

MINNESOTA TECH FOR SUCCESS



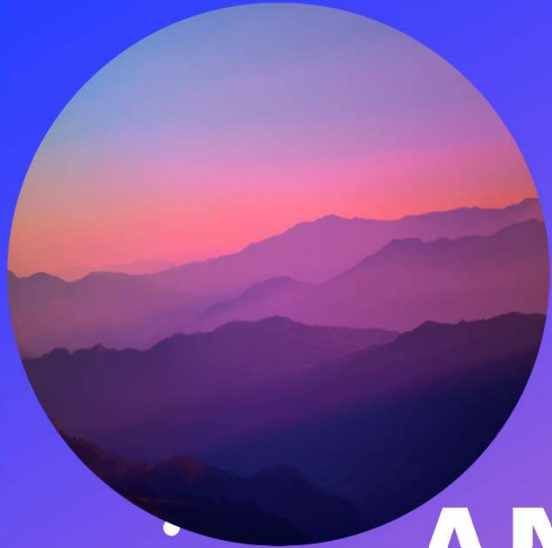
Week 16-18: Database Management
and Troubleshooting

3/27/2024

Agenda

- **Announcements**
- **Classroom (25 min)**
 - How Databases are Used
 - Recap & C.R.U.D.
 - Use Cases
- **Break (5 min)**
- **Warehouse (1.5 hrs)**
 - CPUs





ANNOUNCEMENTS

Week 17



Announcements for 3/27

- **Calendar**

- Next session: **Wednesday, 4/3/2024**
- Spring Break: 4/8 – 4/12

- Week 16-18: Database Management and Troubleshooting – Mar. 13th, 27th, & Apr. 3rd

- Week 19-21: Hands-on Practical Skills – Apr. 17th, 24th, May 1st

Values

- **R**espect
- **A**ccountability
- **I**mprovement
- **S**teadfast
- **E**ncouragement

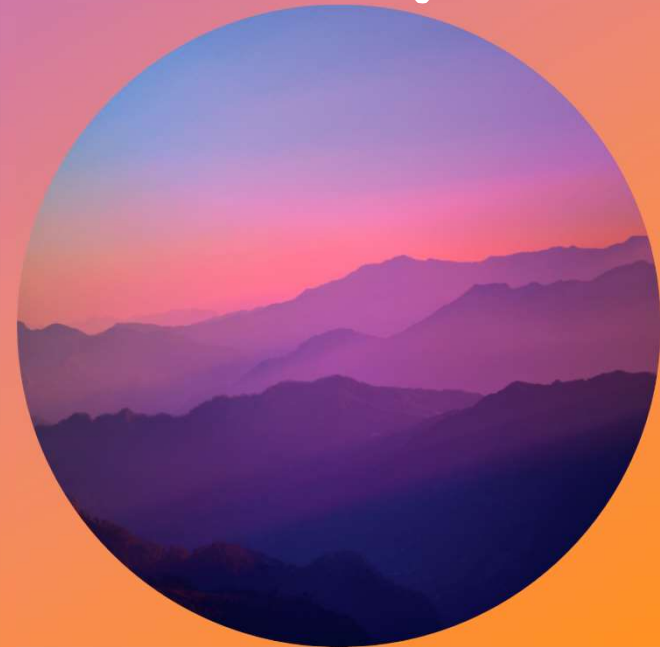


Database Management and Troubleshooting Objectives:

- What are databases?
 - Introduction to databases, explaining their purpose in organizing and managing data.
- Different types of databases
 - Overview of relational and non-relational (NoSQL) databases and their use cases.
- How databases are used
 - Explanation of how databases are used in various applications and industries.
- Solving common database issues
 - Guidance on identifying and addressing common database-related problems.

HOW DATABASES ARE USED

Recap & C.R.U.D.



