



INTRODUCTION TO DATABASE

WEEK 1

B.Sc. (Honors) Computer Science

AN INTRODUCTION TO DATABASE

Introduction to Database for Undergraduate Study
Lecture 1

Introduction and Overview of Module
Introduction to Data, Information and File Systems

AGENDA

- Introduction to your Instructors
- Introduction to the Module
- Week 1 Lecture Coverage
 - File System Vs Database System
 - How important is Database ?
 - How to be a better Database Designer ?



MODULE LEADER AND TUTOR

- Prakash Shrestha (Lecture)
- Mr. Aadesh Tandukar (Tutor)



INTRODUCTION TO THE MODULE

Module Overview

- What can you learn ?

Learning Objective

- What can you achieve ?

Learning Strategy

- What will be the 'way of learning' ?

Assessment Overview

- How will be evaluated ?



Overview of Module

- **Basic Technical Skill for Undergraduate Study**
- **Aim:** Gives basic understanding of database and database technologies for IT Graduates to work on software development projects or as requirement for further education

Application Area	High School / A Levels
Academic	Serves as Pre-Requisite for Advanced Degree (Database Design and Implementation, Advanced Database Systems, Projects)
Industrial	An essential component for software design and development

OVERVIEW

Introduction to Database

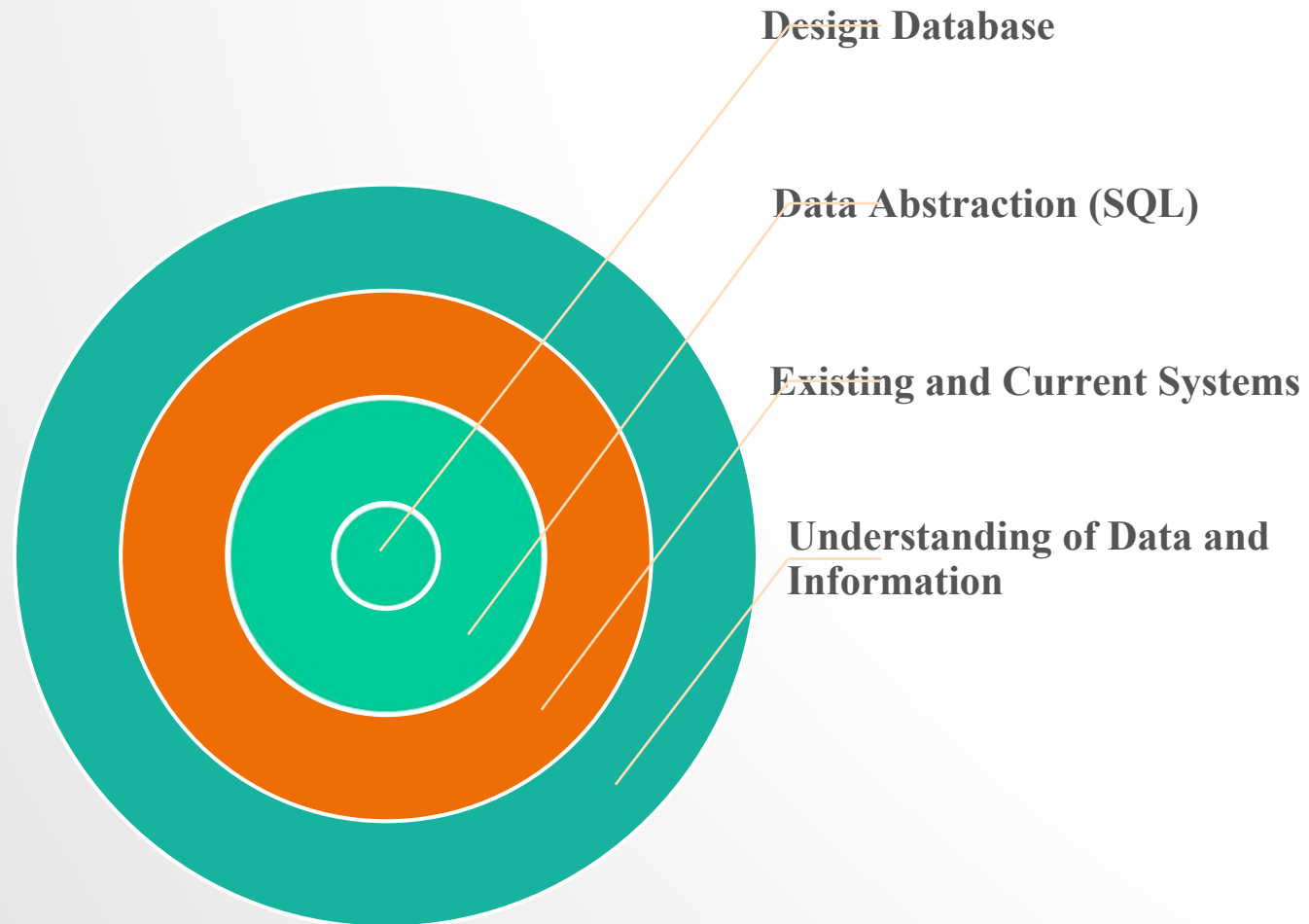
**Database Design for
Small Scale Industry**

