

# Databaser Efterår 2020

Kursusgang 1

27 August 2020

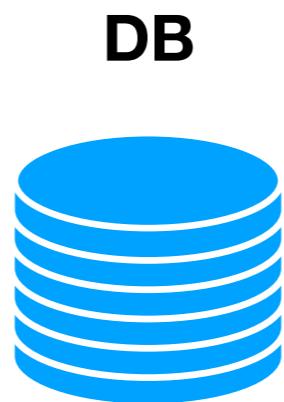
Christian Boesen

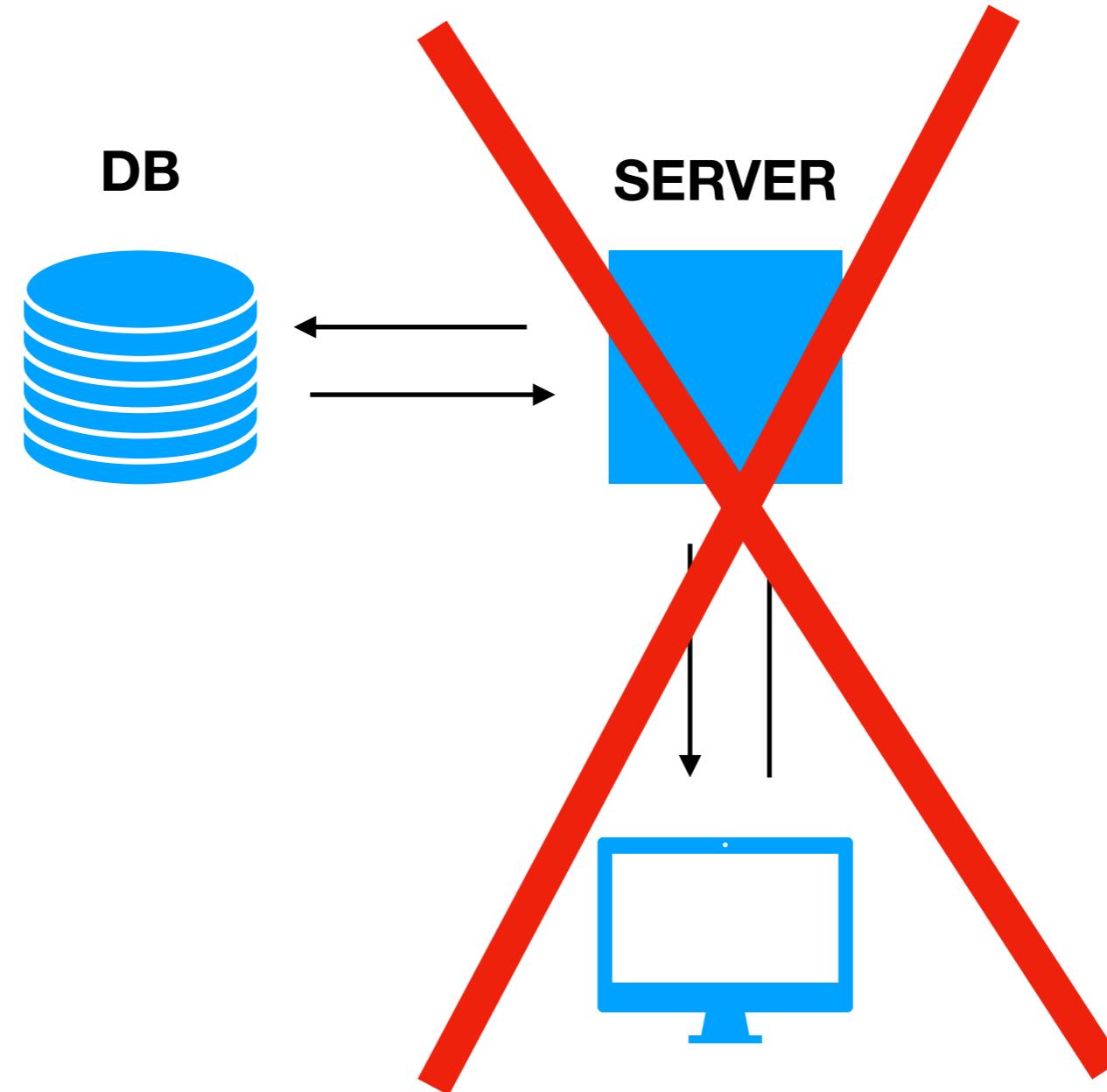
# **Agenda**

- 1. Hvem er vi på holdet - præsentation?**
- 2. Litteratur og WorkBench**
- 3. Hvad er en database?**
- 4. Brainstorm på tavlen**
- 5. Eksempler på: SELECT, DISTINCT, WHERE... m.fl.**
- 6. Afleveringer til næste gang**
- 7. SQL øvelser/ hjælp til installation**

