

# Database

Tahaluf Training Center 2021



## Day 1

- 1 About Tahaluf Academy**
- 2 Introduction to Database – Problem Statement
- 3 Environment set up
- 4 MS SQL 2019 Express
- 5 Course content – Units 1 to 4



## مركز تدريب شركة تحالف

تم إنشاء مركز تدريب شركة تحالف الامارات للحلول التقنية في عام 2018 ليكون من ضمن الخدمات التي تقدمها الشركة بهدف تدريب وتأهيل موظفي القطاع الحكومي بشكل خاص والكوادر البشرية المواطنة من مختلف القطاعات والمجتمع المحلي بشكل عام، باستخدام أحدث المناهج والبرامج الأكاديمية والمهنية الاحترافية العالمية المرموقة.

### رؤيتنا

أن نكون الخيار الأول للحصول على التدريب في المجال التقني والتحول الرقمي.

### مهمتنا

تمكين الموارد البشرية في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة من الحصول على تدريب تقني عالي الجودة من خلال استخدام أحدث البرامج التقنية والمهنية.



## خدمات مركز التدريب

نقدم خدمات التدريب والتأهيل باستخدام أحدث مناهج التدريب من المنظمات والشركات العالمية المختصة والمتميزة في مجال التدريب.

## رخصة التدريب

مركز أبوظبي للتعليم والتدريب التقني والمهني ACTVET

## مركز اختبارات معتمد



## دورات وشهادات عالمية حصرية



## دورات وشهادات عالمية حصريّة



## دورات وشهادات عالمية



Certified **IoT**  
**PRACTITIONER**™

Certified  
**IoT SECURITY**  
**PRACTITIONER**™



Certified **AI**  
**PRACTITIONER**™

cyber**SAFE**™

CYBERSEC **FIRST RESPONDER**®



Cyber{**SECURE**}Coder®



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## What is Database

*“A database is a collection of information in an organized form that allows quicker and better storage, access and manipulation.”*



## Why to use Database?

*If you were asked to extract some useful information from A School system, the higher management needs to find the highest Student GPA, lowest GPA, Average GPA, how many students at the school, how many males and females in the school ... etc.!*



## What Can SQL do?

- SQL can execute queries against a database
- SQL can retrieve data from a database
- SQL can insert records in a database
- SQL can update records in a database
- SQL can delete records from a database
- SQL can create new databases
- SQL can create new tables in a database
- SQL can create stored procedures in a database
- SQL can create views in a database
- SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views



RDBMS stands for **Relational Database Management System**. RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems such as MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.

The data in RDBMS is stored in database objects called tables. A table is a collection of related data entries and it consists of columns and rows.



## Database Tables

Every table is broken up into smaller entities called fields.

A record, also called a row, is each individual entry that exists in a table, A record is a horizontal entity in a table.

A column is a vertical entity in a table that contains all information associated with a specific field in a table.



### How to Get Started

Download Microsoft SQL Server 2019 Express The first thing you need to get started is a FREE copy of Microsoft® SQL Server® 2019 Express.

Navigate to <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/sql-server/sql-server-downloads>

click the “Download Now” button under “Express”. Once downloaded, run the executable and follow the on-screen instructions to install Microsoft® SQL Server® 2019.