**Structured Query
Language**

Database Systems

File Systems

Learning Objectives



LEARNING STRATEGY

- **Introduction to Database**
- Taught over 1 semester
- Total 12 weeks of class
- Each week consists of 1 Lecture (1.5 Hours), 1 Tutorial (1 Hour) and 1 Workshop (1.5 Hours)
 - Lecture: Learn to Understand Database Concepts
 - Tutorial: Discuss and Clear Confusions
 - Workshop: Practice the Concepts and Ideas



LEARNING STRATEGY

Theory and Concepts

- Week 1
- Week 2
- Week 3
- Week 4

SQL

- Week 5
- Week 6
- Week 7
- Week 8

Advanced SQL

- Week 9

Further Knowledge

- Week 10
- Week 11

SPECIAL WEEKS

Week 5: Course Work Distribution Week

Week 12: Revision Week

Week 13 and 14: Examination Week

LEARNING STRATEGY



Attendance for all classes is MUST!

- Database is a Practical Oriented Subject. It is learnt through constant use and practice.
- We want to provide you the environment and platform to practice, improve and apply.

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

- **Introduction to Database**
- 2 Assessments
- All Assessments are on Individual Basis
- 1st Assessment
 - Course Work (5th Week, 50%)
- 2nd Assessment
 - Unseen Exam (13/14th Week, 50%)

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

- **Module Grading Standards in the UK**

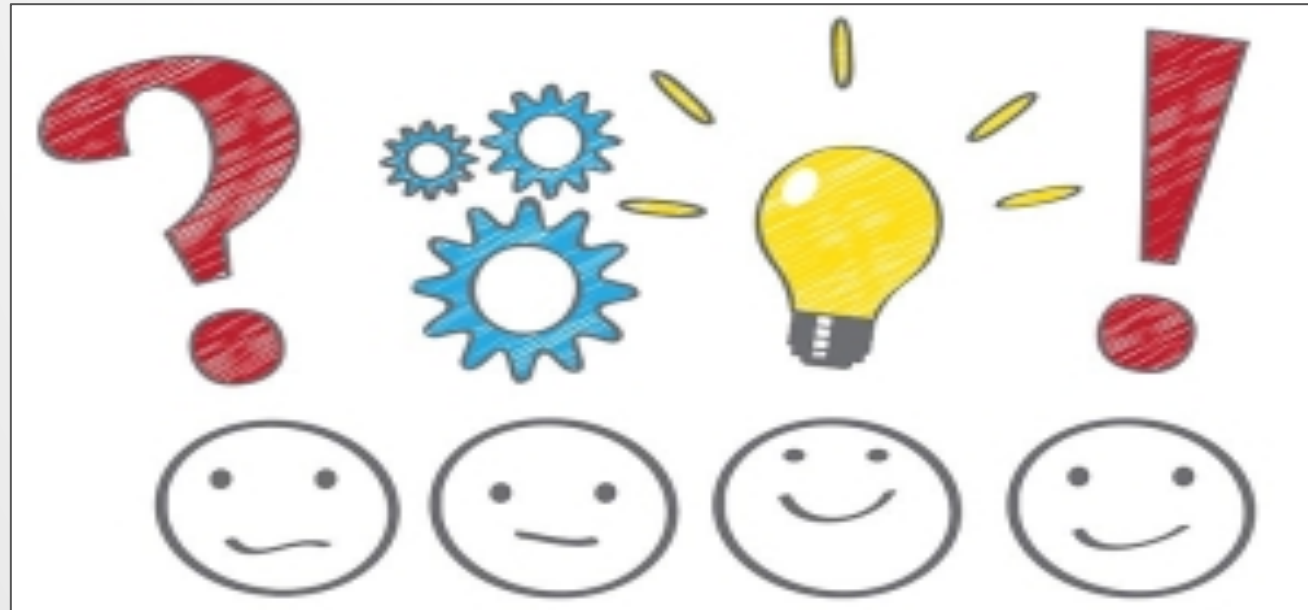
Range of Marks	Grade	Remarks
70 - 100	A	Excellent: outstanding performance with only minor errors
60 - 69	B	Very Good: above the average standard but with some errors
50 - 59	C	Good: generally sound work with a number of notable errors
43 - 49	D	Satisfactory: fair but with significant shortcomings
40 - 42	E	Sufficient: performance meets the minimum criteria
0 - 39	F	Fail: performance does not meet the minimum criteria and considerable further work is required

ASSESSMENT DETAILS



Further Information about First Assessment [Course Work] will be provided in Week 5.

