

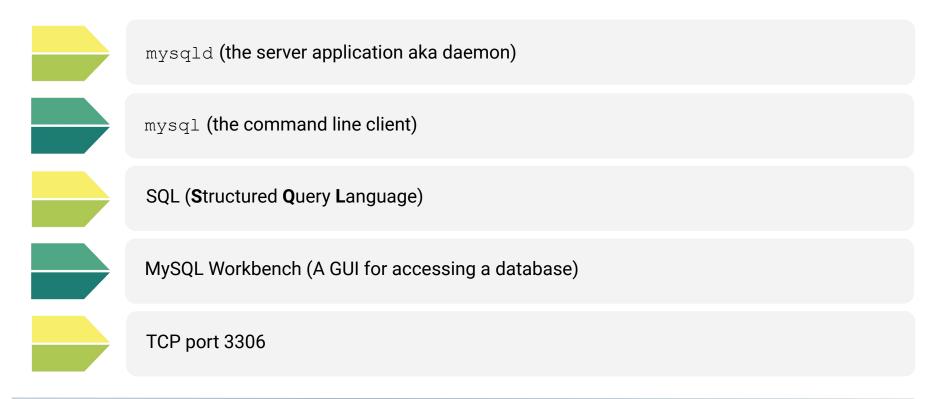
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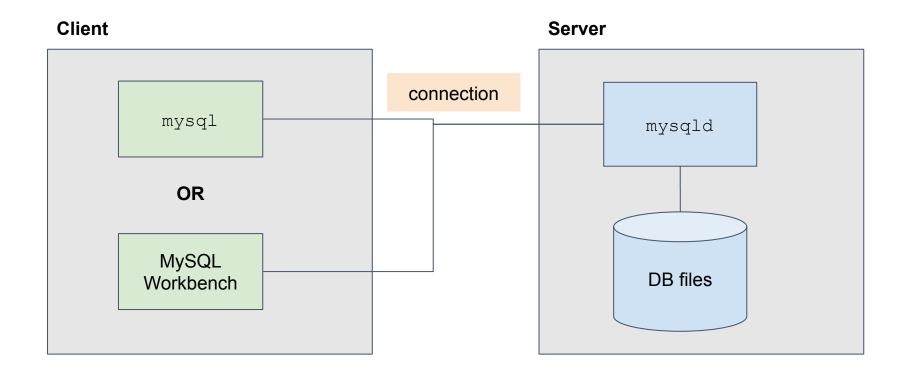
MySQL is a **R**elational **D**ata**B**ase Management **S**ystem

# MySQL: what is it?

#### A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)



# The system



# **SQL - Structured Query Language**

#### Used for two purposes

01

**Data Definition** 

Defines a "schema", aka "database"

- A set of tables
  - Rows (aka "records")
  - Columns (aka "fields")
- The fields in that table
  - Type (e.g., INT, VARCHAR)
  - Size

# 02

#### **Data Manipulation**

- Create a record (INSERT)
- Retrieve a record (SELECT)
- Update a record (UPDATE)
- Delete a record (DELETE)





Data are things. We model data, represented either as a table or as a column in a table

#### Table or column?

#### Rules of thumb

01

#### Column

- explicitly helps describe another thing
- can be adequately
  expressed as a single
  variable (e.g., a string,
  number, blob, boolean)

02

#### Table

- Needs to be described by many aspects (like an Object)
- Has many instances that relate to other things

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# Data models a real world problem

Example: Bootcamp Class

BootcampClass		
id	int	
instructor	varchar(64)	
title	varchar(256)	

# Q. What are the "things" that define a school class?

Identify the "things" in your model

BootcampClass		
id	int	
instructor	varchar(64)	
title	varchar(256)	

- Subject
- Students
- TA's
- Live instruction class times (aka Sessions)
- Assignments
- Grades (and more...)

#### Q. How do we model students? Table or row?

#### Students would have their own table

BootcampClass		
id	int	
instructor	varchar(64)	
title	varchar(256)	

BootcampClassStudent		
id	int	
fname	varchar(64)	
lname	varchar(64)	

There are **many** students to **one** class.

#### Here is some data

BootcampClass			
id	instructor	title	
1	John Young	Full Stack	
2	Joey Joseph	Data Science	

BootcampClassStudent			
id	fname	lname	
1	Sally	Kellerman	
2	Rodney	Dangerfield	

#### Q. How do I know which students are in what class?



# Tables can have relationships to other tables

Relationships are denoted by **foreign keys**.

BootcampClass				BootcampClassStudent	
id	int	11	1	id	int
instructor	varchar(64)	-		fname	varchar(64)
title	varchar(256)	-		lname	varchar(64)
		1	0*	classId	int

This how we model a **one-to-many** relationship.

### Here is some data with foreign keys

BootcampClass			
id	instructor	title	
1	John Young	Full Stack	
2	Joey Joseph	Data Science	

BootcampClassStudent			
id	fname	lname	classId
1	Sally	Kellerman	2
2	Rodney	Dangerfield	1
3	Barney	Rubble	1



# **Activity 5: Books**

Review books.sql with your groups

What is a **JOIN**?

Suggested Time:

