

</talentlabs>

# CHAPTER 1

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## Intro to Relational Databases





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# AGENDA

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- Course Introduction
- Intro to Databases
- Building First Database with Excel
- The Need for an Professional Database
- Different Types of Databases
- Interacting with Databases
- Database for the Course

# Course Introduction



# Course Objectives

- ✓ Get to operate a wide range of SQL database, in particular SQLite
- ✓ Basic proficiencies in SQL query language
- ✓ SQL aggregation using GROUP BY statement
- ✓ Advanced queries with logics and various functions
- ✓ Identify primary keys and foreign keys
- ✓ SQL JOINS to combine tables with different dimensions
- ✓ SQL tables management using SQL statements
- ✓ ERD diagram to visualize SQL table linkages



# Database 101



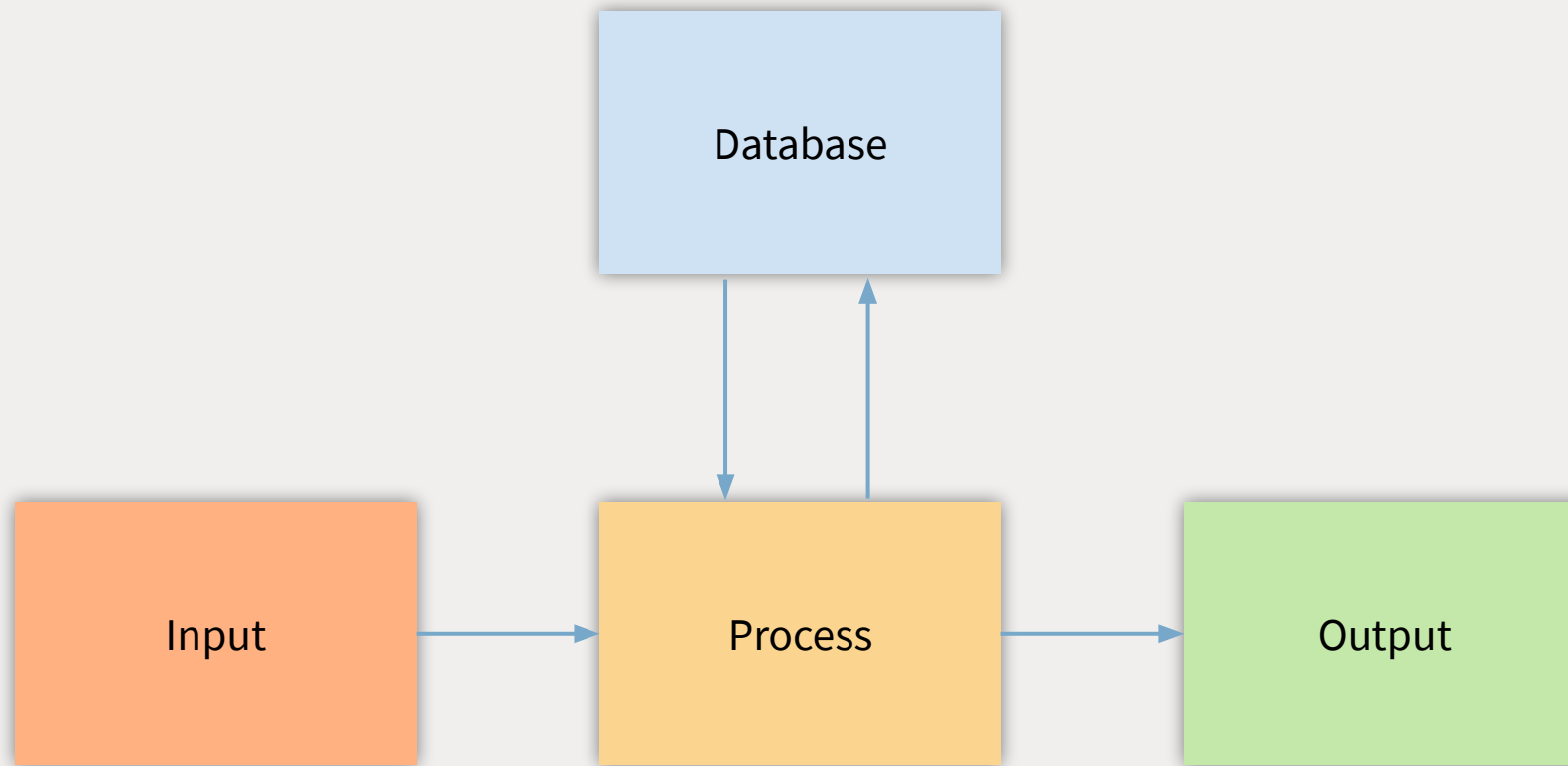
# What is Database?

A database is a **collection of information** that is **organized** so that it can be **easily accessed, managed and updated**. Computer databases typically contain aggregations of data records or files, containing information about sales transactions or interactions with specific customers.

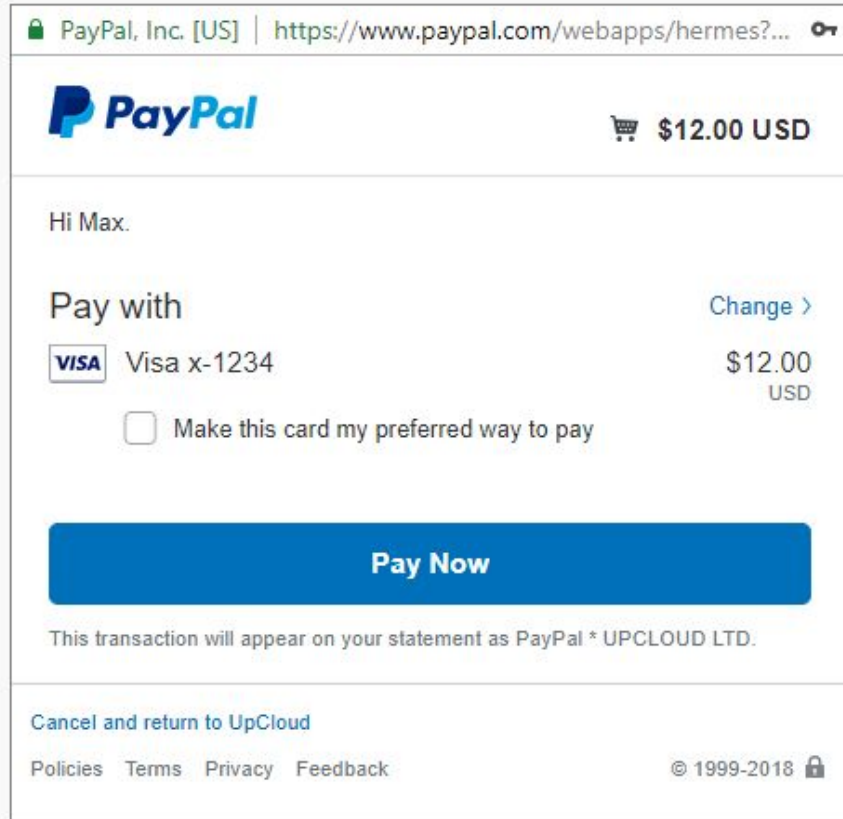
-- Whatis.com



# Elements of a SYSTEM



# Which Applications use Database?



A screenshot of a PayPal checkout page. The browser address bar shows "PayPal, Inc. [US] | https://www.paypal.com/webapps/hermes?...". The PayPal logo is in the top left, and a shopping cart icon with "\$12.00 USD" is in the top right. The main content area says "Hi Max." followed by "Pay with" and a "Change >" link. Below this, a Visa card "x-1234" is shown with a "\$12.00 USD" total. There is a checkbox for "Make this card my preferred way to pay". A large blue "Pay Now" button is centered. At the bottom, it says "This transaction will appear on your statement as PayPal \* UPCLOUD LTD." and provides links for "Cancel and return to UpCloud", "Policies", "Terms", "Privacy", and "Feedback". A copyright notice "© 1999-2018" is in the bottom right.