ANY QUESTIONS?



LET'S GET STARTED



An Introduction to **Database**

WORLD OF DATA



**WORLD is
REPRESENTATION of
DATA.**

**POPULATION
AREA
LANGUAGE
EDUCATION
ECONOMY
TECHNOLOGY USE
AGE**

**Of Countries are
ALL DATA**

DATA REPRESENTATION - STUDENTS

Student #	First Name	MI	Last Name	DOB	Gender
888-849-402	Sebastien	B	Porter	02/12/1993	Male
286-022-404	Suzie	D	Hoak	10/05/1997	Female
138-248-300	Antoinette		Clarck	04/10/1993	Female
247-900-002	Koko	P	Domba	02/05/1996	Male
174-302-802	Janet	O	West	06/02/1993	Female
395-484-228	Catherine	L	Chang	06/12/1994	Female
206-022-274	Nehemiah		Dean	12/02/1993	Male
285-902-004	Sherryl	B	Ashburn	10/07/1993	Female
444-736-466	Santos	M	Pacheco	05/05/1994	Male
512-882-805	Mohamed	D	Husseini	01/05/1994	Male
903-627-414	Dean	F	Chen	05/02/1994	Male
728-599-277	Ruby	W	DeGaram	10/11/1995	Female
802-948-008	Carole		Chance	10/22/1997	Female
240-048-427	Justin	G	Vittas	05/04/1997	Male
110-472-462	Ismael	T	Zara	05/25/1996	Male
831-822-852	Anselme	T	Waters	07/23/1997	Male
382-866-277	Brenda	P	Lobo	10/05/1994	Female
666-265-905	Suzanna		Verde	03/12/1994	Female

Record: 1 of 164 No Filter Search

STUDENT DATA

STUDENT#
FIRST NAME
LAST NAME
DATE OF BIRTH
GENDER

Are STUDENT DATA

DATA REPRESENTATION - STUDENTS

Employee Data

Employee Data

Employee ID:	102	Birth Date:	06/05/1962
Manager ID:	501	Soc. Sec. No.:	017-34-9033
Emp. First Name:	Fran	Salary:	\$45,700.00
Emp. Last Name:	Whitney	Start Date:	02/26/1990
Department ID:	100	Termination Date:	00/00/0000
Street:	49 East Washington Street		
City:	Needham	Status:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Active
State:	MA		<input type="radio"/> Terminated
Zip Code:	02192-		<input type="radio"/> On Leave
Phone:	(617) 555-3985	Health Insurance:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sex:	<input type="radio"/> Male	Life Insurance:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Female	Day Care:	<input type="checkbox"/>


Employee Data Entry

- ID
- Manager
- Name
- Department
-

ALL DATA

DATA: DEFINE

data

/ˈdeɪtə/ 

noun

facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.

"there is very little data available"

synonyms: facts, figures, **statistics**, details, particulars, specifics, features; [More](#)

- the quantities, characters, or symbols on which operations are performed by a computer, which may be stored and transmitted in the form of electrical signals and recorded on magnetic, optical, or mechanical recording media.
- **PHILOSOPHY**
things known or assumed as facts, making the basis of reasoning or calculation.

Factual information (as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion or calculation <>the data is plentiful and easily available – H.A. Gleason, Jr>

