Diploma in Web Development - Part II



Servers & Databases - Week 1

Relational Database Management Systems

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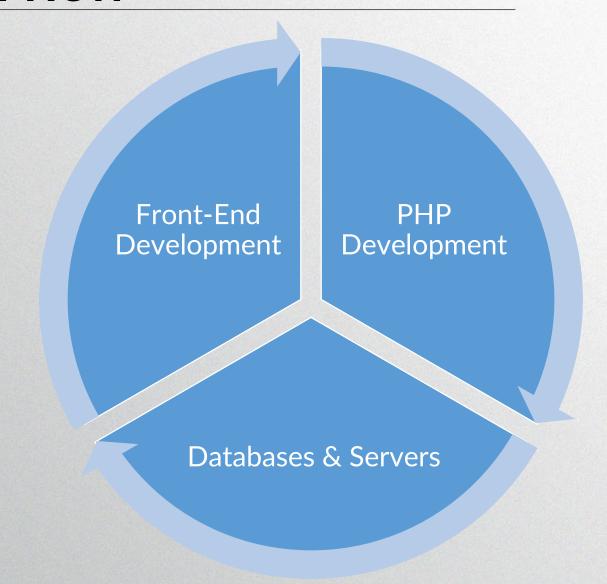
Course Overview



Welcome New Students!

Course Overview





Course Overview



Databases & Servers

Relational Database Management Systems

- → How Relational Databases Work
 - > Field & Multi-Field Keys
 - ➤ Creating a Relational Database (with phpMyAdmin)

Practical:

> Shawpify: Database Setup



Advanced SQL

- 2 ➤ Reintroducing SQL
 - ➤ Introducing CRUD
 - > Filtered SQL Queries
 - >SQL Functions

Practical:

> Shawpify: Search Queries



Databases & Security

- 3 > Controlling Database Access
 - ➤ What is SQL Injection?
 - >SQL Injection Demo

Practical:

>Student Request



Server Setup

- 4 > Version Control Systems
 - ➤ Web Application Structure
 - **➤** Configuring Apache Servers

Practical:

➤ Shawpify: Final Touches



Today's Lesson

Relational Database Management Systems

- How Relational Databases Work
- Field & Multifield Keys
- Creating a Relational Database (with phpMyAdmin)
- > Summary
- > Q&A



Let's Begin!



How Relational Databases Work



Relational Database Management System

How Relational Databases Work



Relational Database Management System

is the most popular persistent storage system in use today, and is based on the relational model

SQL-based databases account for the vast majority of RDBMSes



How Relational Databases Work

Review

Organized storage of information on the server

Typical database can store 2³² records (rows)



