# Welcome to DB/AI Bootcamp

2018 Summer Datalab, CS, NTHU

## Instructors



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# **Teaching Assistants**



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## Goal

To find out the opportunities of combining database system and artificial intelligence.

## How To Achieve?

- 1. Learning the basic knowledge of database system.
- 2. Learning the main idea of machine learning.
- 3. Studying some previous cases of combining these knowledge.
- 4. Discussing and figuring out more!

# Why do you need a database system?

To store data, why not just use a file system?

## Advantages of a Database System

- It answers queries fast
  - Q1: among a set of blog pages, find those pages written by Steven Sinofsky after 2011
  - Q2: among a set of employers, increase the salary by 20% for those who have worked longer then 4 years
- Queries (from multiple users) can execute
   concurrently without affecting each other
- It recovers from crash
  - No corrupt data after restart

## Advantages of a Database System

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## Transactions (1/3)

 Each query, by default, is placed in a transaction (tx for short) automatically

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
SELECT b.blog_id
    FROM blog_pages b, users u
WHERE b.author_id=u.user_id
    AND u.name='Steven Sinofsky'
AND b.created >= 2011/1/1;
COMMIT TRANSACTION;
```

## Transactions (2/3)

- You can group multiple queries in a transaction optionally
- For example, Steven wants to donate \$100 to Picachu:

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;

UPDATE users

SET balance=blance-100

WHERE name='Steven Sinofsky';

UPDATE users

SET balance=blance+100

WHERE name='Picachu';

COMMIT TRANSACTION;
```

## Transactions (3/3)

A database ensures the ACID properties of transactions

#### Atomicity

 All operations in a transaction either succeed (transaction commits) or fail (transaction rollback) together

#### Consistency

- After/before each transaction (which commits or rollback), your data do not violate any rule you have set
- E.g., blog\_pages.author\_id must be a valid users.user\_id

#### Isolation

Multiple transactions can run concurrently, but cannot interfere with each other

#### Durability

Once a transaction commits, any change it made lives in DB permanently (unless overridden by other transactions)

## We Will Teach You

- Not only using a DBMS, but also writing a (part of) database management system.
  - Teaching material: open source systems





## Three Main Aspects

#### Indices

 A data structure that is able to speed up looking up a record.

### Query Optimization

- A planning process that makes executing a query faster.
- Distributed Database Systems
  - Combining many database instances together through networks.

## **Learning Flow**

- For each aspect
  - 1. Learning the theory.
  - 2. Looking into the code.
  - 3. Studying a related AI topic.
  - 4. Trying to write some code.
  - 5. Discussion.

# **Bootcamp Schedule**

時間	8/27 (─)	8/28 ( <u></u> _)	8/29 (三)	8/30 (四)	8/31 (五)	
9 - 10	相見歡/分組 老師致詞	Index Structure Lab (耘盛)	Query Optimization Lab (子瑜)	Group Communication (小山)	Presentation & Demo Preparation	
10 - 11	Introduction to DBMS and VanillaDB(耘盛)					
11 - 12	Introduction to Machine Learning(子瑜)					
12 - 14	午餐					
14 - 15 15 - 16	Index Structure Introduction & Discussion (耘盛)	Query Optimization Introduction & Discussion (子瑜)	Introduction to Distributed DBMS (小山)	Distributed DBMS Lab (小山)	成果發表	
16 - 17			NoSQL & NewSQL (小山)		結業	
18 - 19			晚宴			

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11 - 12	Introduction to Machine Learning(子瑜)				
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## Final Presentation

 You have to team up with other students and figure out an idea of combining DB & AI together.

- Each team prepares a presentation including:
  - Background
  - The problem you want to solve
  - Input/output
  - The main idea
  - A demonstration (optional)

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18 - 19		5	晚宴				



## Hotel



Rules for Staying: https://goo.gl/Nzv3xv

### Resources

- Course Website
  - https://nthu-datalab.github.io/db-ai-bootcamp/
- VanillaDB
  - https://github.com/vanilladb/vanillacore
- ElaSQL
  - https://github.com/elasql/elasql