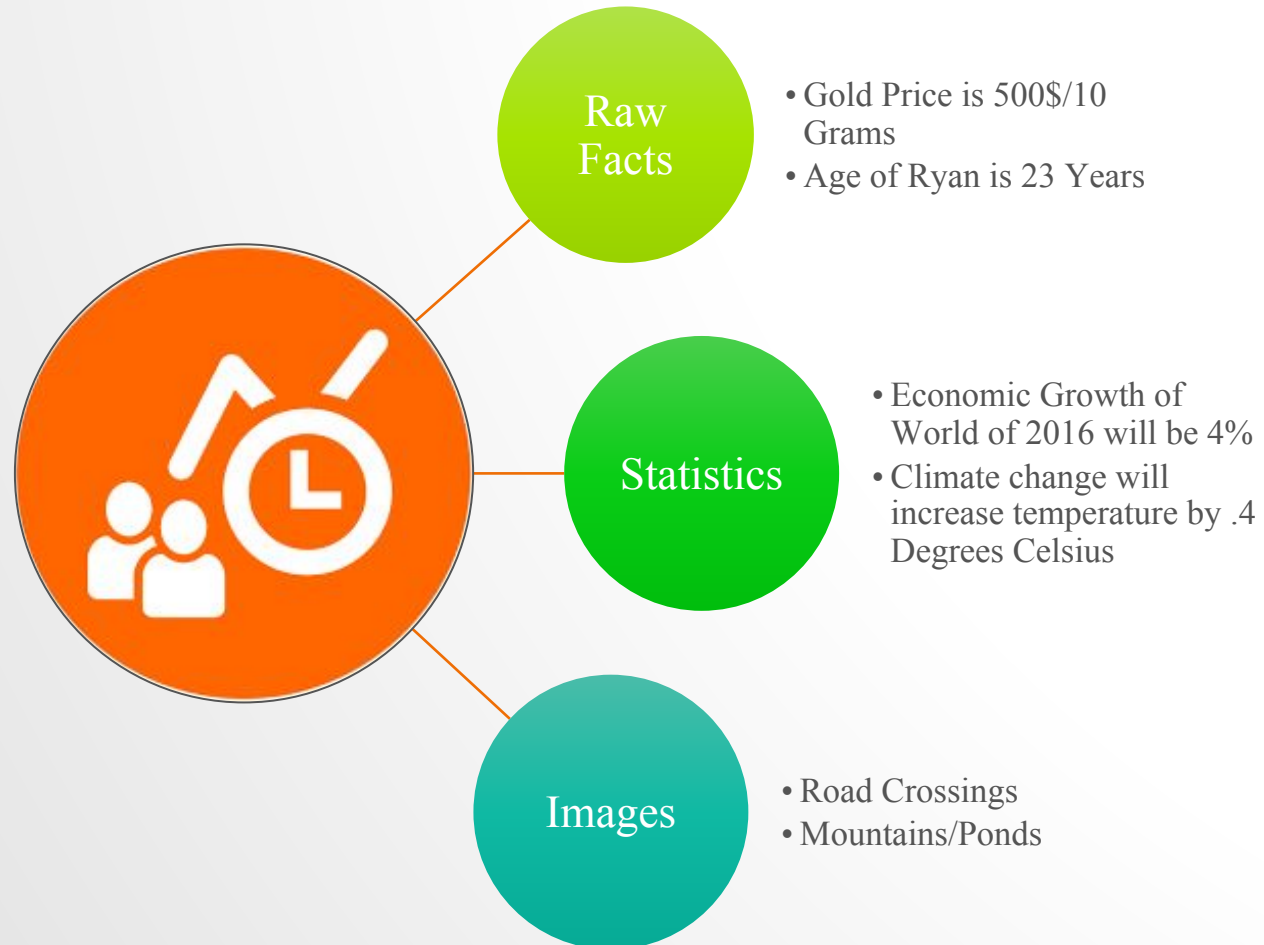
Information output by a sensing device or organ that includes both useful and irrelevant or redundant information and must be processed

Information in numerical form that can be digitally transmitted or processed

Merriam-Webster dictionary

Define: Data Google Result

DATA: REPRESENTATION



DATA: VALUE TYPES

What is the area of Nepal ?

- 147181 SQ KM

What is Europe and Asia called together ?

- Eurasia

When is Democracy Day celebrated in Nepal ?

- 7th of Falgun

DATA: VALUE TYPES

What is the area of Nepal ?

- 147181 SQ KM **[NUMBER]**

What is Europe and Asia called together ?

- Eurasia **[TEXT/STRING]**

When is Democracy Day celebrated in Nepal ?