## **Hvad er en database?**

**En database er en slags container  
Hvor data bliver opbevaret på en struktureret måde.**





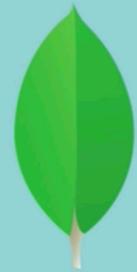
**Relational**

**Non-Relational**

SQL



NoSQL

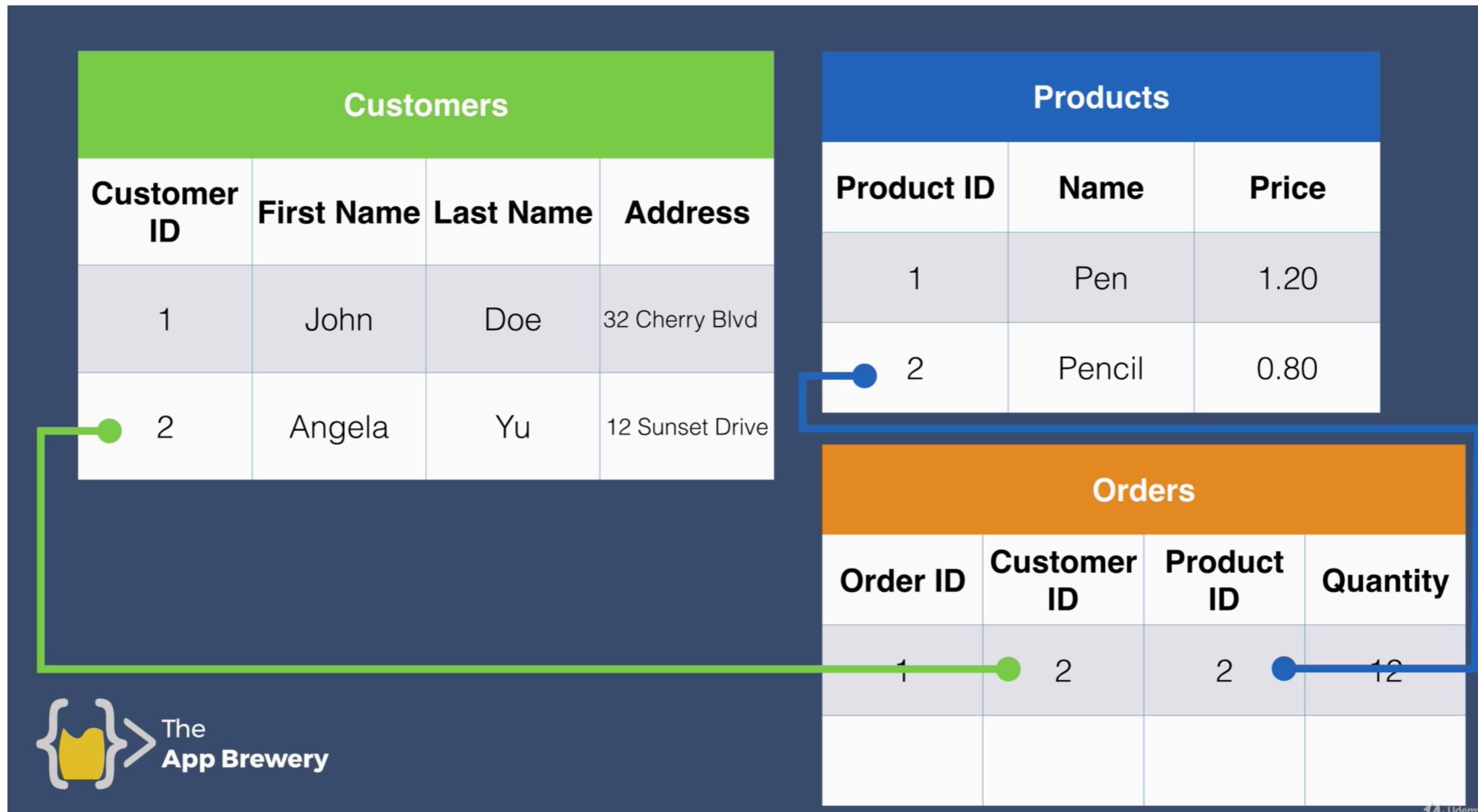


mongoDB®



redis

# Relational Databases (SQL)



## NoSQL

```
{  
    order_id: order_01,  
    customer: person_01,  
    products: product_01,  
    order_quantity: 12  
}
```

```
{  
    person_id: person_01,  
    first_name: "Angela",  
    last_name: "Yu",  
    address: "12 Sunset Drive"  
}
```

```
{  
    product_id: product_01  
    product_name: "Pencil",  
    product_price: 0.80  
}
```