Recap: Databases

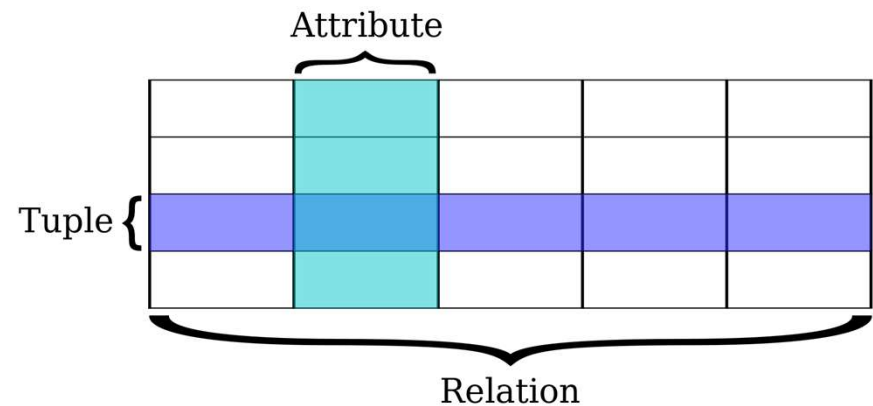
- **Database** – Organized and structured collection of data that is held in a computer system
 - Usually controlled and manipulated by a DBMS (Database Management System)
 - RDBMS (Relational Database Management System) with SQL most common
- Why do we need them?
 - So that we can store large amounts of data in one place and easily retrieve it

Data must be easily:

1. Stored
2. Accessed
3. Changed/modified

Recap: Types of Databases

- Hierarchical
- Network
- Object-oriented
- **Relational** (most popular is SQL)
- Cloud
- Centralized
- **NoSQL** (“not only SQL”)
 - Document databases
 - Key-value stores
 - Column-family stores
 - Graph databases



```
{
  name: "John",
  age : 35,
  dob : ISODate("01-05-1990"),
  profile_pic : "https://example.com/john.jpg",
  social : {
    twitter : "@mongojohn",
    linkedin : "https://linkedin.com/abcd_mongojohn"
  }
}
```

C.R.U.D. Processes in Databases

- **Create** - Adding new data to the database
 - Ex: Creating a new row (tuple) in a database table, adding a new document to a document storage system
- **Read** - Retrieving existing data from the database
 - Ex: Reading a row from a database table, retrieving a document from a document storage system
- **Update** - Modifying existing data in the database
 - Ex: updating the value of a column (attribute) in a database table, editing the content of a document in a document storage system
- **Delete** - The process of removing data from the database
 - Ex: deleting a row from a database table, removing a document from a document storage system

C.R.U.D. Example in SQL

Create

```
CREATE DATABASE geeks;  
GO
```

100 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmpNO, SSN, DOB, CreatedDt, CreatedBy)  
VALUES (1, '1234567890', '2000-01-01', GETDATE(), 'system');
```

100 %

Messages

(1 row affected)

C.R.U.D. Example in SQL

Read

```
SELECT *  
FROM Employee;
```

	EMPId	EmpNo	SSN	DOB	CreatedDt	CreatedBy
1	1	1	1234567890	2000-01-01	2021-10-22 17:38:17.133	system
2	2	2	0123456789	1999-01-01	2021-10-22 17:39:58.517	system
3	3	2	0123456789	1999-01-01	2021-10-22 17:40:01.947	system
4	4	4	1231544984	2000-02-01	NULL	NULL
5	5	5	5487946598	2001-01-01	NULL	NULL
6	6	6	8789453115	2002-01-01	NULL	NULL
7	7	7	4598135651	2003-02-01	NULL	NULL
8	8	8	8979845654	2004-01-01	NULL	NULL
9	9	9	7897165468	2005-01-01	NULL	NULL
10	10	7	4598135651	2003-02-01	NULL	NULL
11	11	8	8979845654	2004-01-01	NULL	NULL
12	12	9	7897165468	2005-01-01	NULL	NULL

```
SELECT EmpNo, SSN, DOB  
FROM Employee;
```

	EmpNo	SSN	DOB
1	1	1234567890	2000-01-01
2	2	0123456789	1999-01-01
3	2	0123456789	1999-01-01
4	4	1231544984	2000-02-01
5	5	5487946598	2001-01-01
6	6	8789453115	2002-01-01
7	7	4598135651	2003-02-01
8	8	8979845654	2004-01-01
9	9	7897165468	2005-01-01
10	7	4598135651	2003-02-01
11	8	8979845654	2004-01-01
12	9	7897165468	2005-01-01

C.R.U.D. Example in SQL

Update

```
SELECT *  
FROM Employee;
```

	EMPId	EmpNo	SSN	DOB	CreatedDt	CreatedBy
1	1	1	1234567890	2000-01-01	2021-10-22 17:38:17.133	system
2	2	2	0123456789	1999-01-01	2021-10-22 17:39:58.517	system
3	3	2	0123456789	1999-01-01	2021-10-22 17:40:01.947	system
4	4	4	1231544984	2000-02-01	NULL	NULL
5	5	5	5487946598	2001-01-01	NULL	NULL
6	6	6	8789453115	2002-01-01	NULL	NULL
7	7	7	4598135651	2003-02-01	NULL	NULL
8	8	8	8979845654	2004-01-01	NULL	NULL
9	9	9	7897165468	2005-01-01	NULL	NULL
10	10	7	4598135651	2003-02-01	NULL	NULL
11	11	8	8979845654	2004-01-01	NULL	NULL
12	12	9	7897165468	2005-01-01	NULL	NULL