- 7th of Falgun **[DATE]**

DATABASE

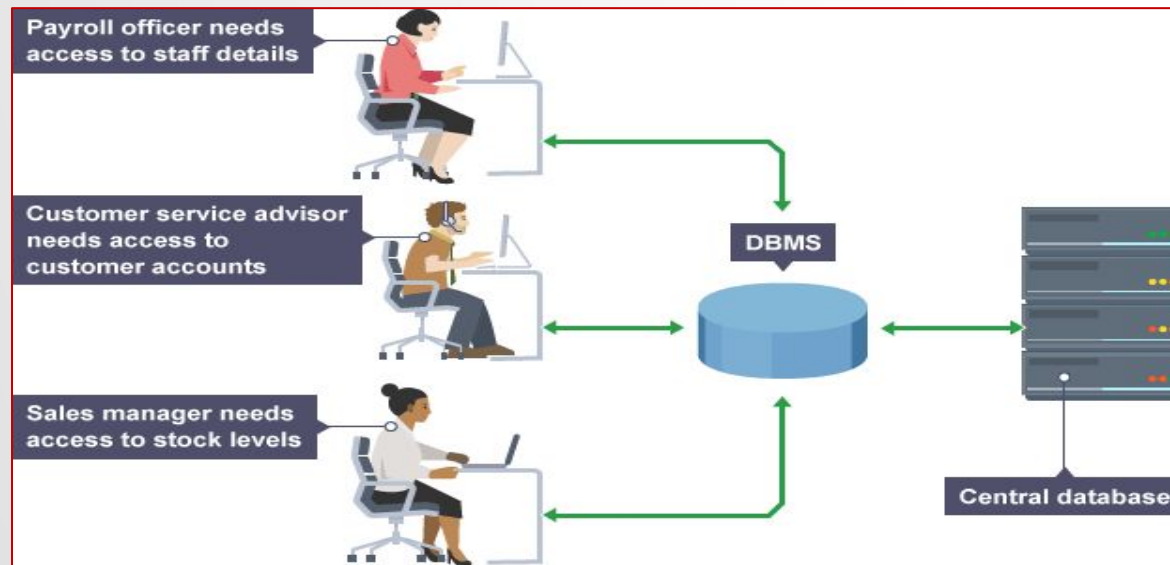


A structured set of data held in computer.

Is a collection of information that is organized so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated.

A collection of tables, queries, reports, views and other objects

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



Is a system software for creating and managing databases. DBMS provides users and programmers with a systematic way to create, retrieve, update and manage data.



INFORMATION - RELEVANCE



What will you do if
you see such sign
while driving ?



Dilemma because
you have no DATA
to decide!

INFORMATION - RELEVANCE



What will you do if
you see such sign
while driving ?



Slippery Road:
Control Speed and
Drive Slowly

DATA: INFORMATION

information

/ɪnfəˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/ 

noun

1. facts provided or learned about something or someone.
"a vital piece of information"
synonyms: details, particulars, facts, figures, [statistics](#), [data](#); [More](#)
2. what is conveyed or represented by a particular arrangement or sequence of things.
"genetically transmitted information"

knowledge that you get about someone or something : facts or details about a subject

Merriam-Webster dictionary

DATA AND INFORMATION

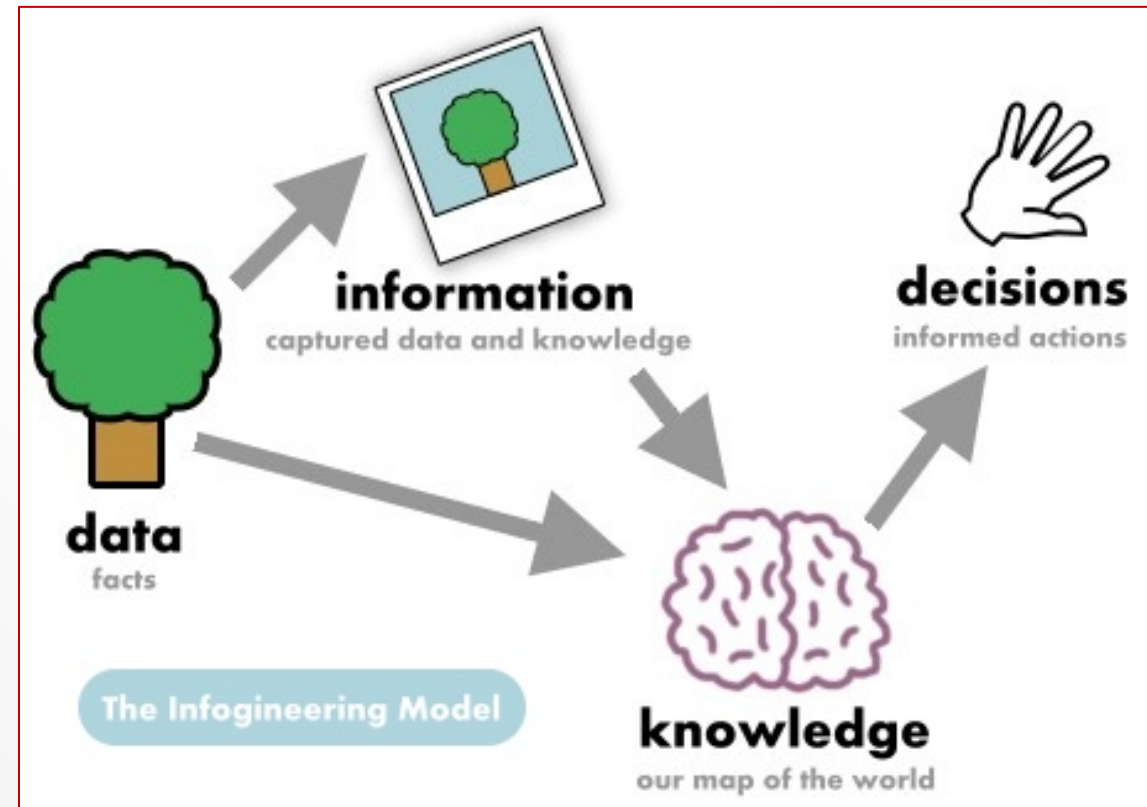
- ☐ Raw facts
- ☐ No context
- ☐ Just numbers or text



