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# **DML and Referential Integrity**

Wisam Abdulaziz Qadir Wisam.abdulaziz@tiu.edu.iq





- What is Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - Insertion
  - Deletion
  - Updating
- Referential Integrity
- Query for Relationships

### Data Manipulation Language (DML)



- DML is considered as a sublanguage of SQL, used to modify database.
- It is used for:
  - Insertion of new records to a given relation
  - **Deletion** of records from a given relation
  - **Updating** records in a given relation





• The **INSERT** statement is used to add new records to a given relation.

The syntax is:

insert into  $r (A_1, A_2, ..., A_n)$ values  $(v_1, v_2, ..., v_n);$ 

- *r* represents a relation
- A represents attribute(s)
- **v** represent value(s)

### Insertion (cont.)



• Example: Add a new student:

insert into student
values (6, 'Ali', 'Omer', 'Arch');

SID	F_name	L_name	Department
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	Civil
3	Nasrin	Kawa	IT

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Department
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	Civil
3	Nasrin	Kawa	IT
6	Ali	Omer	Arch

### **Insertion** (cont.)



• Example: Add a new student without any department name:

insert into student
values (6, 'Ali', 'Omer', null);

OR

insert into student (SID, F\_name, L\_name)
values (6, 'Ali', 'Omer');

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Department
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	Civil
3	Nasrin	Kawa	IT

Student

SID	F_name	L_name	Department
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	Civil
3	Nasrin	Kawa	IT
6	Ali	Omer	





- The **DELETE** statement is used to delete records from a given relation.
- Example: Delete all students:

### delete from student;

SID	F_name	L_name	Department	
1	Dara	Azad	IT	
2	Zara	Nawzad	Civil	
3	Nasrin	Kawa	IT	

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Department

#### **Query result**

### **Deletion** (cont.)



• Example: Delete all students from IT department:

delete from student

where department = 'IT';

SID	F_name	L_name	Department
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	Civil
3	Nasrin	Kawa	IT

Student

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Department
2	Zara	Nawzad	Civil





- The UPDATE statement is used to change records in a given relation.
- Example: Update student(s) with F\_name Dara to Aras:

update student

set F\_name = 'Aras'

where F\_name = 'Dara';

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Mark	
1	Dara	Azad	90	
2	Zara	Nawzad	95	
3	Nasrin	Kawa	85	

SID	F_name	L_name	Mark
1	Aras	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	Civil
3	Nasrin	Kawa	IT

#### Query result

## Updating (cont.)



• Example: Give 5 marks to the students whose mark is less than 92.

update student
set Mark = Mark + 5
where Mark < 92;</pre>

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Mark	
1	Dara	Azad	90	
2	Zara	Nawzad	95	
3	Nasrin	Kawa	85	

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Mark
1	Dara	Azad	95
2	Zara	Nawzad	95
3	Nasrin	Kawa	90

## **Referential Integrity**



### Cascade Update Related Fields

(Checked) When primary key fields are updated, then foreign key fields will be updated too.

(Unchecked) When primary key fields are updated, then foreign key fields will not be updated.

Edit Relationships			? ×	
Table/Query: Department	Related Table/Query: <ul> <li>Student</li> </ul>	~	Create	
Dept	✓ Dept	^	Cancel Join Type	
Enforce Referen	ntial Integrity	~	Create New	
<ul> <li>Cascade Update Related Fields</li> <li>Cascade Delete Related Records</li> </ul>				
Relationship Type:				

## **Referential Integrity (cont.)**



### Cascade Delete Related Records

(Checked) When primary key records are deleted, then all the foreign key records related to it will be deleted too.

(Unchecked) When primary key records are deleted, then all the foreign key records related to it will not be deleted.

Edit Relationships ? $\times$					
Table/Query: Department ~		Related Table/Query: Student		Create	reate
Dept	~	Dept	^	Ca	ancel
			~	Join	Type
Enforce Referen	Enforce Referential Integrity			Creat	te New
Cascade Update Related Fields					
Cascade Delete Related Records					
Relationship Type: One-To-Many					

### **One to One Relationship**



• Step 1: Creating tables.

SID	F_name	L_name	Dept
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	IT
3	Kawa	Omer	Biology

<u>CID</u>	Phone	Address
1	444 4444	40 <sup>th</sup> m. street
2	555 5555	60 <sup>th</sup> m. street
3	777 7777	100 <sup>th</sup> m. street

Contact



• Step 2: Creating relationship.

Note: both fields must have the **same data type** and include **same values**.





• Step 3: Checking Referential Integrity.

Edit Relationships	Edit Relationships ? ×				
<u>T</u> able/Query: contact	<u>R</u> elated Table/Query:	$\sim$	<u>C</u> reate		
ID	V ID	<b>^</b>	Cancel		
<ul> <li>✓ Enforce Referential Integrity</li> <li>✓ Cascade Update Related Fields</li> <li>✓ Cascade Delete Related Records</li> </ul>					
Relationship Type: One-To-One					



• **Step 4:** Writing query.

**SELECT** F\_name,L\_name, Phone, Address

FROM Student, Contact

**WHERE** Student.SID = Contact.CID;

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Dept
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	IT
3	Kawa	Omer	Biology

<u>CID</u>	Phone	Address
1	444 4444	40 <sup>th</sup> m. street
2	555 5555	60 <sup>th</sup> m. street
3	777 7777	100 <sup>th</sup> m. street



F_name	L_name	Phone	Address
Dara	Azad	444 4444	40 <sup>th</sup> m. street
Zara	Nawzad	555 5555	60 <sup>th</sup> m. street
Kawa	Omer	777 7777	100 <sup>th</sup> m. street

Contact

**Query result** 



• **Step 4:** Writing query.

