Announcement

- Homework #1 will be graded by next week
  - Sample solution will be handed out this Wednesday
  - Grades will be posted on Blackboard
- Homework #2 will be assigned this Wednesday (September 17)
- Presentation assignments will be finalized this week

“Active” data

- Constraint enforcement: When a transaction violates a constraint, abort the transaction or try to “fix” the 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 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 CPS196!

Trigger example

CREATE TRIGGER CPS196AutoRecruit
AFTER INSERT ON Student
REFERENCING NEW ROW AS newStudent
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (newStudent.GPA > 3.0)
INSERT INTO Enroll
VALUES(newStudent.SID, 'CPS196');

Trigger options

Possible events include:
- INSERT ON table
- DELETE ON table
- UPDATE [OF column] ON table

Trigger can be activated:
- FOR EACH ROW modified
- FOR EACH STATEMENT that performs modification

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
  - **BEFORE DELETE** row-level triggers
  - etc.

### Statement-level trigger example

```sql
CREATE TRIGGER CPS196AutoRecruit
AFTER INSERT ON Student
REFERENCING NEW TABLE AS newStudents
FOR EACH STATEMENT
INSERT INTO Enroll
(SELECT SID, 'CPS196'
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
  - If the average GPA of students inserted by this statement exceeds 3.0, do ...
- Simple row-level triggers are easier to implement and may be more efficient
  - 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 (
    
    )
  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: CPS196 roster
  - CREATE VIEW CPS196Roster AS
    SELECT SID, name, age, GPA
    FROM Student
    WHERE SID IN (SELECT SID FROM Enroll
                  WHERE CID = 'CPS196');
  - To drop a view
    - DROP VIEW view_name;

Using views in queries

- Example: find the average GPA of CPS196 students
  - SELECT AVG(GPA) FROM CPS196Roster;
  - 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 = 'CPS196'));
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
  - 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

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

translates to:

```
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);

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;

SQL92 updateable views
- Single-table SFW
  - No aggregation
  - No subqueries
- Overly restrictive
- Still might get it wrong in some cases
  - See the slide titled "An impossible case"
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 $R.A$ can speed up accesses of the form
  - $R.A = value$
  - $R.A > value$ (sometimes, depending on the index type)
- An index on \{ $R.A_1$, …, $R.A_n$ \} can speed up
  - $R.A_1 = value_1 \land \ldots \land R.A_n = value_n$
- Is an index on \{ $R.A, R.B$ \} equivalent to an index on $R.A$ plus another index on $R.B$?

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?

- 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, stored procedures