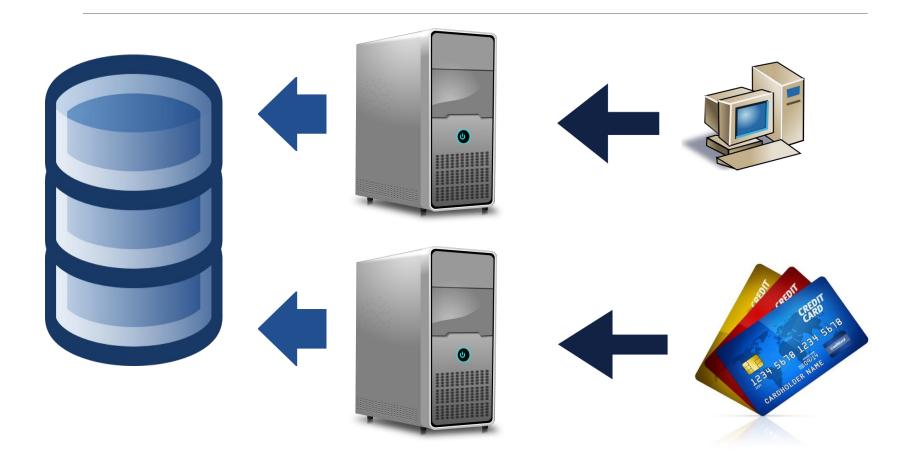
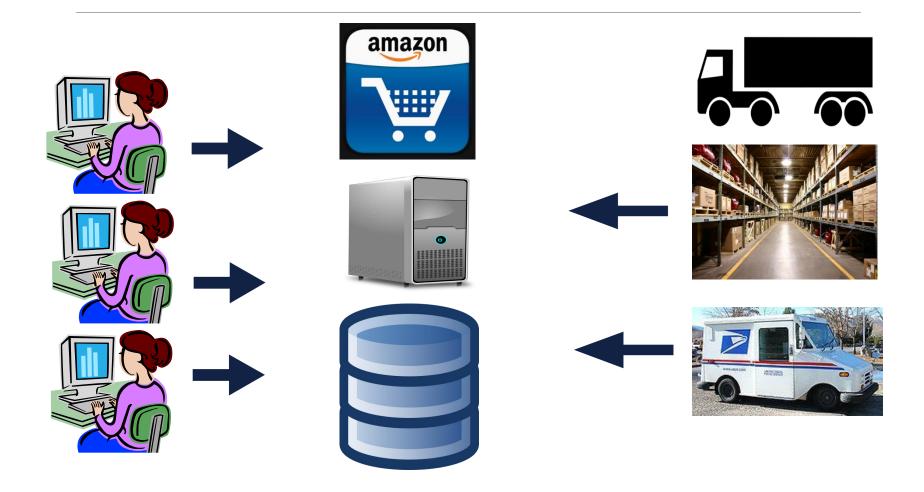
Bank system



Web store (eCommerce)



Database



A **database** is an organized collection of data. It is the collection of schemas, tables, queries, views, stored procedures, and other objects.



A database management system (DBMS) is a computer software application that interacts with the user, other applications, and the database itself to capture and analyze data.



Relational database management system (RDBMS) is a type of dbms having relationships between the tables using indexes and different constraints like primary key, foreign key etc.

Table

A **table** is a collection of related data held in a structured format within a database. It consists of columns, and rows.

Customerld	FirstName	LastName	Email	Phone	AltPhone	FaxNumber	ZipCode	NewsLetter
1	John	Smith	John@gmail.com	703-543-3302	703-543-3302	NULL	22201	1
2	Jeremy	Smith	Jeremy@gmail.com	723-543-3302	NULL	NULL	22203	0
3	Mark	Long	MarkLong@Yahoo.com	722-366-5588	NULL	NULL	22031	1
4	Bob	James	bob@microsoft.com	703-366-9632	NULL	703-455-9632	22221	0
5	Adam	Marcos	adam@Marcos.com	703-566-0000	NULL	703-366-0000	22001	1

Database design

Customers + Schedules relationship

Customerld	FirstName	LastName	Email	Phone	ZipCode	ScheduleDescription	DateNeeded	JobType
1	John	Smith	John@gmail.com	703-543-3302	22201	Kitchen remodel needed	2013-10-10	Remodeling
2	Jeremy	Smith	Jeremy@gmail.com	723-543-3302	22203	Decorationg help for dinig room	2013-10-15	Decorating
3	Mark	Long	MarkLong@Yahoo.com	722-366-5588	22031	Kitchen remodel needed	2015-11-29	Remodeling
3	Mark	Long	MarkLong@Yahoo.com	722-366-5588	22031	Garade rebuild	2016-12-31	Rebuild

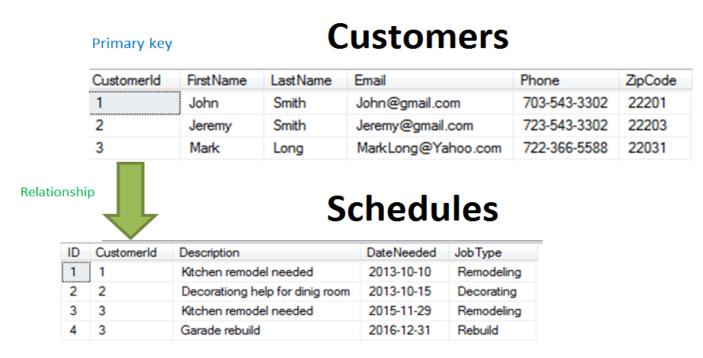
Problems:

- Duplicated data
- Updated problem
- 3. Possible data ambiguity

Database design (Normalization)

Solution

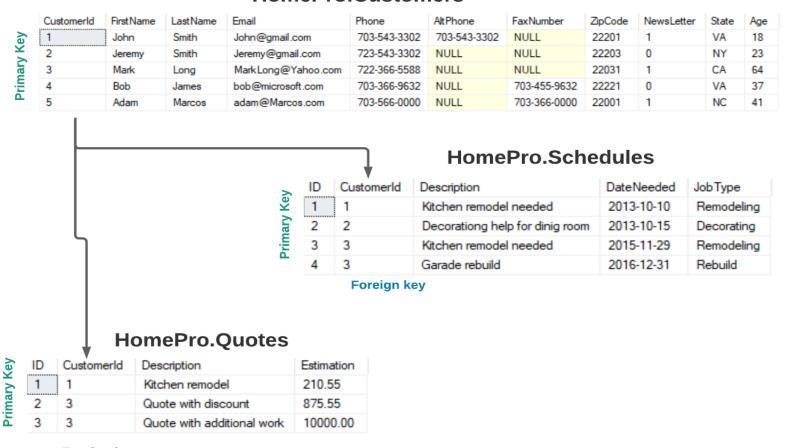
Each table contains information about single functional item.



Foreign Key

Schema HomePro

HomePro.Customers



Schema HomePro

Bank.Clients

>	ClientId	FirstName	LastName	Phone	Email	State	Age	Type
Key	1	John	Smith	703-543-3302	John@gmail.com	VA	33	Private
lary	2	Jereny	Smith	723-543-3302	Jeremy@gmail.com	WA	19	Private
Primar	3	Long	Mark	722-366-5588	MarkLong@Yahoo.com	TN	41	Private
ш.	4	Bob	James	703-366-9632	bob@microsoft.com	VA	28	Business
	5	Adam	Marcos	703-566-0000	adam@Marcos.com	CA	38	Business
	6	Jason	Boley	345-234-9784	json@blabla.com	NY	31	Business
	7	Tom	Soyer	572-223-5392	stom@hotmail.com	NJ	49	Private

Bank.Accounts

AccountNum	ClientId	Balance	Type
1	1	10200.00	CHECKING
2	1	3550.00	CREDIT
3	2	1001.00	CHECKING
4	2	150.00	CREDIT
5	3	1303.00	CHECKING
6	3	25000.00	SAVING
7	4	15731.00	CHECKING
8	4	31014.00	SAVING
9	5	1724.00	CHECKING
10	5	3043.00	CREDIT
11	5	79320.00	SAVING

Bank.Transactions

TransactionId	Account NumFrom	AccountNumTo	Amount	Transaction Time	Status
1	1	2	150.00	2015-01-10 00:00:00.000	Pending
2	1	4	1000.00	2016-02-11 00:00:00.000	Commited
3	1	8	100.00	2016-04-01 00:00:00.000	Rejected
4	1	9	343.55	2017-01-18 00:00:00.000	Pending
5	2	9	36.70	2016-12-10 00:00:00.000	Commited
6	3	9	100.00	2016-12-12 00:00:00.000	Commited
7	5	9	1500.00	2015-01-10 00:00:00.000	Commited
8	5	10	1500.00	2016-06-13 00:00:00.000	Rejected
9	9	10	2300.00	2016-11-30 00:00:00.000	Commited
10	9	11	15000.00	2017-01-01 00:00:00.000	Commited

Foreign key Foreign key

Primary key

- 1. The column(s) that has completely unique data throughout the table
- 2. The main role of a primary key in a data table is to maintain the internal integrity of a data table.
- 3. Table can have only one primary key.

Foreign key

- 1. The column that links one table to another table's primary key or unique constraint
- 2. Table can have any number of foreign keys defined.

Structured Query Language (SQL)

SQL is a language used for creating, storing, fetching and updating of data and database objects in RDBMS.

SELECT

SELECT is used to retrieve rows selected from one or more tables.

Basic syntax:

```
SELECT <columns>
FROM <Table>
WHERE <condition>
ORDER BY <columns>
```

Select (examples)

```
Select * from HomePro.Customers;
```

```
Select FirstName, LastName
From HomePro.Customers
Order by LastName;
```

Where (char, varchar)

Select * from HomePro.Customers

Where LastName = 'Smith'

Select * from HomePro.Customers

Where LastName like 'S%'

Select * from HomePro.Customers

Where LastName like '_m%'

Where (numbers)

- 1. Where Age = 10
- 2. Where Age > 10
- 3. Where Age > 10 and Age < 40
- 4. Where Age >= 10 and Age <= 40
- 5. Where Age between 10 and 40
- 6. Where Age in (10, 20, 30)

Where (date)

1. Where DateNedeed = '2015-11-29'

2. Where DateNedeed > '2014-12-30'

3. Where DateNedeed between '2015-12-01' and '2015-12-30'

NULL values

- NULL is an unknown and undefined value.
- Arithmetic operation with NULL in SQL will return a NULL.
- → Where Value = Null -> Where Value is Null

Question: How much money do you have?

Answer 1. I have \$10 Meaning: \$10

Answer 3. I have no money Meaning: \$0

Answer 3. I don't tell you Meaning: Null

Query with NULL

Select *

from HomePro.Customers

where AltPhone is null;