- ☐ Data with Context
- ☐ Processed/Value Added
- ☐ Meaningful/Decision Making

DATA AND INFORMATION

- Data: 11214
- Information: 1/12/2014 (Date)
- Information: 1:12:14 (Time)
- Information: NRs 11,214/-
(Monthly Salary)



IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION

Lets answer the following:

- ❖ If you had two cans without labels, which would you drink ?

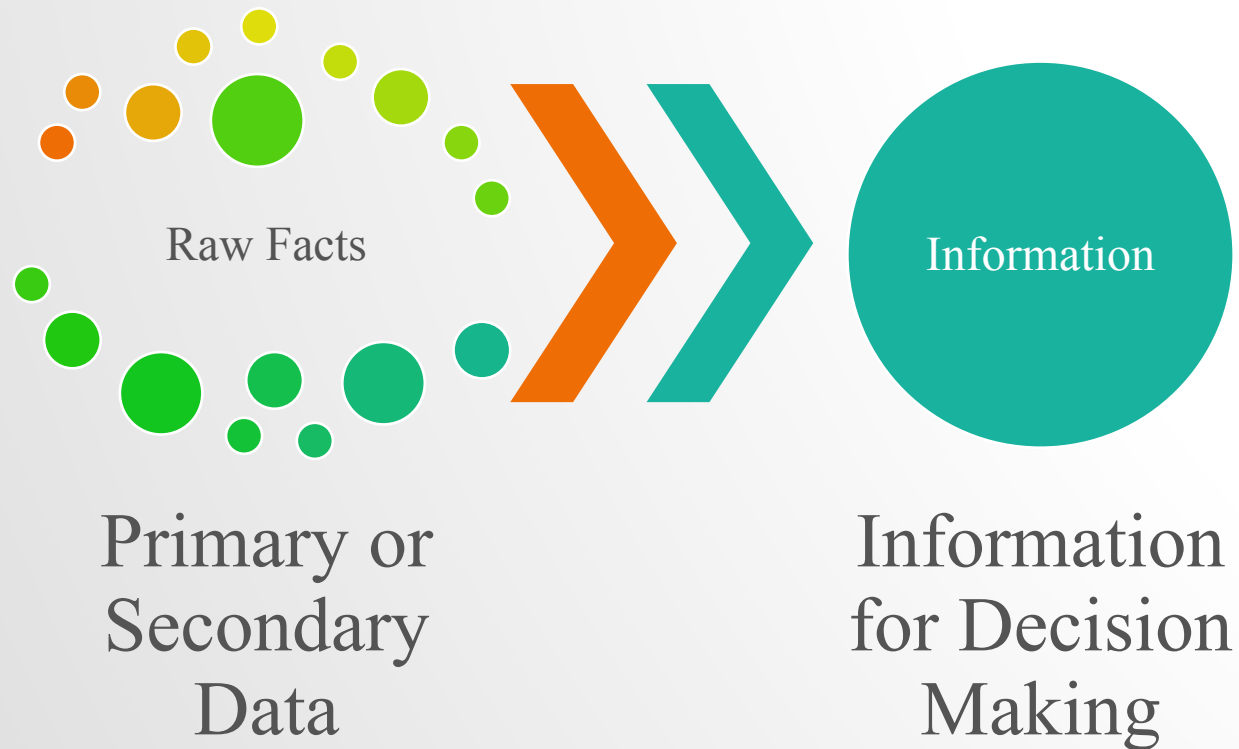


IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION

- It's the label which defines the content/data inside the can, hence label is Metadata