```
UPDATE Employee  
SET EmpNo = '3'  
  , SSN = '4984564512'  
  , DOB = '1998-01-01'  
WHERE EmpId = 3;
```

(1 row affected)

```
SELECT *  
FROM Employee;
```

	EMPId	EmpNo	SSN	DOB	CreatedDt	CreatedBy
1	1	1	1234567890	2000-01-01	2021-10-22 17:38:17.133	system
2	2	2	0123456789	1999-01-01	2021-10-22 17:39:58.517	system
3	3	3	4984564512	1998-01-01	2021-10-22 17:40:01.947	system
4	4	4	1231544984	2000-02-01	NULL	NULL
5	5	5	5487946598	2001-01-01	NULL	NULL
6	6	6	8789453115	2002-01-01	NULL	NULL
7	7	7	4598135651	2003-02-01	NULL	NULL
8	8	8	8979845654	2004-01-01	NULL	NULL
9	9	9	7897165468	2005-01-01	NULL	NULL
10	10	7	4598135651	2003-02-01	NULL	NULL
11	11	8	8979845654	2004-01-01	NULL	NULL
12	12	9	7897165468	2005-01-01	NULL	NULL

C.R.U.D. Example in SQL

Delete

```
SELECT *  
FROM Employee;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	EMPId	EmpNo	SSN	DOB	CreatedDt	CreatedBy
1	1	1	1234567890	2000-01-01	2021-10-22 17:38:17.133	system
2	2	2	0123456789	1999-01-01	2021-10-22 17:39:58.517	system
3	3	3	4984564512	1998-01-01	2021-10-22 17:40:01.947	system
4	4	4	1231544984	2000-02-01	NULL	NULL
5	5	5	5487946598	2001-01-01	NULL	NULL
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9	9	9	7897165468	2005-01-01	NULL	NULL
10	10	7	4598135651	2003-02-01	NULL	NULL
11	11	8	8979845654	2004-01-01	NULL	NULL
12	12	9	7897165468	2005-01-01	NULL	NULL

```
DELETE FROM Employee  
WHERE EmpId = 10;
```

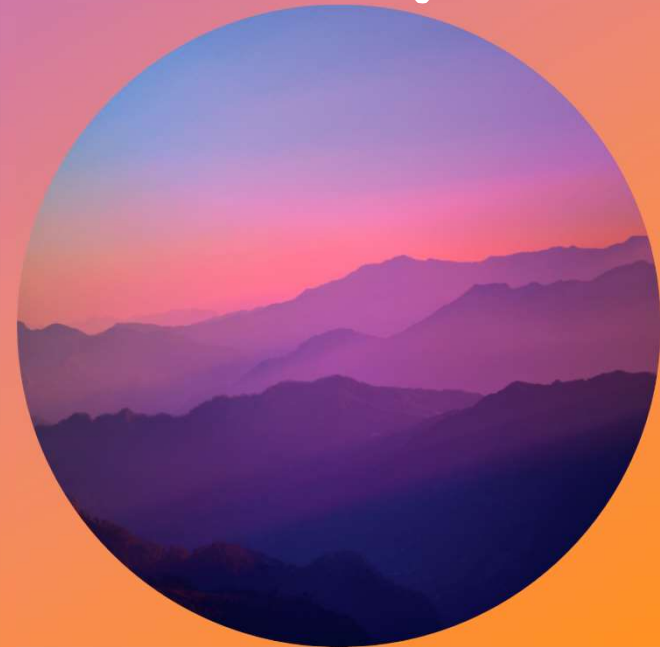
100 %

Messages

(1 row affected)

