# Databases for Large Amounts of Data

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Databases
Can handle large amounts of data (thousands or millions of records).
$Luis\ Pedro\ Coelho\ (luis@luispedro.org)\ \ (EMBL) \star Databases\ for\ Large\ Amounts\ of\ Data \star April\ 4,\ 2014\ (2\ /\ 15)$

### Traditional

- MySQL (open source)
- Postgres (open source)
- Oracle
- ...

### Non-traditional

- SQLite (open source)
- Pytable [HDF5] (open source)
- MS-Access
- ..

## Trendy (NoSQL)

- MongoDB
- CouchDB
- ٥

## Relational Databases

- Based on relations
- Relational database management system (RDMS)

#### Person

Login	LastName	FirstName
skol	Kovalevskaya	Sofia
mlom	Lomonosov	Mikhail
dmitri	Mendeleev	Dmitri
ivan	Pavlov	Ivan

### **Project**

ProjectId	ProjectName
1214	Antigravity
1709	Teleportation
1737	Time Travel

#### **Experiment**

ProjectId	ExperimentId	NumInvolved	ExperimentDate	Hours
1214	1	1	NULL	1.5
1214	2	1	1889-11-01	14.3
1709	1	3	1891-01-22	7.0
1709	2	1	1891-02-23	7.2
1737	1	1	1900-07-05	-1.0
1737	2	2	1900-07-05	-1.5

#### Involved

ivoiveu			
ProjectId	ExperimentId	InvolvedId	Login
1214	1	1	mlom
1214	2	1	mlom
1709	1	1	dmitri
1709	1	2	skol
1709	1	3	ivan
1709	2	1	mlom
1737	1	1	skol
1737	2	1	skol
1737	2	2	ivan

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(Software Carpentry Website)

# SQL: The language of Databases

SQL: Structured Query Language.

The standard way to access databases.

(At least for some meanings of the word standard).

# SQL: Example

```
CREATE TABLE Experiment(
ProjectId INTEGER,
ExperimentId INTEGER,
NumInvolved INTEGER,
ExperimentDate DATE,
Hours REAL
);
```

# Create table

```
CREATE tablename ( name type modifiers, ...);
```

# Selects

SELECT NumInvolved FROM Experiment WHERE Hours > 2

### In Practice

SQL is a declarative language: you declare what you want not how to do it.

# Select Statement

SELECT \* or column names FROM dabasases WHERE conditions

# Foreign Key

We have a Experiment.ProjectId which is foreign key into Project! We need to join these.

$$\label{eq:selection} \begin{split} & \text{SELECT ProjectName} \\ & \text{FROM Experiment, Project} \\ & \text{WHERE Experiment.ProjectID} = \text{Project.ProjectID}; \end{split}$$

# Foreign Key

We have a Experiment.ProjectId which is foreign key into Project! We need to join these.

# Other Commands: INSERT

INSERT INTO Experiment VALUES(21, 23, 1, DATE('2014-04-04'), 1.4);

# You can also access slite 3 DBs from Python

```
import sqlite3
connection = sqlite3.connect('experiments.db')
cursor = connection.cursor()
for entry in cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM Experiment'):
    print entry
```