Relational DataBase

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- Database, Data warehouse, Data lake
- SQL
- SSIS
- DQS

SQL

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Structured Query Language

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History

The need to keep information

- To remember
- To pass to next generation
- To calculate











History

The need to share information







We need centralized controlled database

- Managing file size
- backup restore

- indexing
- transaction

- ...

RDBMS

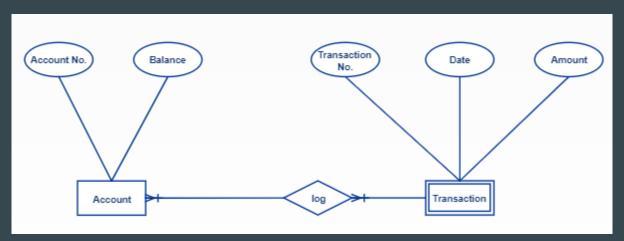
Stand on Relational DataBase Management System

System software for creating and managing databases. A DBMS makes it possible for end users to create, read, update and delete data in a database

Such as Oracle, MS SQL Server, DB2, MySQL ...

Design

ER Diagram



https://creately.com/diagram/example/ijxshs852/banking+system+database+design?utm_source=pinterest&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=pinerd

Normalization

First Normal Form

- Eliminate repeating groups in individual tables.
- Create a separate table for each set of related data.
- Identify each set of related data with a primary key.

Second Normal Form

- Create separate tables for sets of values that apply to multiple records.
- Relate these tables with a foreign key.

Third Normal Form

• Eliminate fields that do not depend on the key.

Normalization cont.

First Normal Form

Unnormalized table

Student#	Advisor	Adv-Room	Class1	Class2	Class3
1022	Jones	412	101-07	143-01	159-02
4123	Smith	216	201-01	211-02	214-01

First normal form

Student#	Advisor	Adv-Room	Class#
1022	Jones	412	101-07
1022	Jones	412	143-01
1022	Jones	412	159-02
4123	Smith	216	201-01
4123	Smith	216	211-02
4123	Smith	216	214-01

Normalization cont.

Second Normal Form

Students

Student#	Advisor	Adv-Room
1022	Jones	412
4123	Smith	216

Registration

Student#	Class#
1022	101-07
1022	143-01
1022	159-02
4123	201-01
4123	211-02
4123	214-01

Normalization cont.

Third Normal Form

Students

Student#	Advisor
1022	Jones
4123	Smith

Faculty

Name	Room	Dept
Jones	412	42
Smith	216	42

Design

De-Normalization

Step backward for optimazation

Syntax

SQL server -> T-SQL (Transact SQL)

Oracle -> PL/SQL

DDL - Data Definition Language

- Alter

- Disable Trigger

- Collations

- Create

- Drop

- Update STATICS

- DML - Data Manipulation Language

- Bulk Insert

- Delete

- Update

- Enable Trigger

- Rename

- Merge

- Truncate Table

Syntax cont.

DDL - Data Definition Language

DML - Data Manipulation Language

DQL - Data Query Language

DCL - Data Control Language

TCL - Transaction Control Language

- Select

- Grant

- Revoke

- Commit

- Rollback

Database vs Schema

Database	Structured Data
DBMS	software that manage database like SSMS (SQL Server Management Studio)
Schema	objects (table, view,) in database belong to different groups (at least one : dbo) and could be seen and are accessible by users of that schema.

The dbo User Account

The dbo, or database owner, is a user account that has implied permissions to perform all activities in the database.