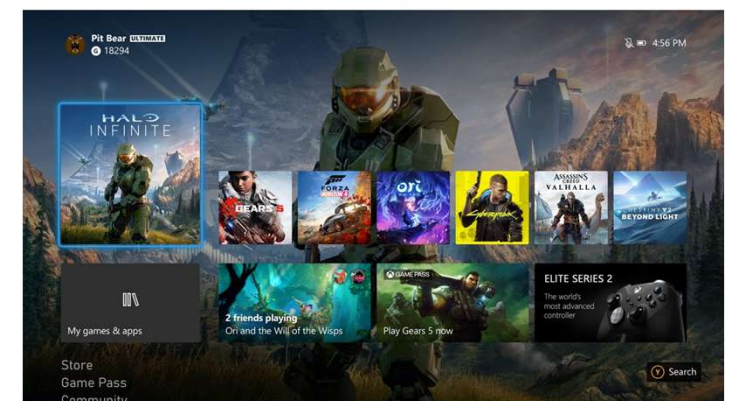
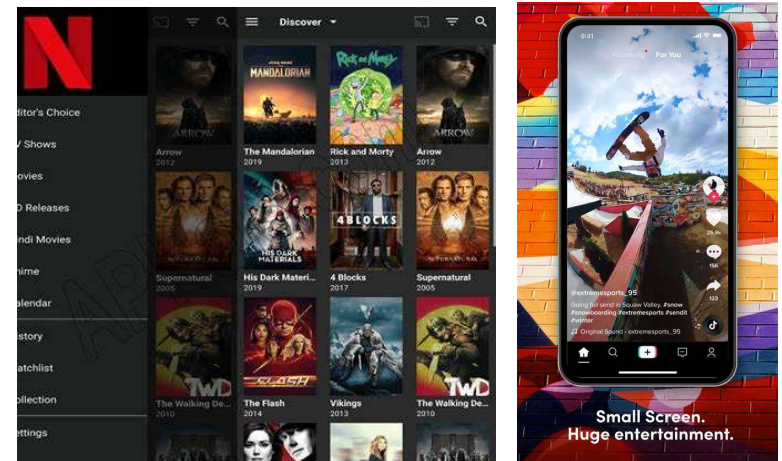
HOW DATABASES ARE USED

Use Cases



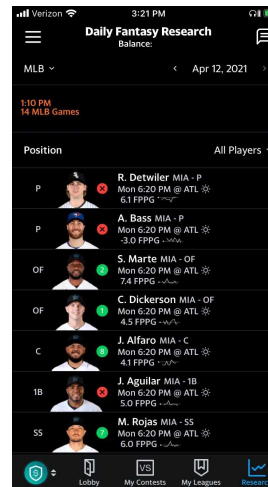
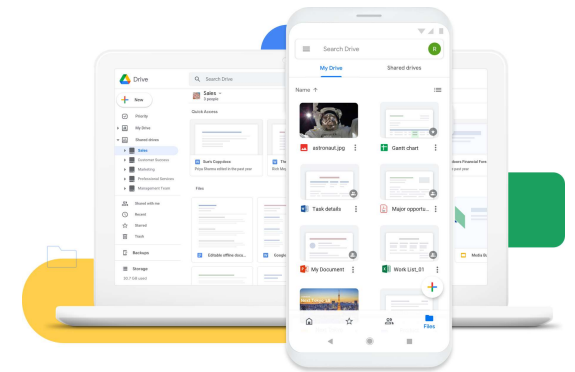
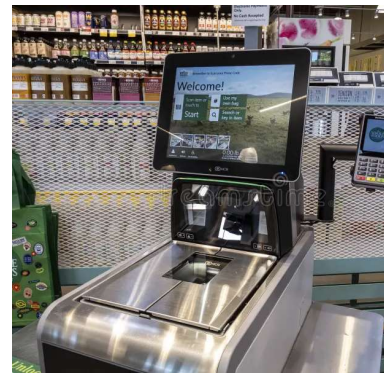
Databases Use Cases: Personal

- Streaming services that store and display content
 - Netflix, Hulu, Disney Plus
- Social gaming platforms that track user profile and achievements
 - Xbox Live, PlayStation Network, Steam
- Social media that store user generated content, interactions, and account history
 - Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, X