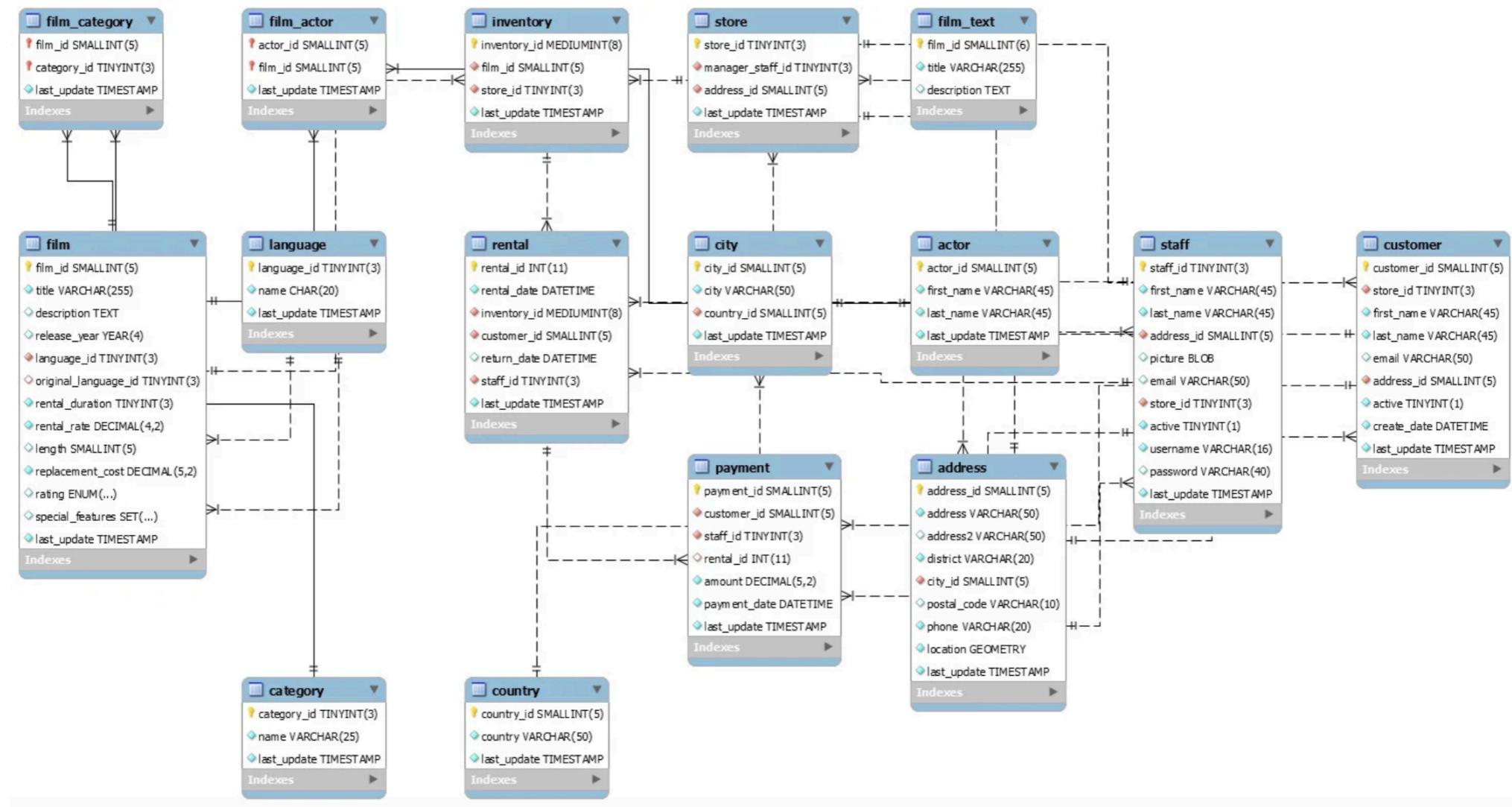
## NoSQL

**Godt til mindre kompleks datastruktur som skal håndtere mindre mængder af data**

```
{  
  user: {  
    username: angela123  
    first_name: "Angela",  
    last_name: "Yu",  
    posts: [  
      {  
        img: "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Bauer#/media/File:Jack_Bauer.jpg",  
        description: "Best picture ever!",  
        created: 1328118162000  
      },  
      {  
        img: "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Bauer#/media/File:Jack_Bauer.jpg",  
        description: "Best picture ever!",  
        created: 1328118162000  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