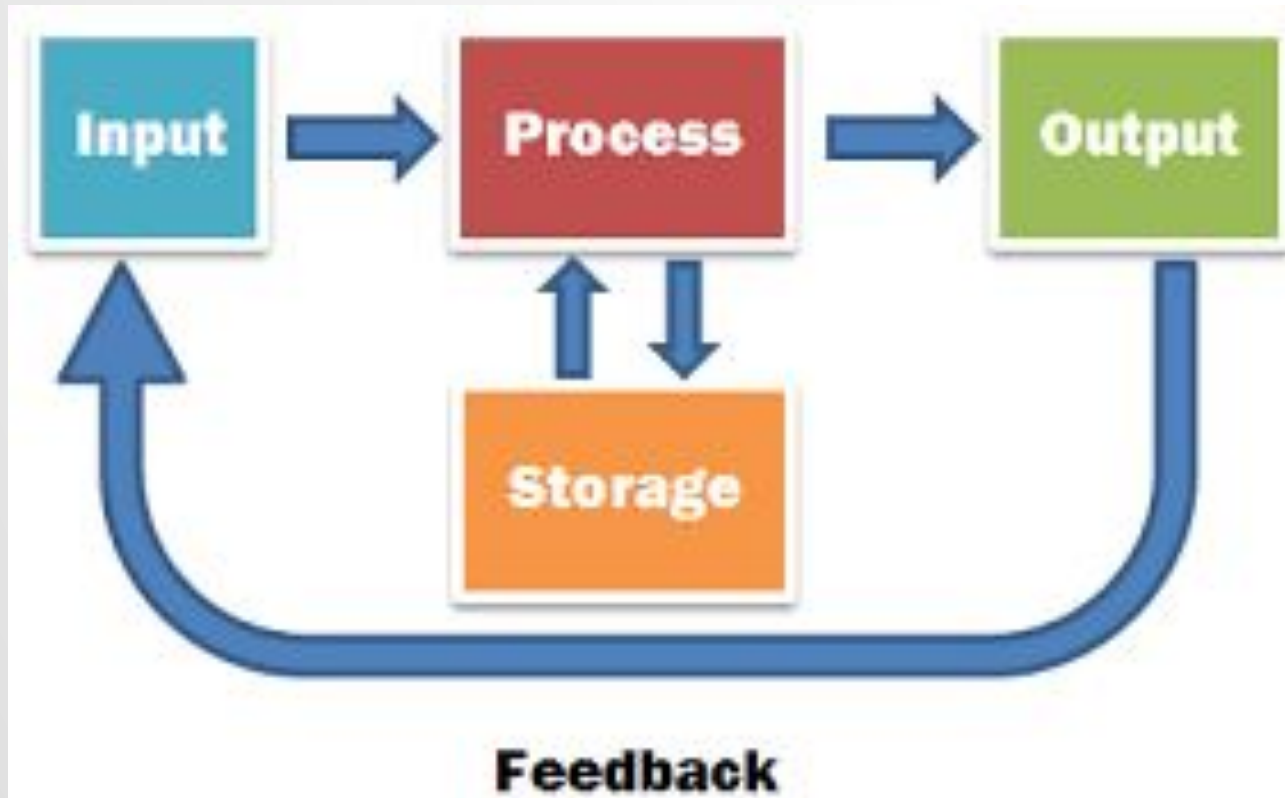


PROCESSING



Data is PROCESSED using different algorithms to generate INFORMATION which in turn gives KNOWLEDGE for proper DECISION making.

PROCESSING



Data is PROCESSED using different algorithms to generate INFORMATION which in turn gives KNOWLEDGE for proper DECISION making.

VALUE OF INFORMATION

- The estimates for **Google** and **Facebook** are imprecise, as the program's creator, Privacy Choice founder Jim Brock, readily admits. "We wanted people to understand, it is a value exchange" when they use these sites, said Brock.
- **Privacyfix** measures your last 60 days of activity on Google, extrapolates that to a year, and uses a value-per-search estimate. Analysts believed Google was making **\$14.70 per 1,000 searches in 2010**, and possibly less in 2011. Of course, if you spend all your time searching for luxury hotels or mesothelioma lawyers—and then clicking through the advertised links—you're much more valuable than the average user.
- <http://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2012/10/how-much-do-google-and-facebook-profit-from-your-data/>

