Announcements (September 20)

- Homework #1 sample solution available today
- Homework #2 due next Thursday
- Project milestone #1 due in 3 weeks
- I will be out of town next week
  - Yi will give the lecture next Tuesday (on database application programming)
  - No class meeting on Thursday
  - Turn in Homework #1 to Yi—not through my door!

“Active” data

- Constraint enforcement: When an operation violates a constraint, abort the operation or try to “fix” data
  - Example: enforcing referential integrity constraints
  - Generalize to arbitrary constraints?
- Data monitoring: When something happens to the data, automatically execute some action
  - Example: When price rises above $20 per share, sell
  - Example: When enrollment is at the limit and more students try to register, email the instructor
Triggers

- A trigger is an event-condition-action (ECA) rule
  - When event occurs, test condition; if condition is satisfied, execute action
- Example:
  - Event: whenever there comes a new student…
  - Condition: with GPA higher than 3.0…
  - Action: then make him/her take CPS116!

Trigger example

CREATE TRIGGER CPS116AutoRecruit
AFTER [INSERT ON Student]  -- Event
REFERENCING NEW ROW AS newStudent
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (newStudent.GPA > 3.0)  -- Condition
INSERT INTO Enroll
VALUES(newStudent.SID, 'CPS116');  -- Action

Trigger options

- Possible events include:
  - INSERT ON table
  - DELETE ON table
  - UPDATE [OF column] ON table
- Granularity—trigger can be activated:
  - FOR EACH ROW modified
  - FOR EACH STATEMENT that performs modification
- Timing—action can be executed:
  - AFTER or BEFORE the triggering event
Transition variables

- **OLD ROW**: the modified row before the triggering event
- **NEW ROW**: the modified row after the triggering event
- **OLD TABLE**: a hypothetical read-only table containing all modified rows before the triggering event
- **NEW TABLE**: a hypothetical table containing all modified rows after the triggering event

* Not all of them make sense all the time, e.g.
  - **AFTER INSERT** statement-level triggers
    - Can use only **NEW TABLE**
  - **BEFORE DELETE** row-level triggers
  - etc.

Statement-level trigger example

```sql
CREATE TRIGGER CPS116AutoRecruit
AFTER INSERT ON Student
REFERENCING NEW TABLE AS newStudents
FOR EACH STATEMENT
INSERT INTO Enroll
(SELECT SID, 'CPS116'
FROM newStudents
WHERE GPA > 3.0);
```

BEFORE trigger example

- Never give faculty more than 50% raise in one update
  ```sql
  CREATE TRIGGER NotTooGreedy
  BEFORE UPDATE OF salary ON Faculty
  REFERENCING OLD ROW AS o, NEW ROW AS n
  FOR EACH ROW
  WHEN (n.salary > 1.5 * o.salary)
  SET n.salary = 1.5 * o.salary;
  ```
  - **BEFORE** triggers are often used to “condition” data
  - Another option is to raise an error in the trigger body to abort the transaction that caused the trigger to fire
Statement- vs. row-level triggers

Why are both needed?

- Certain triggers are only possible at statement level

- Simple row-level triggers are easier to implement
  - Statement-level triggers require significant amount of state to be maintained in OLD TABLE and NEW TABLE
  - However, a row-level trigger does get fired for each row, so complex row-level triggers may be inefficient for statements that generate lots of modifications

Another statement-level trigger

- Give faculty a raise if GPA’s in one update statement are all increasing

  CREATE TRIGGER AutoRaise
  AFTER UPDATE OF GPA ON Student
  REFERENCING OLD TABLE AS o, NEW TABLE AS n
  FOR EACH STATEMENT
  WHEN (NOT EXISTS(SELECT * FROM o, n
  WHERE o.SID = n.SID
  AND o.GPA >= n.GPA))
  UPDATE Faculty SET salary = salary + 1000;

  A row-level trigger would be difficult to write in this case

System issues

- Recursive firing of triggers
  - Action of one trigger causes another trigger to fire
  - Can get into an infinite loop
    - Some DBMS restrict trigger actions
    - Most DBMS set a maximum level of recursion (16 in DB2)

- Interaction with constraints (very tricky to get right!)
  - When do we check if a triggering event violates constraints?
    - After a BEFORE trigger (so the trigger can fix a potential violation)
    - Before an AFTER trigger
  - AFTER triggers also see the effects of, say, cascaded deletes caused by referential integrity constraint violations
    - Based on DB2; other DBMS may implement a different policy
Views