# SQL

Godt til datastruktur, som skal håndtere meget forskelligt data



# SQL

dept_no	dept_name
d009	Customer Service
d005	Development
d002	Finance
d003	Human Resources
d001	Marketing
d004	Production
d006	Quality Management
d008	Research
d007	Sales
d010	Transport

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	9999-01-01
10002	d007	1996-08-03	9999-01-01
10003	d004	1995-12-03	9999-01-01
10004	d004	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
10005	d003	1989-09-12	9999-01-01
10006	d005	1990-08-05	9999-01-01
10007	d008	1989-02-10	9999-01-01



**Mature  
Tabel struktur  
Kræver en skemastruktur  
God til relationer**

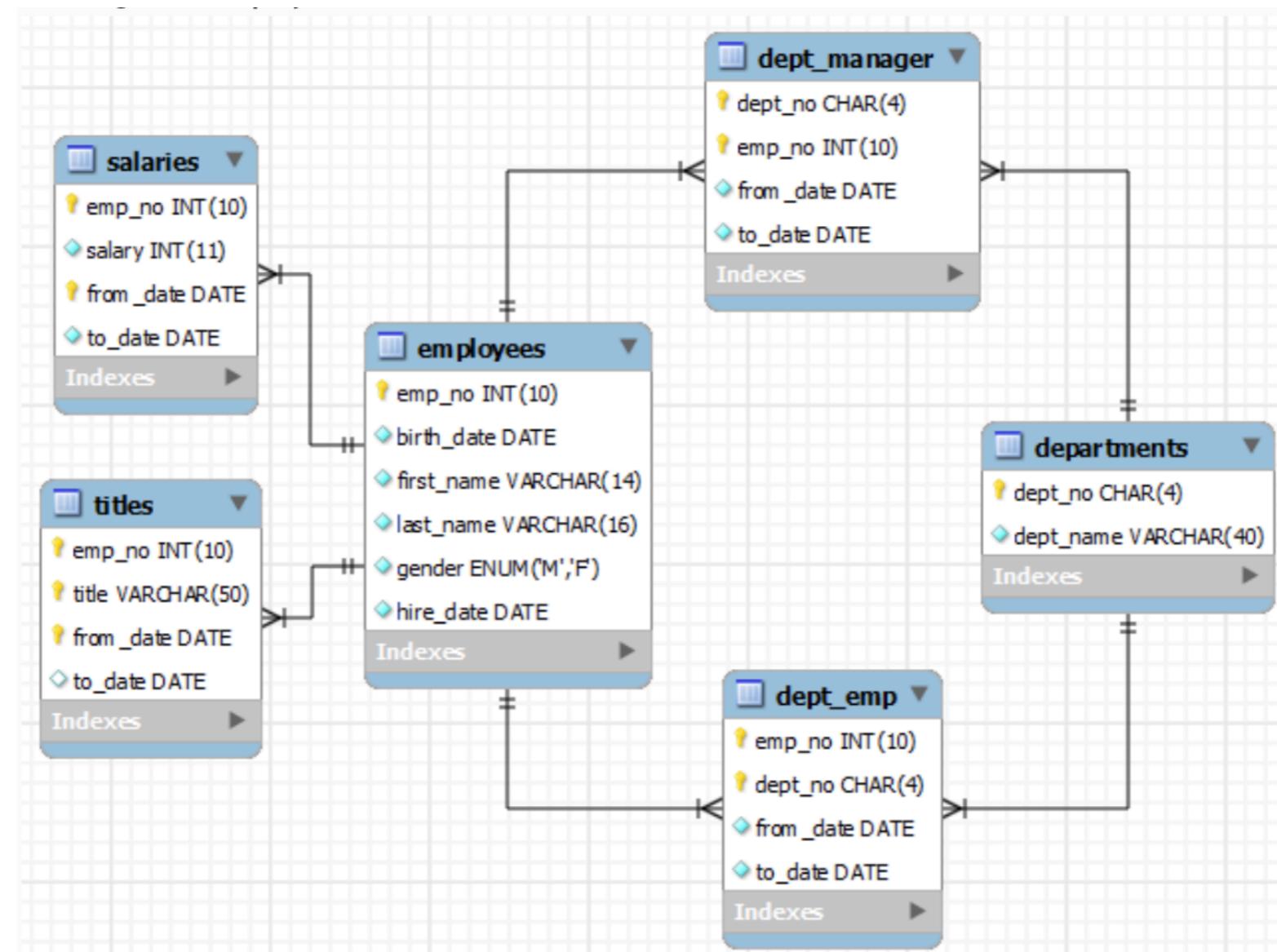
# NoSQL