**SELECT** Student.F\_name, Student.L\_name, Contact.Phone, Contact.Address

FROM Student, Contact

**WHERE** Student.SID = Contact.CID;

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Dept
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	IT
3	Kawa	Omer	Biology

<u>CID</u>	Phone	Address
1	444 4444	40 <sup>th</sup> m. street
2	555 5555	60 <sup>th</sup> m. street
3	777 7777	100 <sup>th</sup> m. street



F_name	name L_name Phone		Address
Dara	Azad	444 4444	40 <sup>th</sup> m. street
Zara	Nawzad	555 5555	60 <sup>th</sup> m. street
Kawa	Omer	777 7777	100 <sup>th</sup> m. street

Student

Contact



• Step 1: Creating tables.

SID	F_name	L_name	Dept
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	IT
3	Kawa	Omer	Biology

<u>Dept</u>	Faculty
IT	Science
Biology	Education

Department



• Step 2: Creating relationship.

Note: both fields must have the **same data type** and include **same values**.





• Step 3: Checking Referential Integrity.

Edit Relationships			?	×	
Table/Query: Department	Related Table/Query: <ul> <li>Student</li> </ul>	~	Crea	ate	
Dept	✓ Dept	^	Can	cel	
		~	Join I	ype	
Enforce Refere	✓ Enforce Referential Integrity				
Cascade Updat	Cascade Update Related Fields				
Cascade Delete Related Records					
Relationship Type:	One-To-Many				



• **Step 4:** Writing query.

**SELECT** F\_name, L\_name, **Department.Dept**, Faculty

**FROM** Student, Department

**WHERE** Student.dept = Department.dept;

<u>SID</u>	D F_name L_name		Dept
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	IT
3	Kawa	Omer	Biology



F_name	L_name	Dept	Faculty
Dara	Azad	IT	Science
Zara	Nawzad	IT	Science
Kawa	Omer	Biology	Education

Student

Department



• **Step 4:** Writing query.

**SELECT** Student.F\_name, Student.L\_name, Department.Dept, Department.Faculty

**FROM** Student, Department

**WHERE** Student.dept = Department.dept;

<u>SID</u>	ID F_name L_name		Dept
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	IT
3	Kawa	Omer	Biology



F_name	L_name	Dept	Faculty
Dara	Azad	IT	Science
Zara	Nawzad	IT	Science
Kawa	Omer	Biology	Education

Student

Department

### **Many to Many Relationship**



• Step 1: Creating tables.

ID	SID	CID
1	1	IT320
2	1	IT215
3	2	IT215
4	3	IT113

#### Student\_Course

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Dept
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	IT
3	Kawa	Omer	IT

Student

Code	Name
IT215	Database I
IT113	Programming
IT320	Web Design

#### Course



• Step 2: Creating relationship.

Note: both fields must have the **same data type** and include **same values**.





### • Step 3: Checking Referential Integrity.

Edit Relationships				?	$\times$
<u>T</u> able/Query: Student	~	<u>Related Table/Query:</u> Student_Course	~	<u>C</u> re	eate
SID	$\sim$	SID	^	Car	ncel
			*	<u>]</u> oin	Type
✓ Enforce Refere	✓ Enforce Referential Integrity			Create	e <u>N</u> ew
<ul> <li>✓ Cascade <u>U</u>pdat</li> <li>✓ Cascade <u>D</u>elete</li> </ul>					
Relationship Type:		One-To-Many			

Edit Relationships			? ×
<u>T</u> able/Query: Course	Related Table/Query Student_Course	/: ~	<u>C</u> reate
Code	✓ CCode	^	Cancel
		~	Create <u>N</u> ew
Relationship Type:	One-To-Many		

#### Step 4: Writing query.

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Dept
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	IT
3	Kawa	Omer	IT

Student

ID	SID	CCode
1	1	IT320
2	1	IT215
3	2	IT215
4	3	IT113

Code	Name	
IT215	Database I	
IT113	Programming	
IT320 Web Design		
Course		

Student\_Course



F_name	L_name	Code	CourseName
Dara	Azad	IT320	Web Design
Dara	Azad	IT215	Database I
Zara	Nawzad	IT215	Database I
Kawa	Omer	IT113	Programming

Query result

**SELECT** F\_name, L\_name, Code, Name **AS** CourseName

FROM Student, Course, Student\_Course

WHERE Student.SID=Student\_Course.SID AND Course.Code=Student\_Course.CCode;



#### Step 4: Writing query.

<u>SID</u>	F_name	L_name	Dept
1	Dara	Azad	IT
2	Zara	Nawzad	IT
3 Kawa Omer		IT	
Student			

ID	SID	CCode
1	1	IT320
2	1	IT215
3	2	IT215
4	3	IT113

Code	Name	
IT215	Database I	
IT113	Programming	
IT320 Web Design		
Course		

Student\_Course



**SELECT** Student.F\_name, Student.L\_name, Course.Code, Course.Name **AS** CourseName

FROM Student, Course, Student\_Course

WHERE Student.SID=Student\_Course.SID AND Course.Code=Student\_Course.CCode;

F_name	L_name	Code	CourseName
Dara	Azad	IT320	Web Design
Dara	Azad	IT215	Database I
Zara	Nawzad	IT215	Database I
Kawa	Omer	IT113	Programming