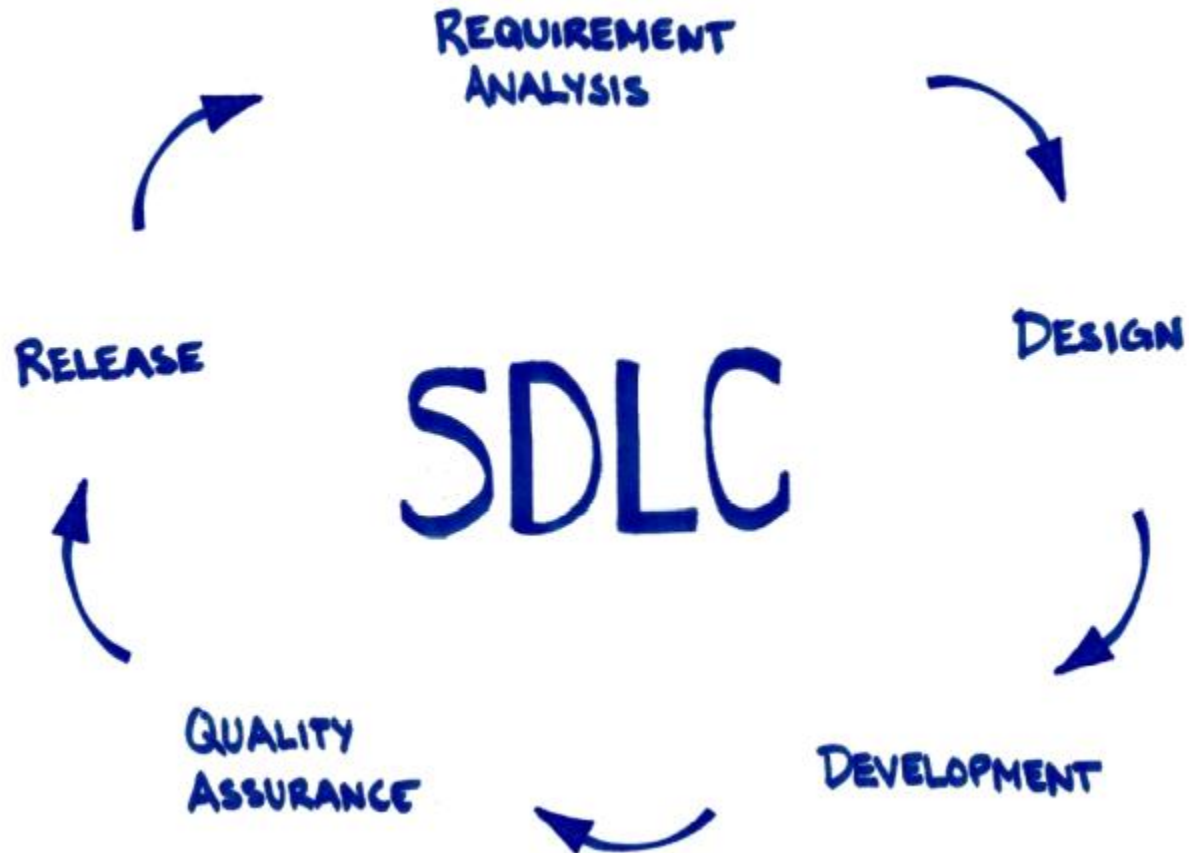
After completing that installation, navigate to <https://aka.ms/ssmsfullsetup>

and download one of the more recent version of SQL Server Management Studio.  
Download and Attach **AdventureWorks**