# Why Do We Need Databases?



User  
Status



User  
History



User  
Data

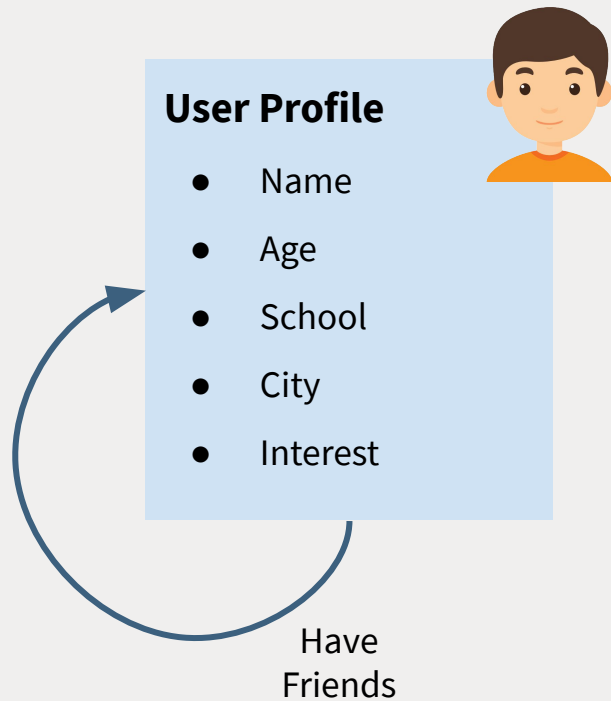


Website  
Content

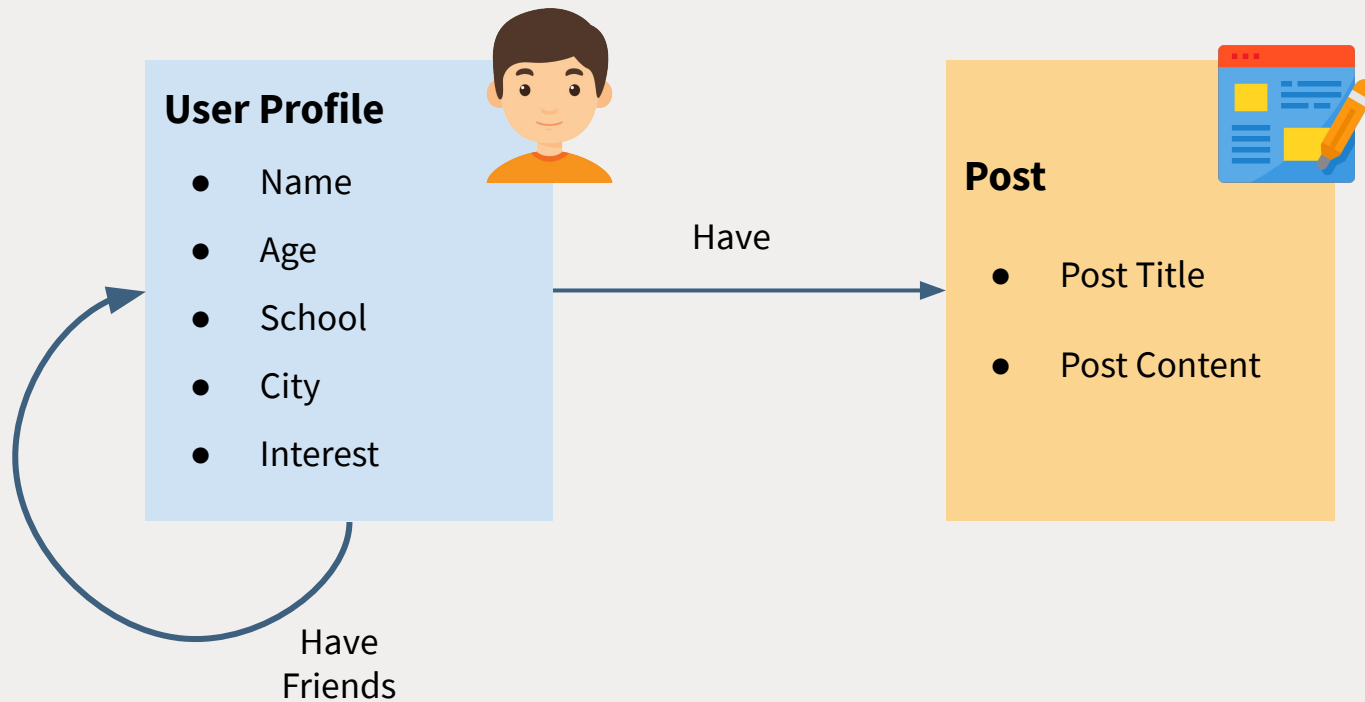
# Building our First Database with Excel



