Database Lecture 2



Contents

- DB vs DBMS
- Introduction to MySQL
- Preparing Environment for MySQL
- Introduction to PhpMyAdmin

Why DBMS

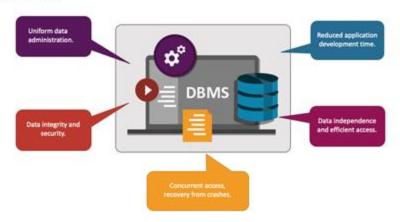
Development (Frontend, Backend,

Database)

- Database Administrator
- Data Scientist
- Data Science (Research)
- Freelancing (Data Entry Operator, DB Administrator)

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS)

Why Use a DBMS?



Course Details

- Course Title: Database (MySQL/ Oracle/ SQL Server)
- Durations:
 - O 80 hours (25+ Lectures)
 - O 10 hours Mentorship session (Industrial Resources)
- Assessment
 - O Class attendance: 10%
 - O Quiz and assignment: 10%
 - o Assignment: 10%
 - o Mid-term assessment: 20%
 - o Final Evaluation: 25%
 - o Project: 25%
- Class Routine
 - o Friday (3.00pm-6.00pm): Networking Lab (NL)
 - o Sunday (3.00pm-6.00pm): Networking Lab (NL)
 - o Tuesday (3.00pm-6.00pm): Networking Lab (NL)

Skills to Achieve

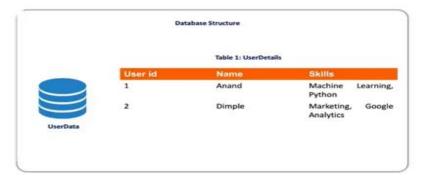
- Understanding of DBMS
- Designing Database
- Implementing Database
- Database Operations
- MySQL
- SQL (Structured Query Language)
- Data Science with SQL

Prerequisite to Develop

Basic Computer Skills

Programming Skills (Not Mandatory)

How data is stored in database



Relational Database

No-SQL Database

DB VS DBMS

- •Data is a collection of facts and figures that can be processed to produce information.
- -E.g. recordable facts, text, numbers, images
- Database is a collection of related data
- -**E.g.** TDB, MDB, GIS
- •A **DBMS** is a **software** that allows creation, definition and manipulation of database
- •It is a *tool* used to perform any kind of operation on data in database
- Provides protection and security to database
 Example: MySQL, SQL Server, Oracle, MongoDB, PostgreSql

Data is stored in database in table format

Examples of Database

























Uses of DBMS

- To develop software applications in less time
- Data independence and efficient use of data
- For uniform data administration
- For data integrity and security
- For concurrent access of data and data recovery from crashes
- To use user friendly declarative query language

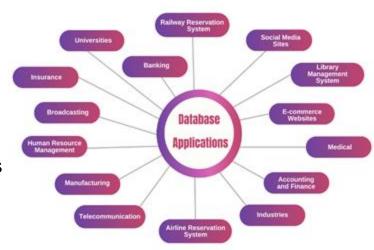
Database Application Examples

- Airlines, Telecom, Universities/Education, Banking, Industry, Online Shopping
- Enterprise Information
- -Sales: customers, products, purchases
- -Accounting: payments, receipts, assets
- -Human Resources: Information about employees, salaries, payroll taxes.



Database Application Examples

- •Manufacturing: management of production, inventory, orders, supply chain.
- Banking and finance
- -customer information, accounts, loans, and banking transactions.
- -Credit card transactions
- -Finance: sales and purchases of financial instruments (e.g., stocks and bonds; storing real-time market data **Universities:** registration, result Processing



MySQL

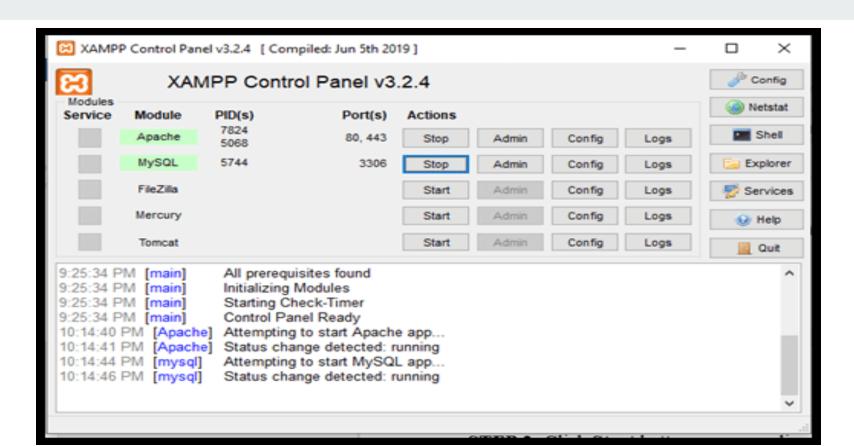
- MySQL is a relational database management system
- MySQL is open-source
- MySQL is free
- MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications
- MySQL is very fast, reliable, scalable, and easy to use
- MySQL is cross-platform
- MySQL is compliant with the ANSI SQL standard
- Users of MySQL: Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Uber, Github, and CMS like Wordpress, Drupal, Joomla, and large number of web developers around the world.

Preparing Environment for MySQL

- Install XAMPP and Notepadd++
- Note:
 - O Mysql: Database Management System
 - XAMPP: Software which provides environment for MySQL
 - O Apache and MySql Server: Xampp provides these server

How to Launch phpmyadmin

- Launch Xampp Control Panel
- Start **Apache** and **Mysql** server
- Click **admin** for mysql or type **localhost/phpmyadmin** in any browser



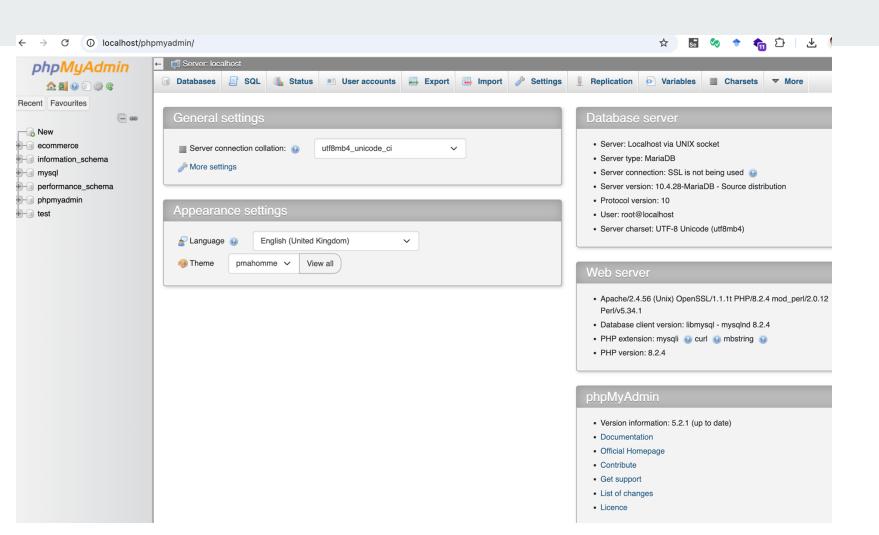


Table: students

ID	Name	Email	Date Joined
2001	Meena	meena@gmail.com	02 – January -2024
2002	Raju	raju@gmail.com	05 – December -2023
2003	Rohan	rohan@gmail.com	02 – January -2024
2004	Rita	rita@gmail.com	02 – January -2024
2005	Himu	himu@gmail.com	02 – January -2024