# SDLC

Development Life Cycle  
SDLC





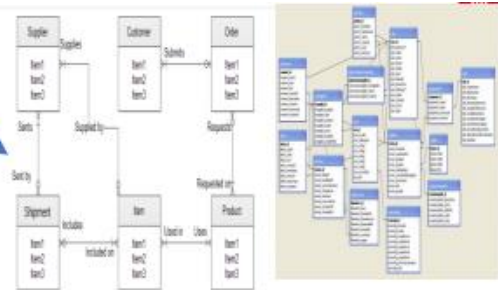
# SDLC



System Documents



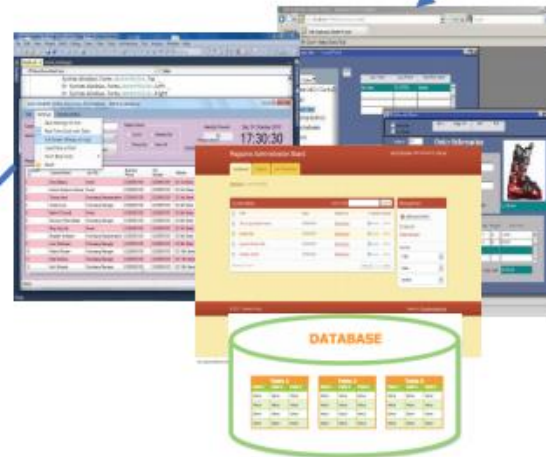
System analysis



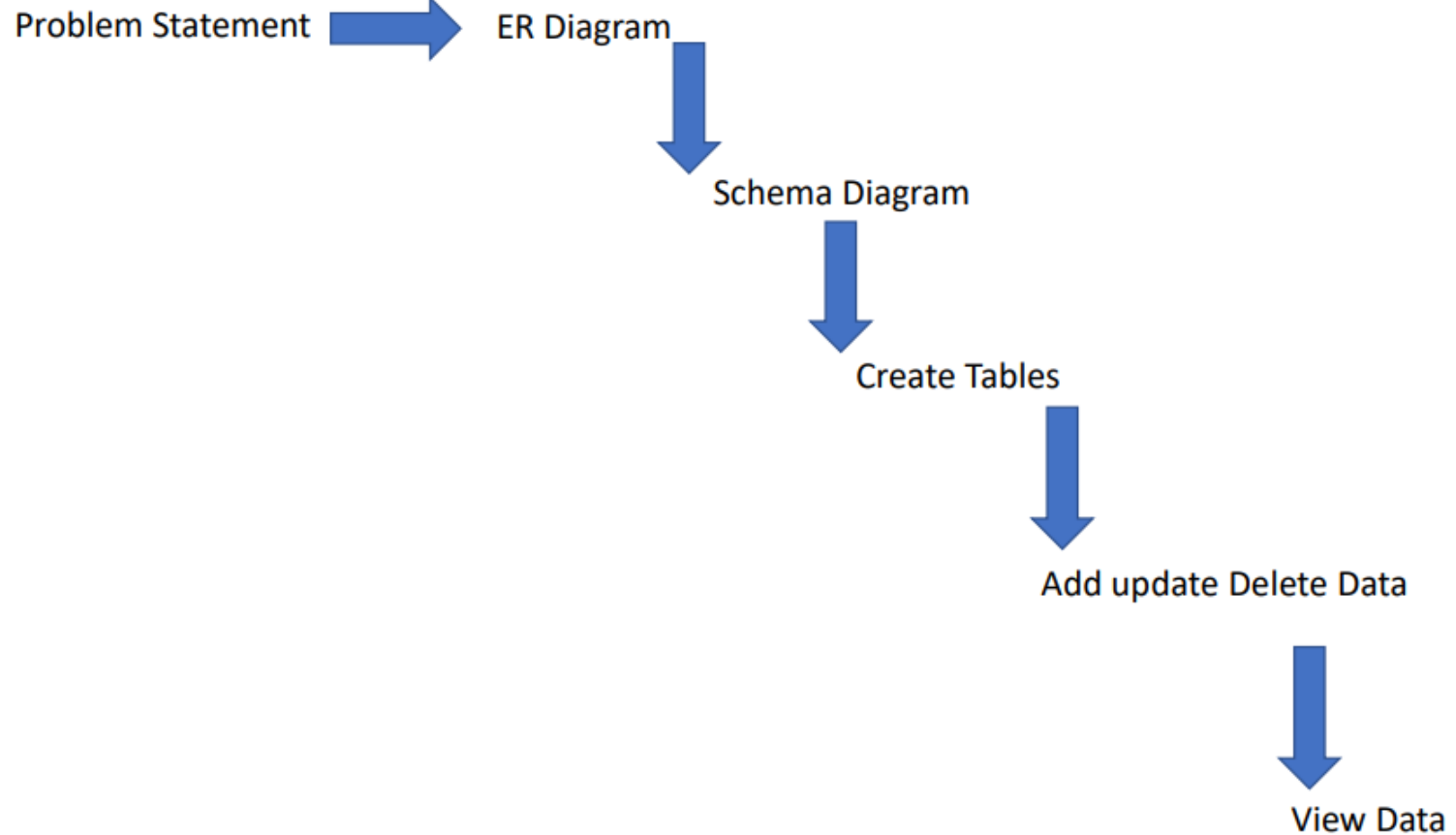
System Design



System Testing

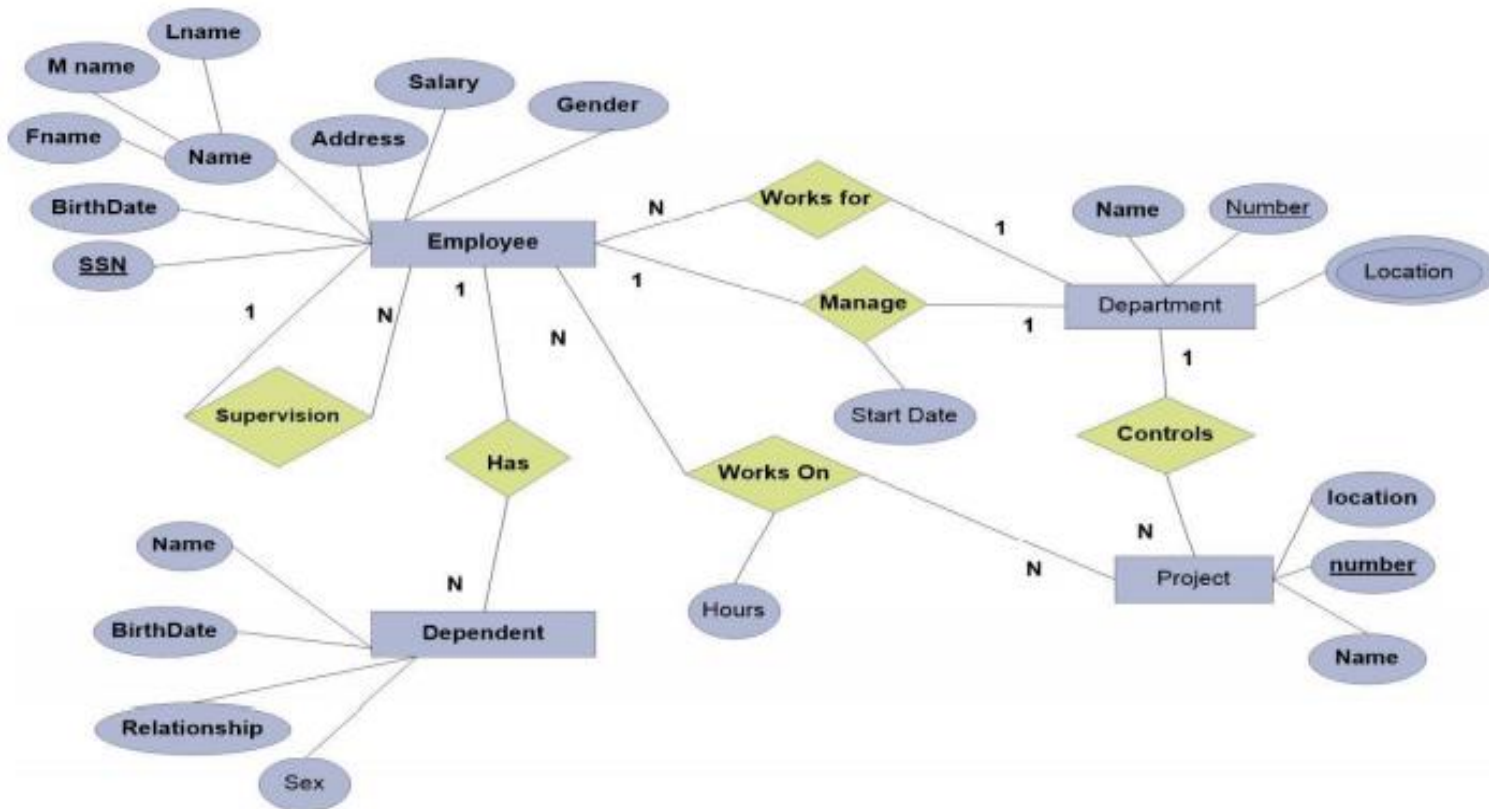


# Database analysis

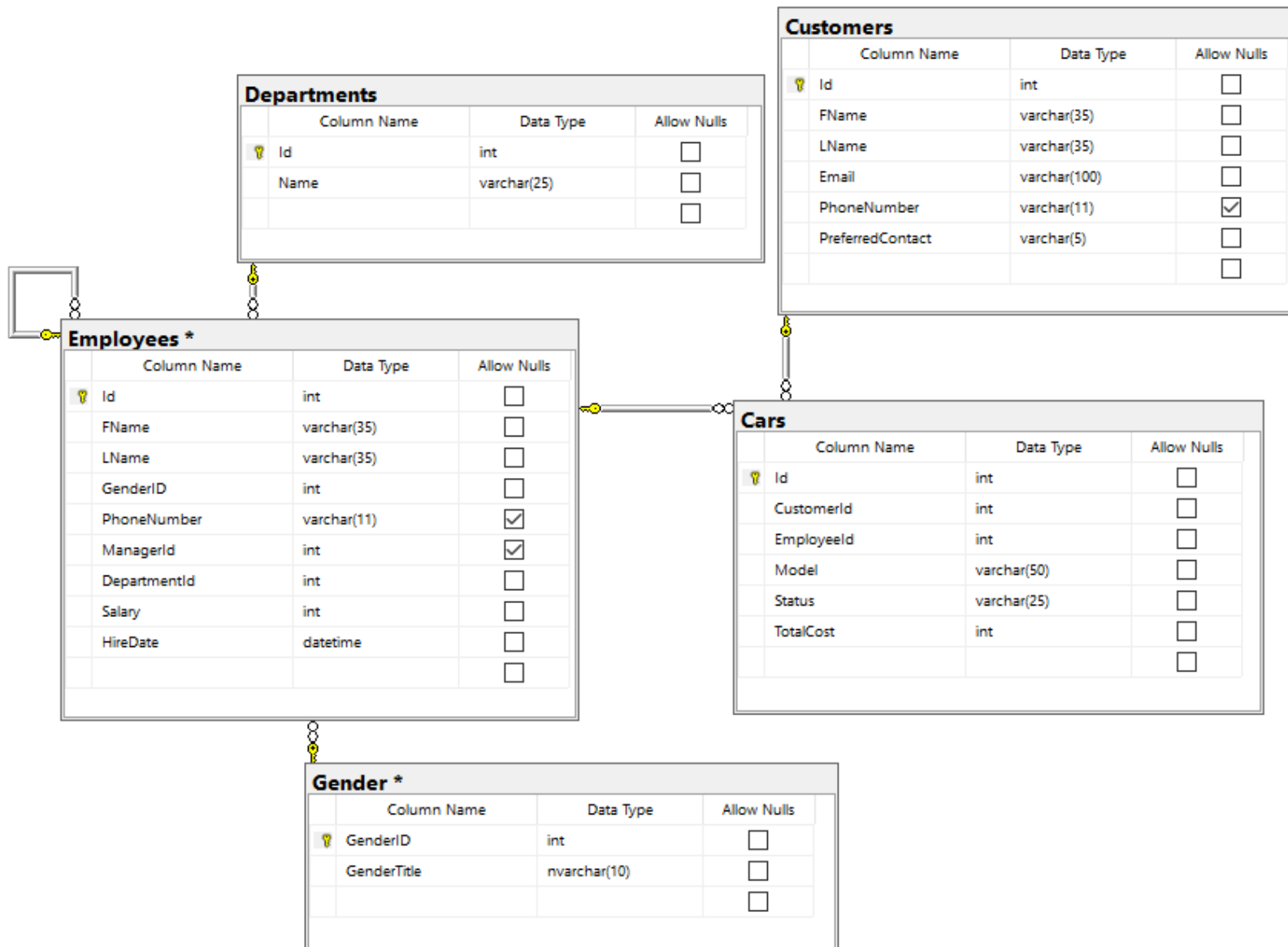


# Proposed Project after finishing the course

Company ER Diagram



# Proposed Project during the course



## another database

### tblGender

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
▶	GenderID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	GenderTitle	nvarchar(10)	<input type="checkbox"/>

GenderID	GenderTitle
1	Male
2	Female
3	N/A

### tblStudent

TAH-LAP-JOR017\SQ...- dbo.tblStudent - SQLQuery5.sql - TA...P-J			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
▶	StudentID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	StudentFirstName	nvarchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	StudentLastName	nvarchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	StudentGPA	float	<input type="checkbox"/>
	GenderID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>

StudentID	StudentFirstNa...	StudentLastNa...	StudentGPA	GenderID
1	Jack	Nick	3.95	1
3	Sandra	Black	3.5	2
4	Leo	Decarl	2.5	1
5	John	Miller	1.75	1
6	Tia	Norm	4	2
7	Mira	Willson	3.8	2
8	Adam	Johnson	3.95	1



# Entities and Simple Attributes:

Multi-Valued Attributes: are

1:1 Relationships

1:N Relationships

N:N Relationships



# SQL main components

DDL or Data Definition Language actually consists of the SQL commands that can be used to define the database schema.