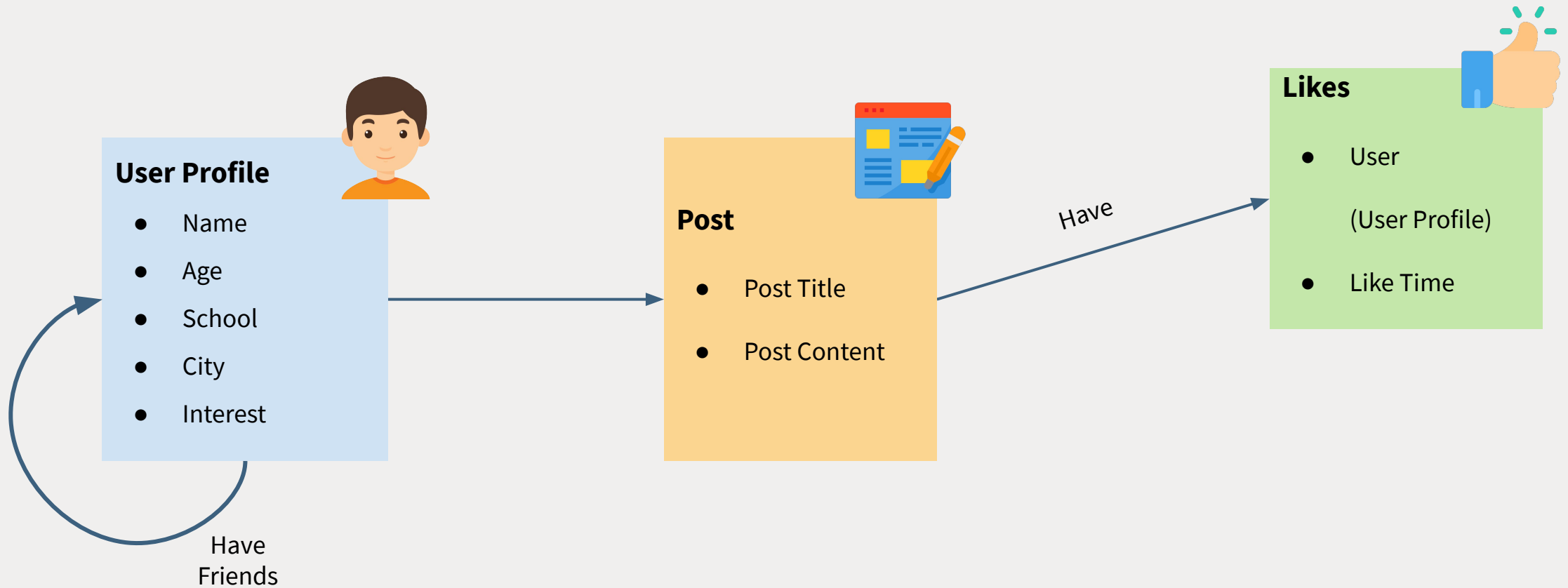
# Imagine we are Facebook...



