

ACLS

# Databases and Data Architecture Systems



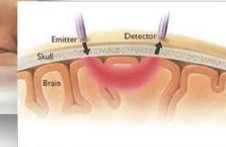
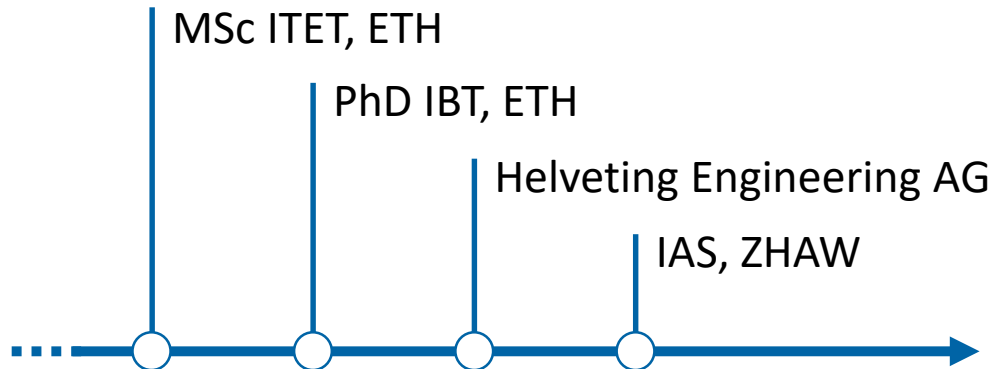
Spring 2020

# About me

Dr. Robert Vorburger

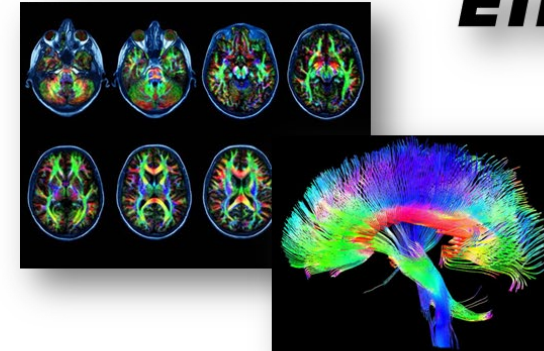


Head of Research Group  
Knowledge Engineering  
IAS, LSFM, ZHAW



UniversitätsSpital  
Zürich

**ETH** zürich



**HELVETING**  
Pure Passion.

# About this Course















Master in Life Sciences	
A cooperation between BFH, FHNW, HES-SO, ZFH	
Module	Databases and Data Architecture Systems
Code	V5_4
Degree Program	Master of Science in Life Sciences (MSLS)
ECTS Credits	5
Workload	150h: 75h Lectures and Exercises, 75h Self-Study
Module Coordinator	<b>Name</b> Dr. Robert Vorburger <b>Phone</b> +41 (0)58 934 57 44 <b>Email</b> robert.vorburger@zhaw.ch <b>Address</b> ZHAW Zurich University of Applied Sciences Life Sciences and Facility Management Campus Reidbach PO Box CH-8820 Wädenswil
Lecturers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Robert Vorburger</li> <li>Prof. Dr. Kurt S.</li> <li>Guest lecturer from the pharmaceutical industry</li> </ul>
Entry Requirements	<p>The course requires basic knowledge in the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programming in Python</li> <li>Statistical programming in R</li> </ul> <p>The scripting language Python as well as the statistical computing environment R are used in this module to create and process relational databases using SQL (structured query language). Prior knowledge of SQL is not required.</p>
Learning Outcomes and Competences	<p>Yes, it is true: <i>Data Scientist</i> is the sexiest job of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (at least according to the Harvard Business Review). While knowledge is usually engineered using statistical methods, the basis is always a well-structured set of data. The module covers the techniques and structures used to efficiently store, process, and load data in databases.</p> <p>By completing the module, students will specifically acquire knowledge and skills in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terminology and general basics of databases and data architecture systems</li> <li>Different types of databases and their concepts</li> <li>Relational databases and SQL</li> <li>Python and SQL</li> <li>R and SQL</li> <li>Data Warehouses</li> <li>Distributed File Systems</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hands-on exercises and examples will strengthen the student's competences in applying database concepts in the fields of life sciences.</li> </ul>
Module Content	<p>The module basically consists of three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Part I - Data and Data Architecture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is data?</li> <li>How is data stored and processed?</li> <li>Databases vs file systems</li> <li>Database-Management-Systems</li> <li>Different types of databases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hierarchical</li> <li>network-oriented</li> <li>relational</li> <li>object-oriented</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Part II - Relational Databases</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic principles: entity integrity and referential integrity</li> <li>Entity-Relationship-Model</li> <li>What is ODBC?</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Part III - Data Warehouse and Cluster Computing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extract-Transform-Load</li> <li>Big Data</li> <li>Distributed file system</li> <li>Map-Reduce</li> <li>SPARQL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Teaching / Learning Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lectures : ~30% classical teaching / ~20% guided exercises</li> <li>Self-Study : ~20% exercises / ~30% literature studying</li> </ul>
Assessment of Learning Outcome	<p>Programming assignments during the semester (30%)</p> <p>Final exam (written) (70%)</p>
Bibliography	Important additional literature will be provided on Moodle.
Language	English
Comments	Data [ˈdætə]: Borrowing from Latin <i>data</i> , nominative plural of <i>datum</i> ("that is given"), neuter past participle of <i>dō</i> ("I give").
Last Update	29.09.2017

Know how to...