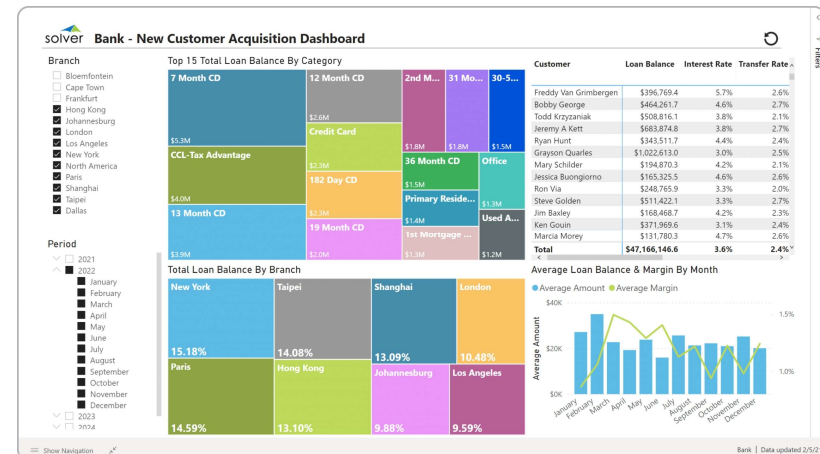
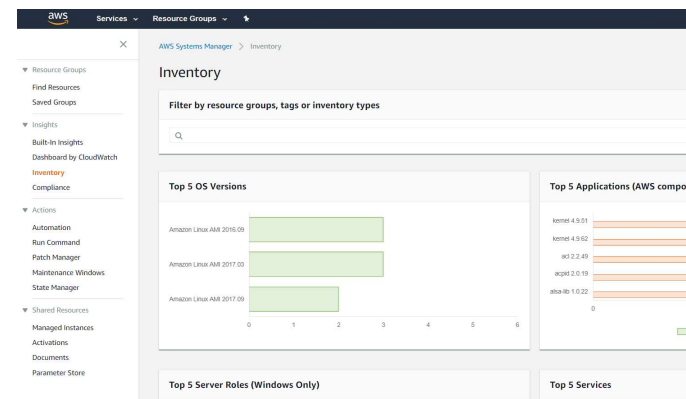
Databases Use Cases: Other Areas

- Inventories, sales, personalized coupons, purchase histories
 - Grocery Stores
- Photos and documents
 - Dropbox, iCloud, Google Drive
- Player statistics, game performances, scores, news and injury reports, projections
 - Yahoo Fantasy, ESPN
- Historical weather data, forecasts
 - Weather.com



Databases Use Cases: Businesses and Institutions

- Inventory and item pricing, search history
 - Online & Retail Stores
- Employee payroll, HR notes, organization chart
 - Employers
- Storing and managing accounts, transactions and balances
 - Financial Institutions
- Customer data – name, email, phone number, address, account notes
 - Retail Stores, businesses offering product & services



Databases Use Cases: Businesses and Institutions (Continued)

- Student enrollment, grades, transcripts, tuition payments, financial aid
 - Colleges, Universities
- Medical health records
 - Clinics, Hospitals
- Donations, volunteers, clients served, hours served
 - Non-profits

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
Spring 2022

Buckeye, Brutus Woodrow
1234 Anywhere Street
Out-of-State, CA 90765

Transaction		Transaction Date	Due Date	Charges	Payments/ Adjustments
Instructional Fee Undergrad		11/16/2021	01/03/2022	\$5,500.00	
General Fee Undergrad		11/16/2021	01/03/2022	\$208.00	
Student Activity Fee Undergrad		11/16/2021	01/03/2022	\$40.00	
Non-Resident Fee Undergrad		11/16/2021	01/03/2022	\$11,541.50	
COTA Bus Service Fee		11/16/2021	01/03/2022	\$13.50	
Recreational Fee		11/16/2021	01/03/2022	\$123.00	
Student Union Facility Fee		11/16/2021	01/03/2022	\$74.40	
Cols Campus Hsg Rate 2		11/12/2021	01/03/2022	\$3,789.00	
Scarlet 14		11/12/2021	01/03/2022	\$2,534.00	
Columbus Hall Council Prog Fee		11/12/2021	01/03/2022	\$20.00	
529 Payment		12/21/2021			\$15,602.40
National Buckeye Scholar		01/04/2022			\$6,750.00
Maximus Scholarship		01/04/2022			\$1,500.00
Subtotals				\$23,852.40	\$23,852.40

TERM BALANCE: \$0.00

STATEMENT SUMMARY
OSU ID: 867854321
Statement Date: MM/DD/YYYY
Spring 2022 Enrollment Hours: 16.00

BALANCE DUE AS OF TODAY: \$0.00

The screenshot shows a window titled "Medical Records" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Records, Scripts, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The main area is titled "Medical Records 5.1.USR" and has tabs for "General", "Doctors", "Medication", and "History". The "Doctors" tab is active, displaying a list of medical providers with their names, titles, and contact information. The list is organized into sections: "Doctor (Primary)", "Doctor (Specialist)", "Doctor (Vision)", "Doctor (Dentist)", "Other Care Givers", and "Other Care Givers". Each section contains details for one or more providers, including their name, title, address, phone, fax, and emergency contact information. A "More" button is visible at the bottom right of the list. The status bar at the bottom indicates "For Help, press F1" and "NUM".