```
[  
  {  
    "userId": 1,  
    "id": 1,  
    "title": "sunt aut facere repellat provident occaecati excepturi optio  
reprehenderit",  
    "body": "quia et suscipit\\nsuscipit recusandae consequuntur expedita et  
cum\\nreprehenderit molestiae ut ut quas totam\\nnostrum rerum est autem sunt rem eveniet  
architecto"  
  },  
  {  
    "userId": 1,  
    "id": 2,  
    "title": "qui est esse",  
    "body": "est rerum tempore vitae\\nsequi sint nihil reprehenderit dolor beatae ea  
dolores neque\\n fugiat blanditiis voluptate porro vel nihil molestiae ut reiciendis\\nqui  
aperiam non debitis possimus qui neque nisi nulla"  
  },  
  {  
    "userId": 1,  
    "id": 3,  
    "title": "ea molestias quasi exercitationem repellat qui ipsa sit aut",  
    "body": "et iusto sed quo iure\\nvolutatem occaecati omnis eligendi aut  
ad\\nvolutatem doloribus vel accusantium quis pariatur\\nmolestiae porro eius odio et  
labore et velit aut"  
  },  
  {  
    "userId": 1,  
    "id": 4,  
    "title": "eum et est occaecati",  
    "body": "ullam et saepe reiciendis voluptatem adipisci\\nsit amet autem assumenda  
provident rerum culpa\\nquis hic commodi nesciunt rem tenetur doloremque ipsam iure\\nquis  
sunt voluptatem rerum illo velit"  
  },  
]
```



**Ny teknologi  
Dokument struktur  
Fleksibel kræver ikke skemastruktur  
Dårlig til komplekse relationer**

# ER-Diagram - Employees



**Denne tabel kunne i princippet være hele databasen**

The diagram illustrates a database table structure. A large blue callout box labeled "Rows" points to the first column of the table. Another blue callout box labeled "Labels" points to the first row of the table. A third blue callout box labeled "Columns" points to the last column of the table. The table itself has columns for emp\_no, birth\_date, first\_name, last\_name, gender, and hire\_date, and contains 13 rows of employee data.

emp_no	birth_date	first_name	last_name	gender	hire_date
10001	1953-09-02	Georgi	Facello	M	1986-06-26
10002	1964-06-02	Bezalel	Simmel	F	1985-11-21
10003	1959-12-03	Parto	Bamford	M	1986-08-28
10004	1954-05-01	Chirstian	Koblick	M	1986-12-01
10005	1955-01-21	Kyoichi	Maliniak	M	1989-09-12
10006	1953-04-20	Anneke	Preusig	F	1989-06-02
10007	1957-05-23	Tzvetan	Zielinski	F	1989-02-10
10008	1958-02-19	Saniya	Kalloffi	M	1994-09-15
10009	1952-04-19	Sumant	Peac	F	1985-02-18
10010	1963-06-01	Duangkaew	Piveteau	F	1989-08-24
10011	1953-11-07	Mary	Sluis	F	1990-01-22