- ...load data from a database
- ...store data in a database

# Schedule

Calendar Week	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Module Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Date	17.02.	24.02.	02.03.	09.03.	16.03.	23.03.	30.03.	06.04.	13.04.	20.04.	27.04.	04.05.	11.05.	18.05.
Topic														
	February		March				April			May				



Introduction & RDB



Structured Query Language



Database & Python



Database & R



Data Warehouse



Not only SQL

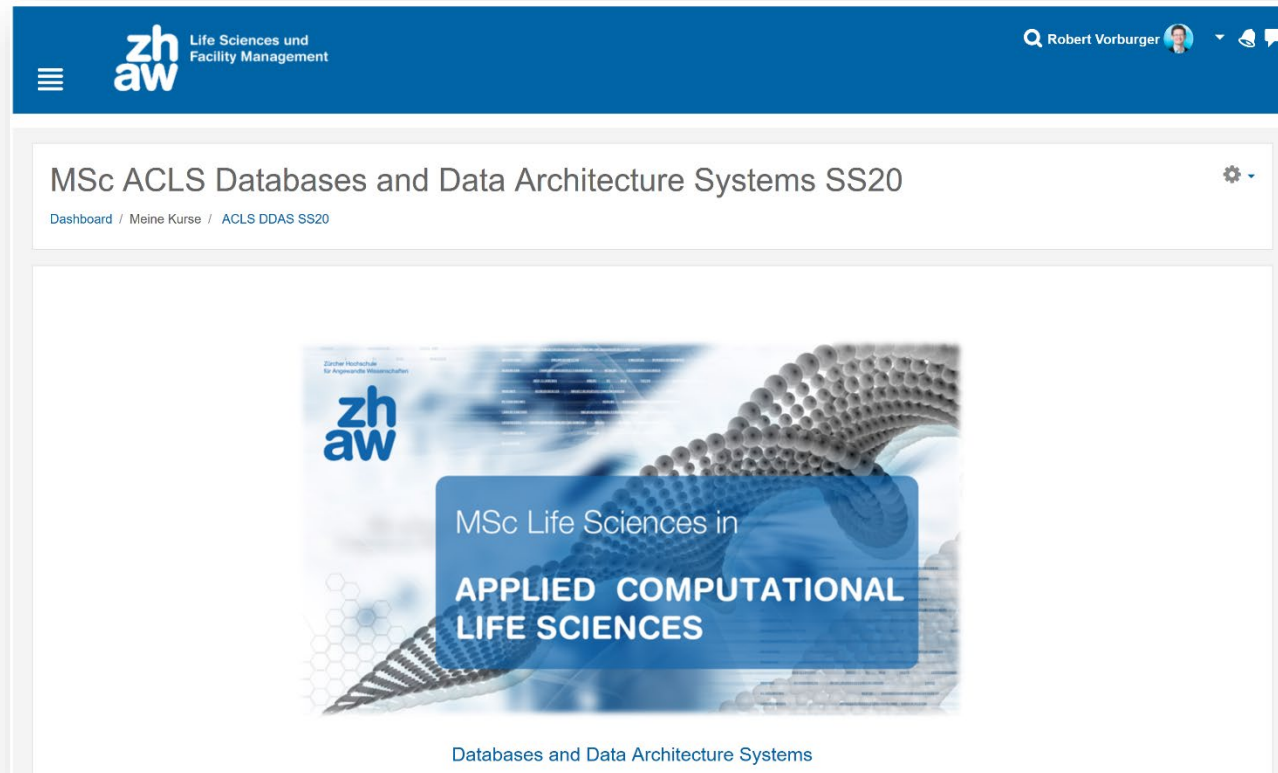


Graph Database



Special

# Moodle



➔ [moodle.zhaw.ch](https://moodle.zhaw.ch)