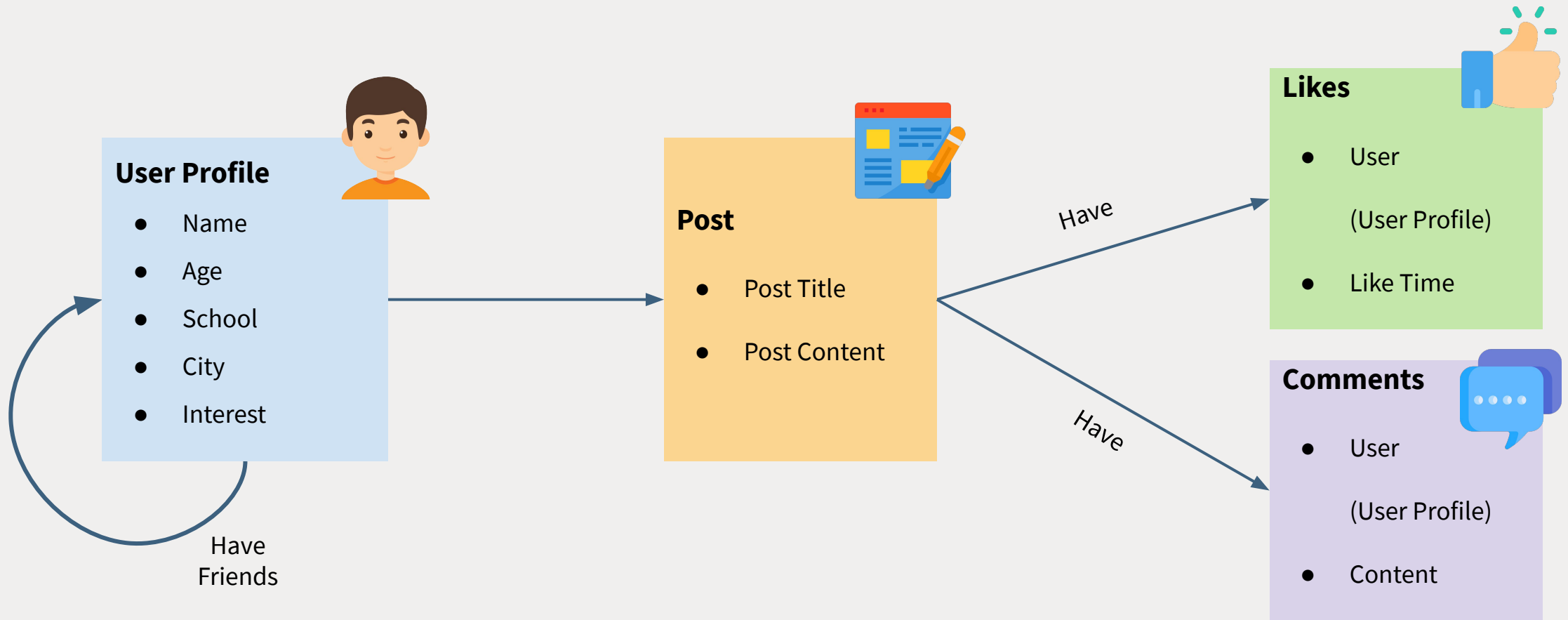
# Imagine we are Facebook...



# Imagine we are Facebook...



# Imagine we are Facebook...



# Let's get STARTED with Excel!

- Building a Facebook Database with Excel!
- Three important concepts:
  - **Table** - Represent a physical concept
  - **Column/Field** - Represent a property
  - **Row** - Represent a record



# Imagine we are Facebook...

- 🤔 The data is too complex to just write into Excel
- 🏢 We have to store the data somewhere - every user's hard drive?
- ⚙️ There must be a system to manage the data





# The Need for a Professional Database



# Excel as Database? Great START, but...

- ❌ Too easy to make changes
- ❌ Hard to keep track of changes
- ❌ Cannot be accessed by multiple people at the same time
- ❌ Limited row count - 1,048,576 rows (for xlsx file)
- ❌ Cannot locate a single record easily
- ❌ Cannot create summary to large amount of data easily



# Additional Database Features




- + Backup Mechanisms
- + Simultaneous Connections
- + Data Integrity Features
- + Scalability
- + Speed

# Different Types of Databases



# Types of Databases

- For professional databases, there are two main types:



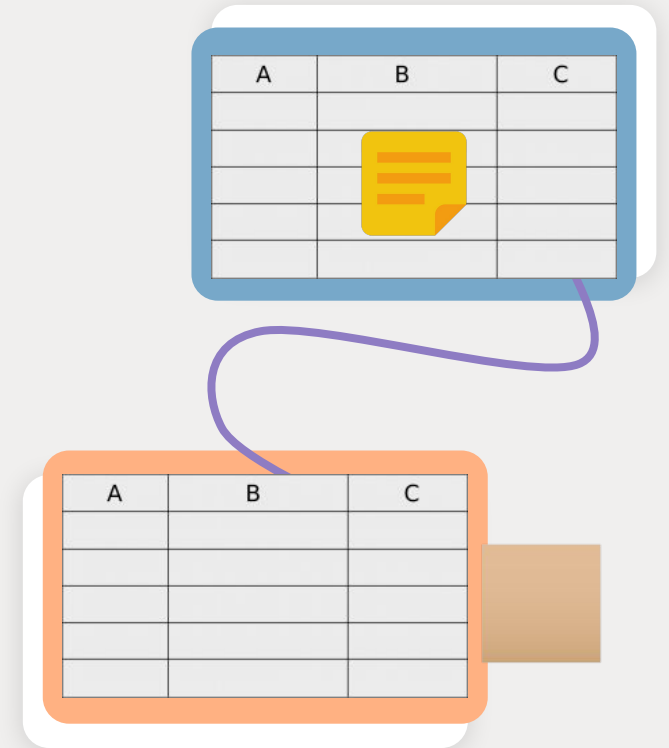
SQL  
(Relational Database)