10012	1960-10-04	Patricia	Bridgland	M	1992-12-18
10013	1963-06-07	Eberhardt	Terkki	M	1985-10-20

## Ofte bruger man flere tabeller som har relationer med hinanden Kan I finde relationen?

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10001	d005	1986-06-26	9999-01-01
10002	d007	1996-08-03	9999-01-01
10003	d004	1995-12-03	9999-01-01
10004	d004	1986-12-01	9999-01-01
10005	d003	1989-09-12	9999-01-01
10006	d005	1990-08-05	9999-01-01
10007	d008	1989-02-10	9999-01-01

dept_no	dept_name
d009	Customer Service
d005	Development
d002	Finance
d003	Human Resources
d001	Marketing
d004	Production
d006	Quality Management
d008	Research
d007	Sales
d010	Transport

## **En record er et udtræk af data fra en eller flere tabeller Hvilken record vil kunne laves her?**

emp_no	birth_date	first_name	last_name	gender	hire_date
10001	1953-09-02	Georgi	Facello	M	1986-06-26
10002	1964-06-02	Bezalel	Simmel	F	1985-11-21
10003	1959-12-03	Parto	Bamford	M	1986-08-28
10004	1954-05-01	Chirstian	Koblick	M	1986-12-01
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10006	1953-04-20	Anneke	Preusig	F	1989-06-02
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10009	1952-04-19	Sumant	Peac	F	1985-02-18
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dept_no	dept_name
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# **SQL**

**SQL (structured query language)**

**Det originale navn er SEQUEL (structured English Query Language)**

**SQL kommunikerer med databasen**

**Et statement er en flere linjer som kommunikerer med databasen.**

**/\*Statement\*/**

**SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employees  
ORDER BY last\_name ASC;**

**SQL er whitespace uafhængigt, husk dog at afslutte med et semikolon**

**/\*Statement\*/**

**SELECT**

**first\_name,**

**last\_name  
ORDER BY**

**FROM employees  
last\_name ASC;**

**Semikolon**

Et statement deles op i forskellige clauses (klausuler)  
Hver clause er konstrueret med et keyword, som fortæller  
databasen at udføre noget i et eller flere field names.

## Predicates er oftest en condition

Field names

SELECT **first\_name, last\_name** - - clause

FROM **employees** - - clause

WHERE **gender = 'F'** ← clause

ORDER BY **last\_name ASC**; - - clause

Predicates

Keywords

**prædikat**, i sprogvidenskab og logik grundlæggende om den del af en prædikation,  
som udsiger noget om et subjekt, jf. udsagnet *bjørnen sover*, hvor prædikatet,  
*sover*, præciserer den tilstand, som subjektet, *bjørnen*, befinner sig i.