Course

**ACLS DDAS SS20**

# Grading

Coding Project 30%



Written Exam 70%

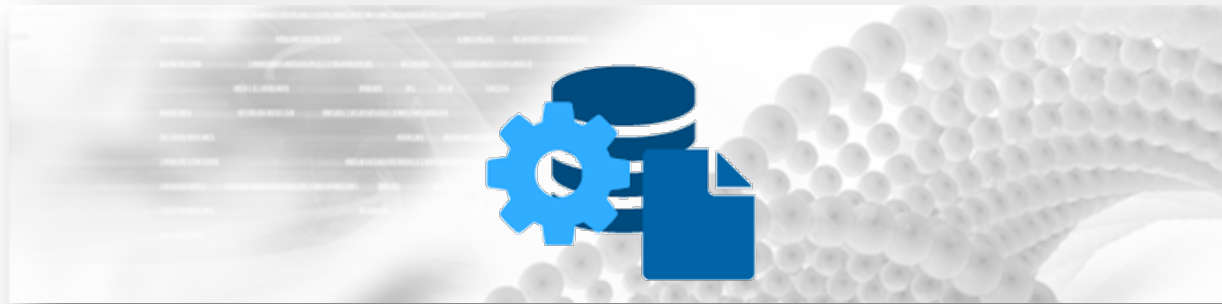


Calendar Week	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Module Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Date	17.02.	24.02.	02.03.	09.03.	16.03.	23.03.	30.03.	06.04.	13.04.	20.04.	27.04.	04.05.	11.05.	18.05.
Topic														
	February		March		April				May					

15.06.2020  
10:00-11:30

ACLS















# Databases



SS 2020 – Week 1  
February 17



# Schedule

Calendar Week	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Module Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Date	17.02.	24.02.	02.03.	09.03.	16.03.	23.03.	30.03.	06.04.	13.04.	20.04.	27.04.	04.05.	11.05.	18.05.
Topic														
	February		March				April				May			



Introduction & RDB



Data Warehouse



Structured Query Language



Not only SQL



Database & Python



Graph Database



Database & R



Special



# Learning Objectives

- You know why relational databases are called **relational**
- You know what **relational integrity** is
- You are able to define **normalized tables** for a relational database
- You are able to design the **Entity-Relationship-Model (ERM)** for a relational database

# Content

• Introduction		20'
• File Systems	🎓	20'
• Databases	🎓	45'
• Relational Databases	🎓	40'
• Relational Databases	🔧	30'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🎓	40'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🔧	30'

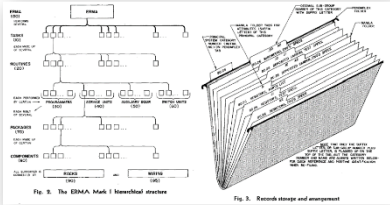


Content

• Introduction		20'
• File Systems	🎓	20'
• Databases	🎓	45'
• Relational Databases	🎓	40'
• Relational Databases	🔧	30'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🎓	40'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🔧	30'



File Systems



# Content

• Introduction		20'
• File Systems	🎓	20'
• <b>Databases</b>	🎓	45'
• Relational Databases	🎓	40'
• Relational Databases	🔧	30'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🎓	40'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🔧	30'



# Content

• Introduction		20'
• File Systems	🎓	20'
• Databases	🎓	45'
• Relational Databases	🎓	40'
• Relational Databases	🔧	30'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🎓	40'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🔧	30'

ACLS | DDAS

⚙️







## Relational Databases


16.02.2020

R. Vorburger


1

# Content

• Introduction		20'
• File Systems		20'
• Databases		45'
• Relational Databases		40'
• Relational Databases		30'
• Entity-Relationship-Model		40'
• Entity-Relationship-Model		30'

ACLS | DDAS


## Relational Databases



Exercises

16.02.2020
R. Vorburger
1

# Content

• Introduction		20'
• File Systems	🎓	20'
• Databases	🎓	45'
• Relational Databases	🎓	40'
• Relational Databases	🔧	30'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🎓	40'
• Entity-Relationship-Model	🔧	30'

ACLS | DDAS

Entity-Relationship-Model







16.02.2020

R. Vorburger


1




# Content

• Introduction		20'
• File Systems		20'
• Databases		45'
• Relational Databases		40'
• Relational Databases		30'
• Entity-Relationship-Model		40'
• Entity-Relationship-Model		30'

ACLS | DDAS



## Entity-Relationship-Model



Exercises

16.02.2020

R. Vorburger

1

# Learning Objectives

$r = \{ (0,0,0), (0,1,-1), (0,2,-2), (1,0,1), (1,1,0), (1,2,-1), (2,0,2), (2,1,1), (2,2,0) \}$

subtraction		
minuend	subtrahend	difference
0	0	0
0	1	-1
0	2	-2
1	0	1
1	1	0
1	2	-1
2	0	2
2	1	1
2	2	0

- You know why relational databases are called **relational**
- You know what **relational integrity** is
- You are able to define **normalized tables** for a relational database
- You are able to design the **Entity-Relationship-Model (ERM)** for a relational database

employee			
EmployeeNr	Department	Name	Age
MN0345	MN	John Smith	52
SE2376	SE	Peter Johnson	29
SE8568	SE	Alice Winter	32
MN3785	MN	Mary Jones	24
MN9448	MN	Peter McAlister	47

project		
ProjectNr	PM	Budget
P870	MN3785	50'000
P348	MN0345	120'000
P101	MN0345	1'000

*PK is used as FK in another table.  
Record cannot be deleted.*