Popular Databases

SQL

- Microsoft SQL Server, Azure SQL Database
- Oracle
 - Acquired MySQL, an open-source database
- PostgreSQL

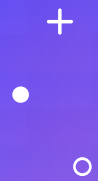
NoSQL

- MongoDB
- Amazon Dynamo DB
- Google Firestore



ORACLE
DATABASE





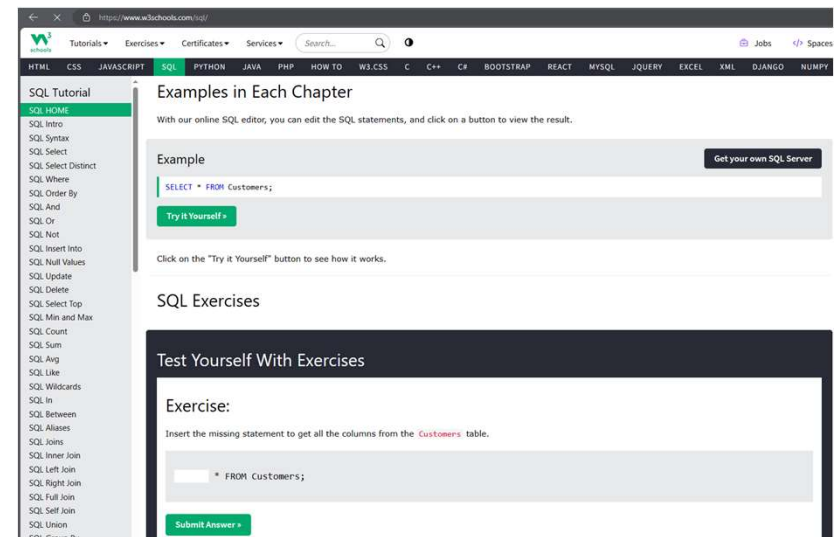
ACTIVITY

More SQL



Activity: Continue Learning SQL

1. Head to:
<https://www.w3schools.com/SQL>
2. Click on green banner: "Start learning SQL now"
3. Continue to learn and go through the exercises



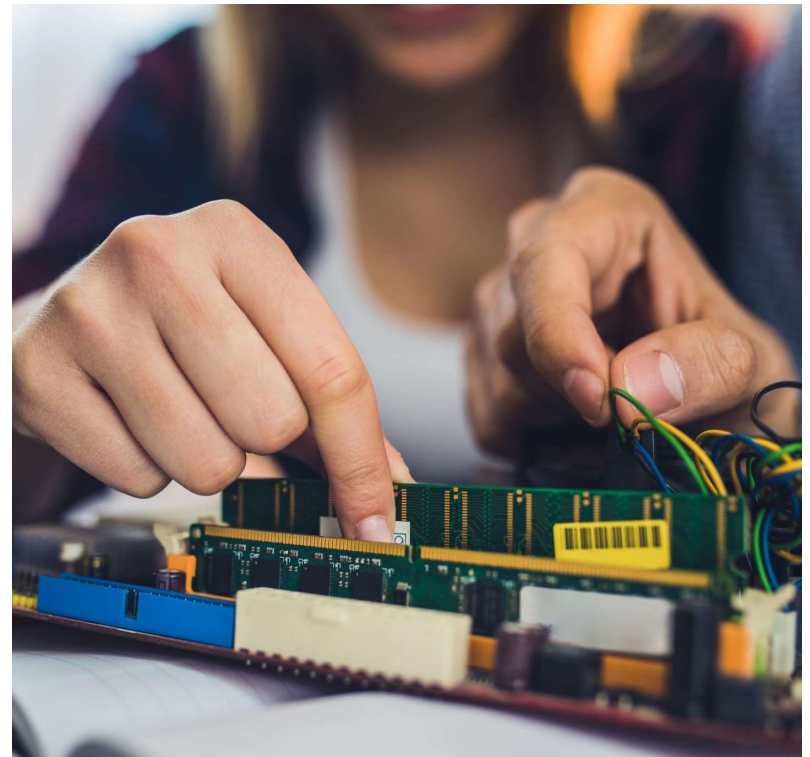


WAREHOUSE



Warehouse Activity

- 1:30-3:00pm
- CPU
 - Clean & Sort



BREAK

5 minutes