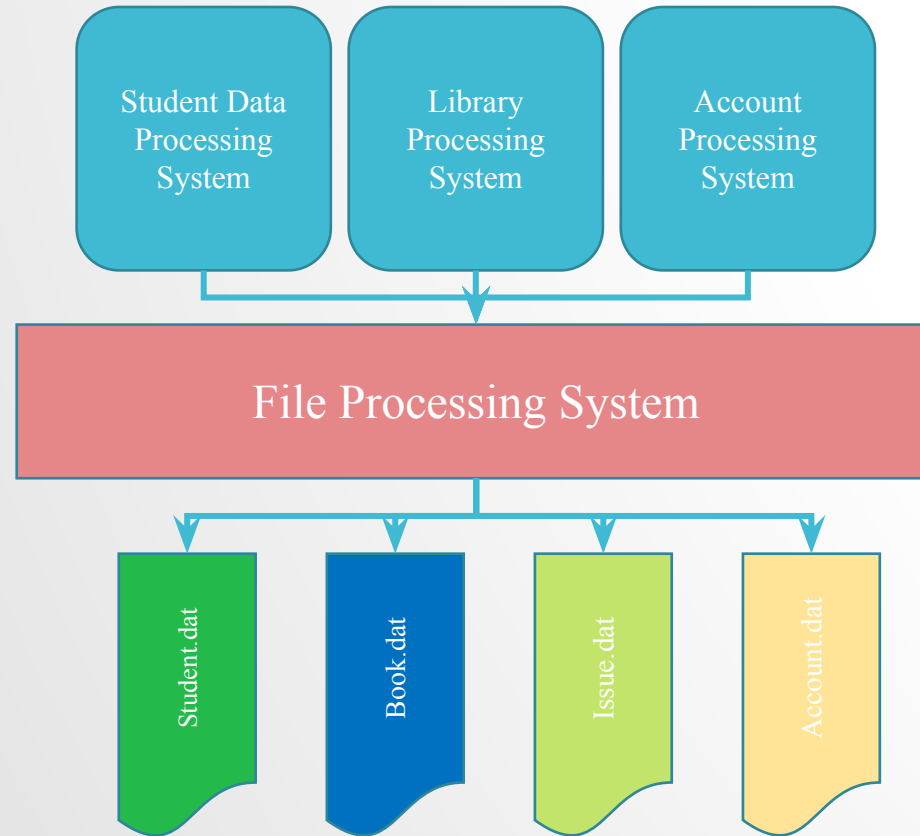
KEY MESSAGE

DATA are raw facts

INFORMATION is important

**You need a PROCESS to convert
DATA into INFORMATION**

FILE PROCESSING SYSTEM



- Information stored as group of records in separate files
- Contains few data files and many application programs
- Each file called Soft File
- Flat file contained the processed information for one specific function

FILES

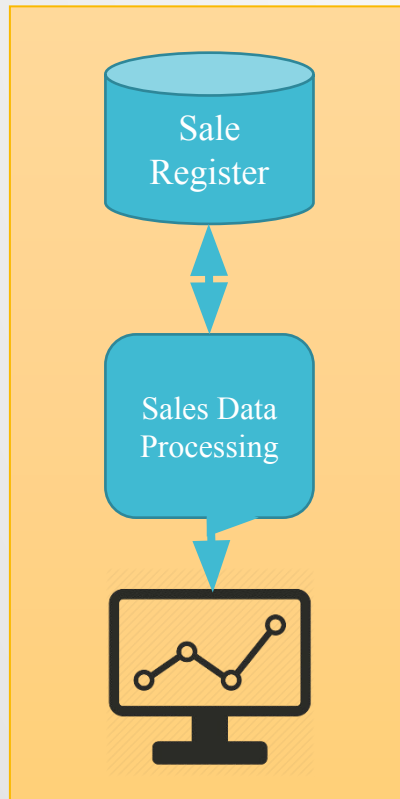
- A collection of records or documents dealing with one organization, person, area or subject (Rowley)
 - Manual (paper) files
 - Computer files
- File Processing System: Is a collection of files and programs that access/modify these files. Typically, new files and programs are added over time (by different programmers) as new information needs to be stored and new ways to access information are needed.

FILES PROCESSING SYSTEM - EXAMPLE

Let's assume, you are paying for groceries with card at the same time your pay check is being deposited

Withdrawal Program	Deposit Program
1. Read balance from checking account file as \$51	
	2. Read balance from checking account file as \$51
3. Subtract \$50 (for groceries)	
4. Update account file (balance:\$1)	
	5. Add \$100 (as salary)
	6. Update account balance (\$151)

FILES PROCESSING SYSTEM - EXAMPLE



- Sales Department maintains a separate file to maintain the Products
- Purchase Department maintains a separate file to maintain the Products
- What happens if they both HANDLE their respective files SEPARATELY ?

FILES PROCESSING SYSTEM - DISADVANTAGES

- Data Redundancy
 - Unwanted/un-necessary repetition of data
[In our earlier example, PRODUCT data will be repeated in Sales and Purchase files]
- Data Inconsistency
 - Mismatching of same data
[If Product in Sales data is changed, the same product in Purchase might be unchanged, thus resulting in difference of data for same PRODUCT]

FILES PROCESSING SYSTEM - ADVANTAGES

- Easy to Use
 - Files are easy to create and use
- Cheap
 - They cost comparatively less than DBMS
- Less Technical Skill
 - Might not require technically high skilled resource

KEY MESSAGE

**FILE PROCESSING SYSTEM is classical
approach of Data Management**

**FILE PROCESSING SYSTEM doesn't handle
SEARCH and RETRIIVAL properly**

FILES PROCESSING SYSTEM - RELEVANCE



SUMMARY

- Data
 - Representation
 - Definition
 - Types
- Information
 - Process
 - Importance
 - Relevance
- Systems
 - Database
 - File





END OF LECTURE FOR WEEK - 1