- A view is like a “virtual” table
  - Defined by a query, which describes how to compute the view contents on the fly
  - DBMS stores the view definition query instead of view contents
  - Can be used in queries just like a regular table

Creating and dropping views

- Example: CPS116 roster
  - CREATE VIEW CPS116Roster AS
    SELECT SID, name, age, GPA
    FROM Student
    WHERE SID IN (SELECT SID FROM Enroll
    WHERE CID = 'CPS116');
- To drop a view
  - DROP VIEW view_name;

Using views in queries

- Example: find the average GPA of CPS116 students
  - SELECT AVG(GPA) FROM CPS116Roster;
  - To process the query, replace the reference to the view by its definition
  - SELECT AVG(GPA)
    FROM (SELECT SID, name, age, GPA
    FROM Student
    WHERE SID IN (SELECT SID
    FROM Enroll
    WHERE CID = 'CPS116'));
Why use views?

- To hide data from users
- To hide complexity from users
- Logical data independence
  - If applications deal with views, we can change the underlying schema without affecting applications
  - Recall physical data independence: change the physical organization of data without affecting applications
- To provide a uniform interface for different implementations or sources
  - Real database applications use tons of views

Modifying views

- Does not seem to make sense since views are virtual
- But does make sense if that is how users see the database
- Goal: modify the base tables such that the modification would appear to have been accomplished on the view

A simple case

```sql
CREATE VIEW StudentGPA AS
    SELECT SID, GPA FROM Student;
DELETE FROM StudentGPA WHERE SID = 123;
```

translates to:

```sql
DELETE FROM Student WHERE SID = 123;
```
An impossible case

CREATE VIEW HighGPAStudent AS
SELECT SID, GPA FROM Student
WHERE GPA > 3.7;
INSERT INTO HighGPAStudent
VALUES(987, 2.5);
✓ No matter what you do on Student, the inserted row will not be in HighGPAStudent

A case with too many possibilities

CREATE VIEW AverageGPA(GPA) AS
SELECT AVG(GPA) FROM Student;
✓ Note that you can rename columns in view definition
UPDATE AverageGPA SET GPA = 2.5;
✓ Set everybody’s GPA to 2.5?
✓ Adjust everybody’s GPA by the same amount?
✓ Just lower Lisa’s GPA?

SQL92 updateable views
✓ More or less just single-table selection queries
  ▪ No join
  ▪ No aggregation
  ▪ No subqueries
✓ Arguably somewhat restrictive
✓ Still might get it wrong in some cases
  ▪ See the slide titled “An impossible case”
  ▪ Adding WITH CHECK OPTION to the end of the view definition will make DBMS reject such modifications
Indexes

- An index is an auxiliary persistent data structure
  - Search tree (e.g., B+-tree), lookup table (e.g., hash table), etc.
- More on indexes in the second half of this course!
- An index on $RA$ can speed up accesses of the form
  - $RA = value$
  - $RA > value$ (sometimes; depending on the index type)
- An index on ($RA_1, ..., RA_n$) can speed up
  - $RA_1 = value_1 \land \cdots \land RA_n = value_n$
  - $(RA_1, ..., RA_n) > (value_1, ..., value_n)$ (again depends)
- Is an index on $(RA, RB)$ equivalent to one on $(RB, RA)$?
- How about an index on $RA$ plus another index on $RB$?

Examples of using indexes

- SELECT * FROM Student WHERE name = 'Bart'
  - Without an index on Student.name: must scan the entire table if we store Student as a flat file of unordered rows
  - With index: go “directly” to rows with name = ‘Bart’
- SELECT * FROM Student, Enroll
  WHERE Student.SID = Enroll.SID;
  - Without any index: for each Student row, scan the entire Enroll table for matching SID
    - Sorting could help
  - With an index on Enroll.SID: for each Student row, directly look up Enroll rows with matching SID

Creating and dropping indexes in SQL

- CREATE [UNIQUE] INDEX index_name ON table_name (column_name_1, ..., column_name_n);
  - With UNIQUE, the DBMS will also enforce that \{(column_name_1, ..., column_name_n)\} is a key of table_name
- DROP INDEX index_name;

- Typically, the DBMS will automatically create indexes for PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint declarations
Choosing indexes to create

More indexes = better performance?

- Optimal index selection depends on both query and update workload and the size of tables
  - Automatic index selection is still an area of active research

Summary of SQL features covered so far

- Query
- Modification
- Constraints
- Triggers
- Views
- Indexes

- Next: transactions