NoSQL  
(Document Store)

- Focus of this course: **Relational Database/SQL**

# Relational Databases/SQL

- A relational database has a clear data structure (in tables, rows, and columns)
- Each table on the **database can be linked** to each other
  - **Example:** On Facebook, a “Post” table can be linked to a “Like” table as “posts can have likes”
- SQL queries can retrieve or summarize data from tables



# Examples of Relational Databases

## SQL DB (Relational DB)

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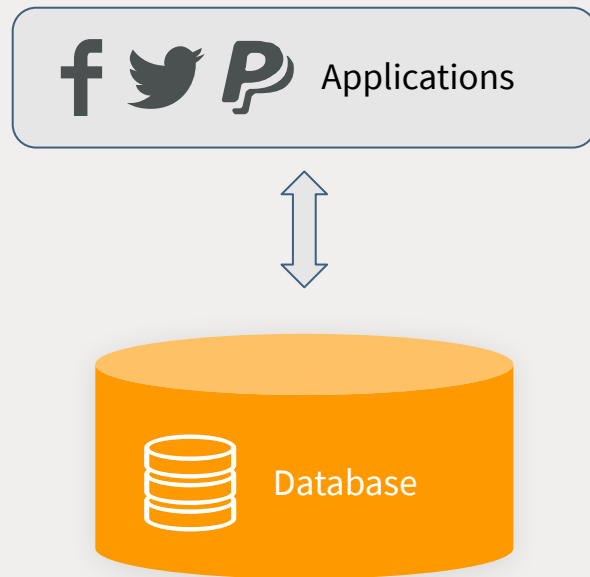


# Interacting with Databases



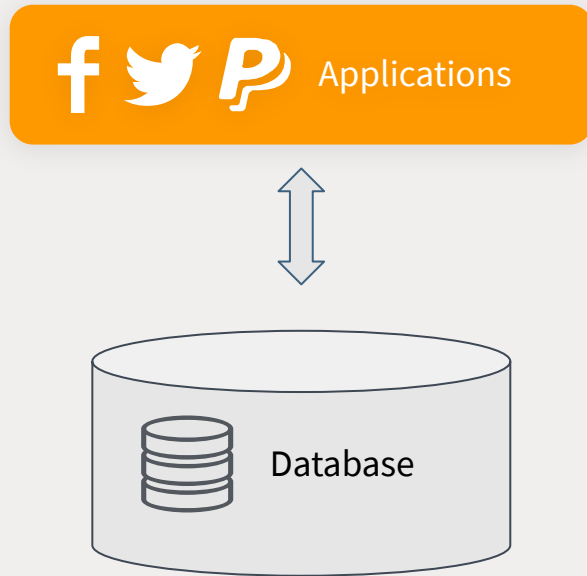


# Role of a Database



- A database is both
  - data storage space, and
  - interface to pull/query the data
- Applications (e.g. apps, web pages) talk to the database to pull data
- Once the data is retrieved, the data is then displayed in the user interfaces (e.g. apps, web pages)

# Role of an Application



- Apart from retrieving data, an application can also create/updates user records according to some business logic
- Application will send instructions to the database and database will store the data accordingly

# Accessing a Database

Using Database clients -  
web interface or  
application-based  
**(a software)**

Using programming  
interfaces  
**(a program)**

Using command  
line  
**(seldomly used)**

# Database for the Course





We'll be using SQLite!

# Why SQLite?

- Run locally as a embedded database
  - **No installation** is needed
  - Other SQL databases require a server to run on (Complicated setup)
- **Can be embedded** into a program
  - WhatsApp chat history is maintained on a SQLite database on your mobile phone!
- We will walk through the database setup in the next chapter