Tables are divided into columns and rows

(Most) Can be queried using the SQL language



How Relational Databases Work

Review













How Relational Databases Work



Field1 Field2 Field3

Table 2

Field1 Field2 Field3 Table 3

Field1 Field2 Field3

How Relational Databases Work

Table 1
Record x

ID Field2 Table2_ID

Table 2 Record y

> ID Field2 Field3

Field3 of Table1 is now referencing a record in Table 2

Table 3
Record z

ID Field2 Field3



How Relational Databases Work

Table 1
Record x

ID Field2 Table2_ID

Table 2 Record y

> ID Field2 Field3

Field3 of Table1 is now referencing a record in Table 2

Table 3
Record z

ID Field2 Field3



How Relational Databases Work

Table 1
Record x

ID Field2 Table2_ID

Similarly, Field3 of Table 2 is now referencing a record in Table 3

Table 3
Record z

Field2

Table 2 Record y

> ID Field2 Table3_ID

How Relational Databases Work

Table 1
Record x

ID Field2 Table2_ID

Table 2 Record y

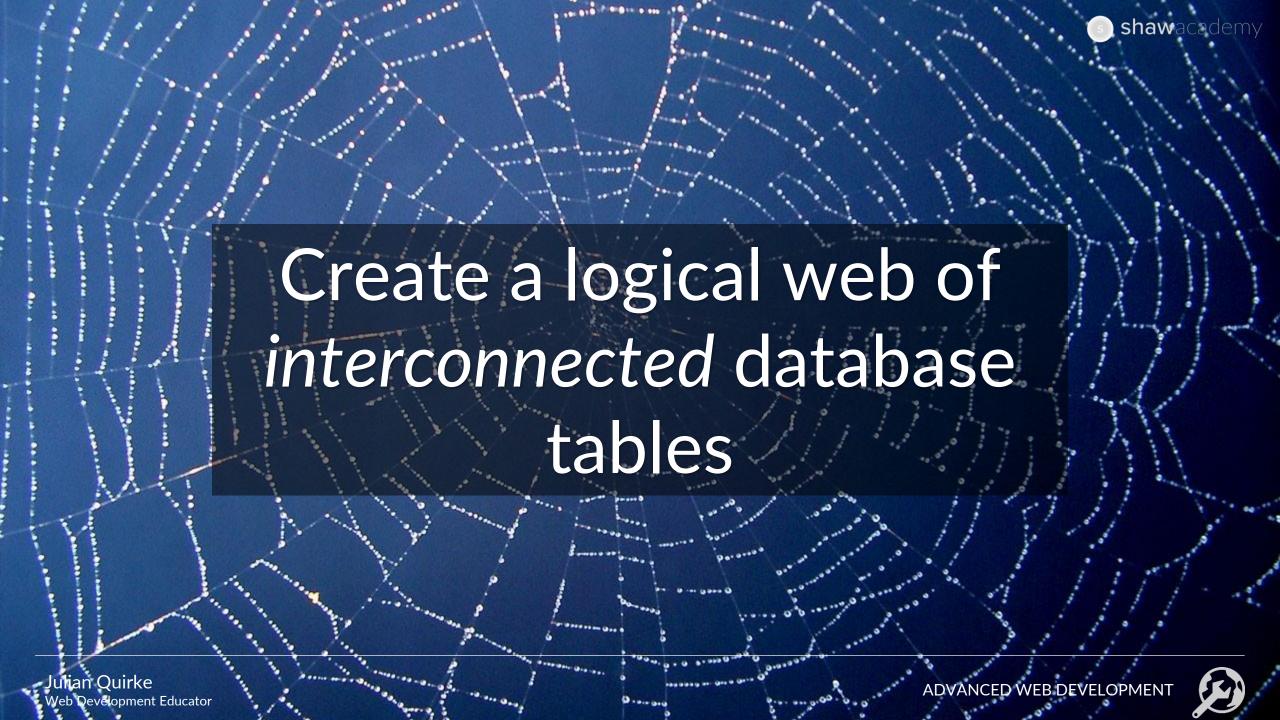
> ID Field2 Table3_ID

This is the relational model!

Table 3
Record z

ID Field2 Field3







Unique Key



Unique Key

is a set of fields in a relational database table that can uniquely identify any given record in that table



Primary Key



Primary Key

is a single field in a relational database table that can uniquely identify any given record in that table

Unique Key fields are commonly integers, with the name "ID"



Primary Keys

- Unique value for each record
- Special purpose field
- > Type of Unique Key
- Other tables can reference record using primary key
 - Known as a Foreign Key



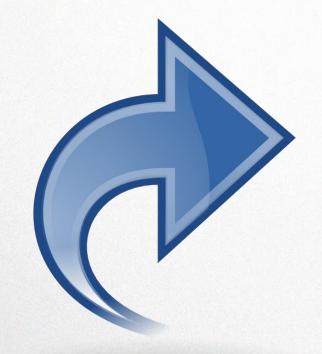
Creating a Relational Database





Servers & Databases Semester

- > The next session is "Advanced SQL"
 - Reintroducing SQL
 - Introducing CRUD
 - Filtered SQL Queries
 - SQL Functions



- Recordings are available within 24 hours after the live webinar
 - **➢** Go to <u>www.shawacademy.com</u> and then the Top Right Corner − Members Area

Next Lesson is

Advanced SQL

- > Learn how SQL can be used to return the data that you want
- You will understand the value of using an organised persistent storage system such as a relational database
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