It simply deals with descriptions of the database schema and is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in database.

Examples of DDL commands SQL Data Definition Language  
DDL

**CREATE DROP ALTER TRUNCATE COMMENT  
RENAME**



# SQL main components

DML(Data Manipulation Language) :  
(CRUD: Create, Read, Update and Delete)

**INSERT** – is used to insert data into a table.

**SELECT** – is used to query data from a table(s).

**UPDATE** – is used to update existing data within a table.

**DELETE** – is used to delete records from a database table.





# SQL main components

DCL(Data Control Language) :

DCL includes commands such as **GRANT** and **REVOKE** which mainly deals with the **rights, permissions and other controls of the database system**. Examples of DCL commands GRANT-gives user's access privileges to database. REVOKE-withdraw user's access privileges given by using the GRANT command



# SQL Statements

Most of the actions you need to perform on a database are done with SQL statements.

Semicolon after SQL Statements?

Some database systems require a semicolon at the end of each SQL statement.

SQL keywords are NOT case sensitive: select is the same as SELECT



# SQL Select Statements

SQL SELECT Statement:

Example:

```
SELECT CustomerName, City FROM Customers;
```

CustomerName	City
Ahmad	Amman
Sara	Irbid
Rawan	Irbid



# SQL Select Statements

SQL SELECT Statement:

Example:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

CustomerID	CustomerName	City	ContactName
1	Ahmad	Amman	Ahmad
2	Sara	Irbid	Sara
3	Rawan	Irbid	Rawan
4	Adam	Amman	Maria
5	Faten	Aqaba	Fareed



# SQL Select Statements

SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement:

Example:

```
SELECT DISTINCT City FROM Customers;
```

City
Amman
Irbid



# SQL Select Statements

## SQL WHERE Clause

Example:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City='Irbid';
```

CustomerID	CustomerName	City	ContactName
2	Sara	Irbid	Sara
3	Rawan	Irbid	Rawan



# SQL Select Statements

## SQL AND, OR and NOT Operators

### AND Example:

```
select * from tblStudent  
where StudentFirstName='Tia' and  
StudentLastName='Norm'
```

### OR Example:

```
select * from tblStudent  
where StudentFirstName='Tia' or  
StudentLastName='Nick'
```

### NOT Example:

```
select * from tblStudent  
where Not GenderID=1
```



## SQL Select Statements

### SQL ORDER BY Keyword

Example:

```
select * from tblStudent  
where Not GenderID=1 order by  
StudentID
```





## SQL NULL Values

Example:

```
Select * from tblStudent where  
StudentLastName is null
```

StudentID	StudentFirstName	StudentLastName	StudentGPA	GenderID
1	Jack	Nick	3.95	1
3	Sandra	Black	3.5	2
4	Leo		2.5	1
5	John	Miller	1.75	1
6	Tia	Norm	4	2
7	Mira	Willson	3.8	2
8	Adam	Johnson	3.95	1
9	Rama	NULL	2.65	3
11	Michael	Giller	3.24	1



# SQL Select Statements

## SQL Aliases

Example:

```
SELECT StudentFirstName + ' ' +  
+StudentLastName AS StudentName  
FROM tblStudent;
```

```
SELECT StudentFirstName + ' ' +  
+StudentLastName AS "Student Name"  
FROM tblStudent;
```



# SQL Select Statements

## GROUP BY Statement

Example: find the number of customers in each city

```
SELECT    count(StudentID) as  
StudentsAtCity , City  
FROM tblStudent  
group by City
```

```
SELECT    avg(StudentGPA) as  
StudentsGPAAtCity , City  
FROM tblStudent  
group by City
```



# SQL Select Statements

## HAVING Clause

Example:

```
SELECT max(StudentGPA) as aboveAvg  
FROM tblStudent  
group by StudentGPA  
having StudentGPA > 2
```



# Task for Day one

## Create the following database and its tables



شركة تحالف الإمارات للحلول التقنية ذ.م.م.  
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