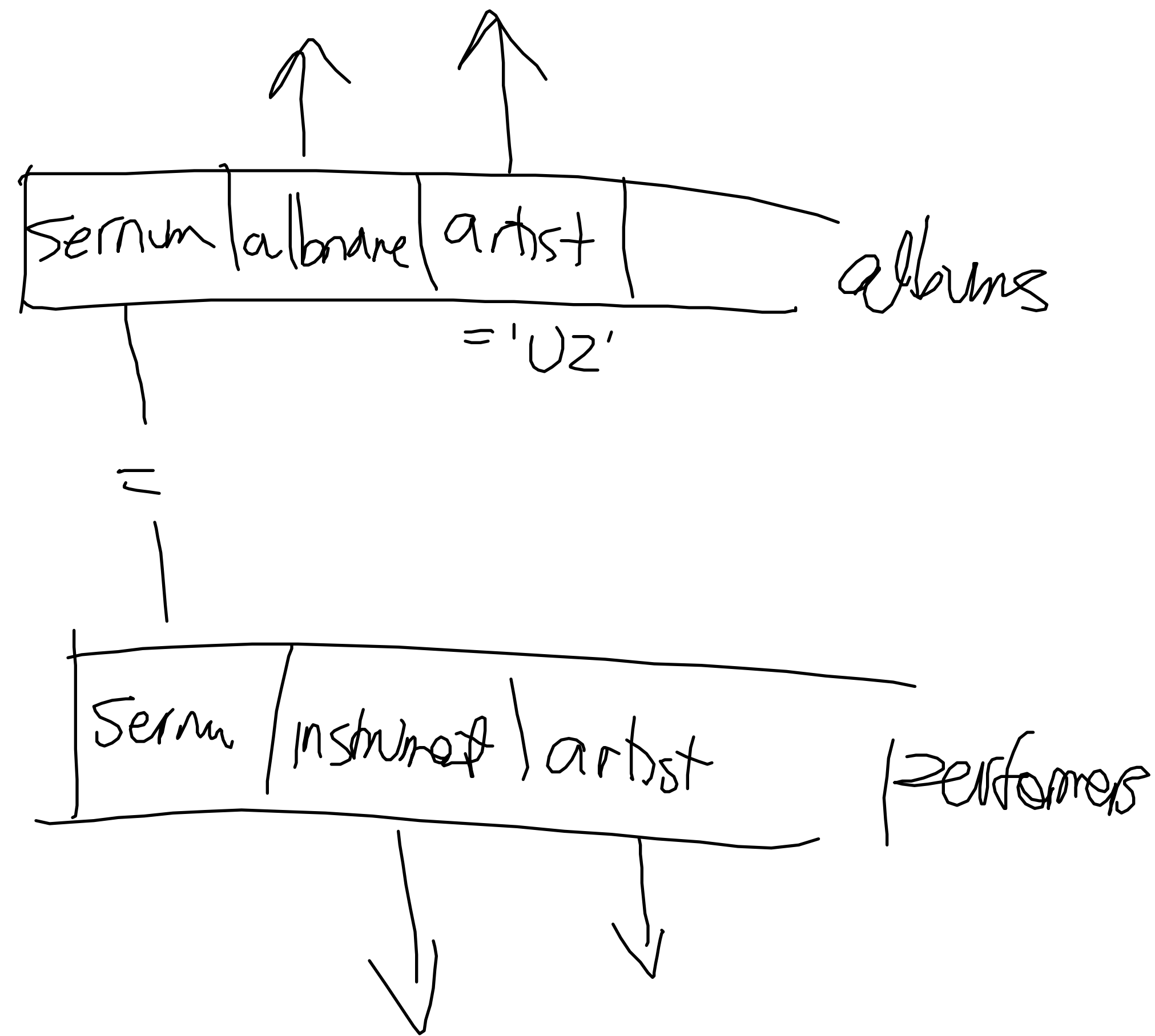
select *

from albums, tracks

where albums.sernum = tracks.sernum



list name of album, group, instrument + person who played it for all 'U2' albums



select albumname, albums.artist, instrument,
tracks.artist
from albums, performers
where albums.sernum = performers.sernum
and albums.artist = 'U2'