Today

• Practice with grouping and aggregation
• Database design with E/R diagrams
• Modifying the database
Document index database

Author (aid, name)
Auth_Doc (aid, did)
Document (did, title)
Doc_Word (did, word)
Word (word)

Underlined = key (unique identifier for a tuple)
Find authors who wrote $\geq 20$ docs
Find authors who wrote ≥ 20 docs

This could work:

```sql
SELECT name
FROM Author a
WHERE 20 <= (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Auth_Doc ad WHERE ad.aid = a.aid)
```
Find authors who wrote ≥ 20 docs

Use grouping to eliminate the subquery:

```
SELECT name
FROM Author a, Auth_Doc ad
WHERE a.aid = ad.aid
GROUP BY a.aid, a.name
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 20
```
Find authors who wrote ≥ 20 docs

Use grouping to eliminate the subquery:

```sql
SELECT name
FROM Author a, Auth_Doc ad
WHERE a.aid = ad.aid
GROUP BY a.aid, a.name
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 20
```

One row per `(a.aid, a.name)` pair
Find authors who wrote ≥ 20 docs

Use grouping to eliminate the subquery:

```sql
SELECT name
FROM Author a, Auth_Doc ad
WHERE a.aid = ad.aid
GROUP BY a.aid, a.name
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 20
```

Only groups that combine ≥ 20 tuples will match
Find authors who wrote ≥ 20 docs

Use grouping to eliminate the subquery:

```
SELECT name
FROM Author a, Auth_Doc ad
WHERE a.aid = ad.aid
GROUP BY a.aid, a.name
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 20
```

If aid is the key, why group by name?
If we deleted a.name...

ERROR: Column 'name' is invalid in the select list because it is not contained in either an aggregate function or the GROUP BY clause.
Finding literate authors

How can we find authors who use more than 10,000 distinct words?
Authors who use > 10,000 words

```sql
SELECT name
FROM Author a, Auth_Doc ad,
    Doc_Words dw
WHERE a.aid = ad.aid AND ad.did = dw.did
GROUP BY a.aid, a.name
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT word) > 10000
```
Authors who use > 10,000 words

```
SELECT name
FROM Author a, Auth_Doc ad,
    Doc_Words dw
WHERE a.aid = ad.aid AND ad.did = dw.did
GROUP BY a.aid, a.name
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT word) > 10000

→ What does DISTINCT mean within COUNT?
```
More examples

• For each author, give the total number of words in all documents he has (co-)written.
• For each author, give the average length in words of his documents.
• Give the author with the longest average documents.
Total word count by author
Average word count by author
Wordiest-on-average author
Try these at home

• All words used by at least 10 authors
• The most frequently used word
• The longest document
• Authors of the longest document
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• Modifying the database
Why use E/R diagrams?
E/R basics

• Concepts and symbols
  – Entity vs. entity set
  – Attributes
  – Relationship
  – Arrows

• ISA
  – Difference from OOP in C++/Java
From English to E/R diagrams

• Each project is managed by one professor (principal investigator)
• A professor can manage multiple projects
From English to E/R diagrams

• Each project is managed by one professor (principal investigator)
• A professor can manage multiple projects

Example courtesy: Database Management Systems, 3rd E, R. Ramakrishnan and J. Gehrke
From English to E/R diagrams

- Each project is managed by one professor (principal investigator)
- A professor can manage multiple projects

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From English to E/R diagrams

• Each project is **worked on** by one or more professors

• Professors can **work on** multiple projects

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From English to E/R diagrams

• Each project is **worked on** by one or more professors
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Modifying the database

Three kinds of modifications in SQL:

• insertions
• updates
• deletions

Sometimes they are all called “updates”
Insertions

General form:

```
INSERT INTO R(A1,.., An) VALUES (v1,.., vn)
```
Insertions

Product (name, listPrice, category)
Purchase (buyer, seller, product, price)

Example: Insert a new purchase to the database:

```
INSERT INTO Purchase (buyer, seller, product, price)
VALUES ('Joe', 'Fred', 'wakeup-clock-espresso-machine', 199.99)
```

Missing attributes → NULL.
May drop attribute names if you give them in order.
Inserting results of a query

```
INSERT INTO Product (name)

SELECT DISTINCT Purchase.product
FROM Purchase
WHERE Purchase.date > "10/26/01"
```

The query replaces the VALUES keyword. Here we insert many tuples into Product.
Updates

Example:

```
UPDATE Product
SET price = price/2
WHERE Product.name IN
    (SELECT product
     FROM Purchase
     WHERE Date = 'Oct, 25, 1999');
```

WHERE works the same as in a query (SELECT).
It chooses the tuples whose values are to be updated.
Deletions

Similar to UPDATE but without the SET clause:

```
DELETE FROM Purchase
WHERE seller = 'Joe' AND product = 'Brooklyn Bridge'
```

Always specify a WHERE clause (in fact, write it first!) Otherwise, every tuple will be deleted!