

Introduction

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION: [HTTP://DATA.SCIENCE.UOIT.CA](http://data.science.uoit.ca)

COURSE LINK: [HTTP://DATA.SCIENCE.UOIT.CA/TEACHING/3030U](http://data.science.uoit.ca/teaching/3030u)

DATABASE SYSTEMS: HISTORY – PRESENT – FUTURE

DATABASE SYSTEMS: WHAT IT MEANS FOR THIS COURSE

DATABASE SYSTEMS: A GLIMPSE

CSCI 3030U

Database Systems and Concepts

Q: What is this course about?

A:

```
$ psql uoit  
SELECT description  
FROM ac_course  
WHERE course_code = 'CSCI 3030U';
```

The aim of the course is to provide students with an overview of database management system architectures and environments, an understanding of database design and implementation techniques, and practical experience.

Q: Is it fun?

A: Definitely

Q: Is it useful?

A: Definitely

Things we cover:

Elements of the relational data model



Theory of relational query languages



The Structured Query Language (SQL)

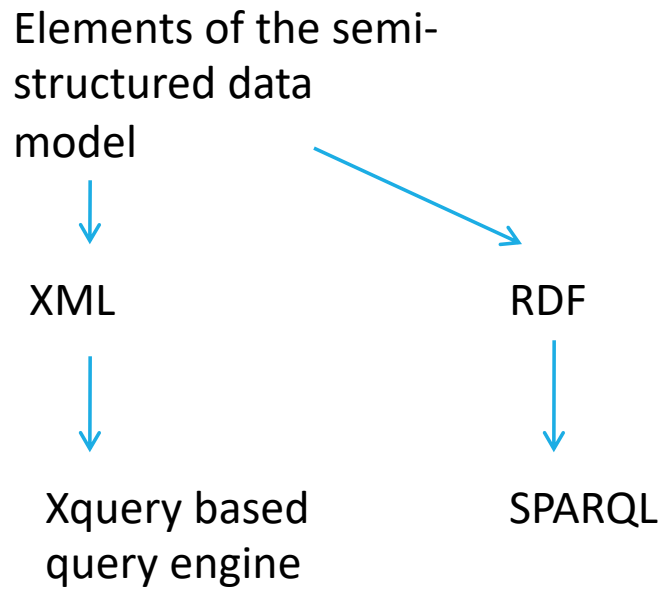


Relational database management using Postgres: performance tuning and access control.



Application programming interface of RDBMS for host languages: Java, C++ and Python

Things we cover:



Things we cover:

Advanced topics:

Data mining

Data visualization

Database privacy

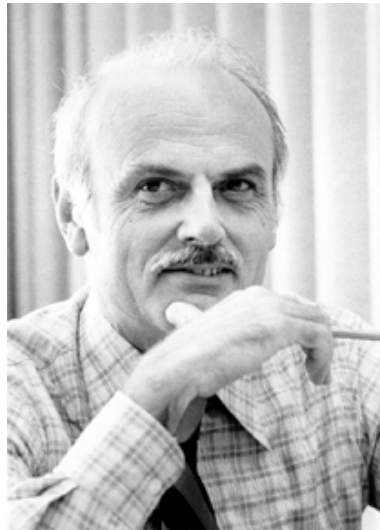
Database theoretical foundations

History

IBM was founded in 1896 as TMC (Tabulating Machine Company) by Herman Hollerith.



Edgar Codd invents the Relational Data Model, and its first order theory. IBM team implements System R. 1970



Larry Ellison implements Oracle from the System R paper, and markets Oracle. 1978



History

Google implements its own Big Table to store the entire WWW. Big Table was designed and implemented by Jeffery Dean and Sanjay Ghemawat. 2000



Facebook and eBay deploys a radically different family of data storage engines, known as NoSQL. CouchDB is implemented by Damien Katz (former IBM engineer), 2005



Relational database engines are scaled down to be embedded in mobile devices: Android and iPhone. SQLite is used by both smart phone OS. 2008 SQLite was implemented by Richard Hipp, for on board data management of Navy missile system.



Universality of Database Management

iPhone calendar	30,000 bytes
Ontario Tech University course database	30,000,000 bytes
Audio collection of Beethoven	30,000,000,000 bytes
Printed collection of US Library of Congress	30,000,000,000,000 bytes
Data processed by Google (big table) per day	30,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
Total global Internet traffic per month	30,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes

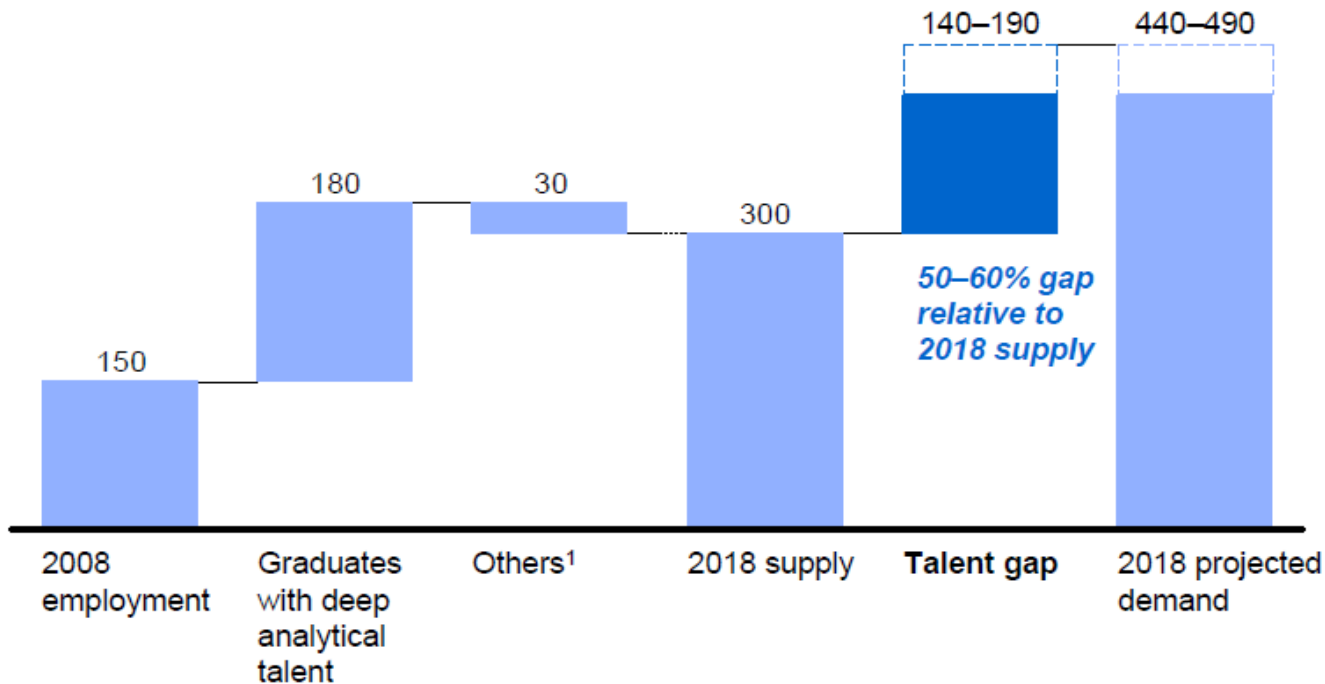
Almost all are stored in databases, and queried using a common language !

http://www.jamesshuggins.com/h/tek1/how_big.htm

Good News: Demand for Data Science!

Demand for deep analytical talent in the United States could be 50 to 60 percent greater than its projected supply by 2018

Supply and demand of deep analytical talent by 2018
Thousand people



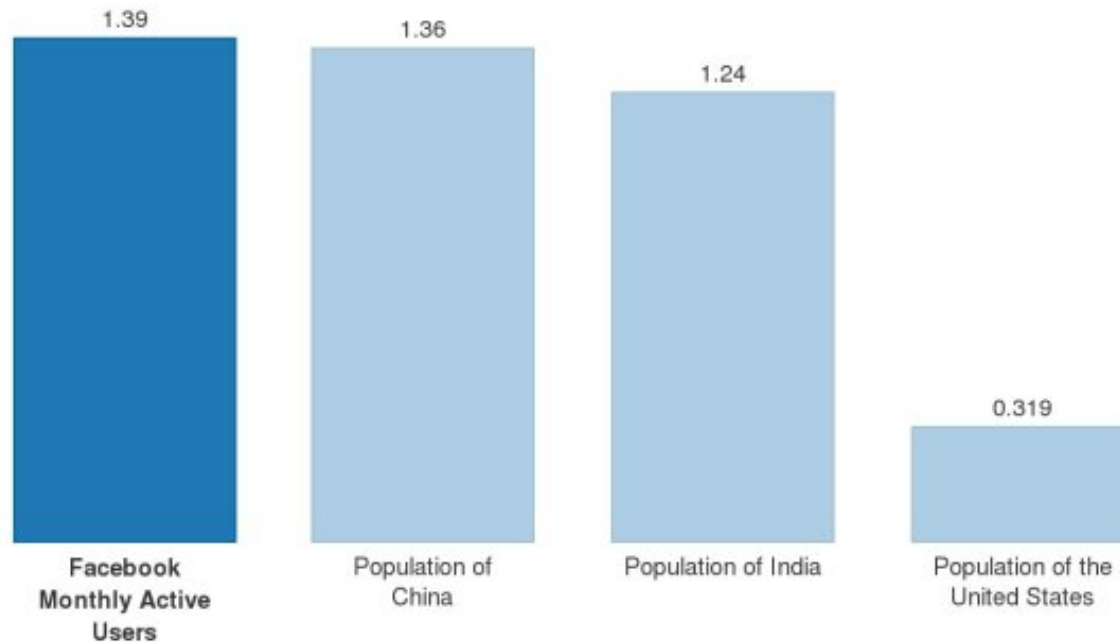
¹ Other supply drivers include attrition (-), immigration (+), and reemploying previously unemployed deep analytical talent (+).

SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Census; Dun & Bradstreet; company interviews; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Facebook Country...

How Big Is Facebook?

Facebook has more active users than China has people (figures in billions)



Source: Facebook, CIA World Factbook

The Huffington Post

Facebook Country...

The Republic of Facebook

If Facebook were a country....



It would be home to 1 in 7 of the world's entire population

Sources

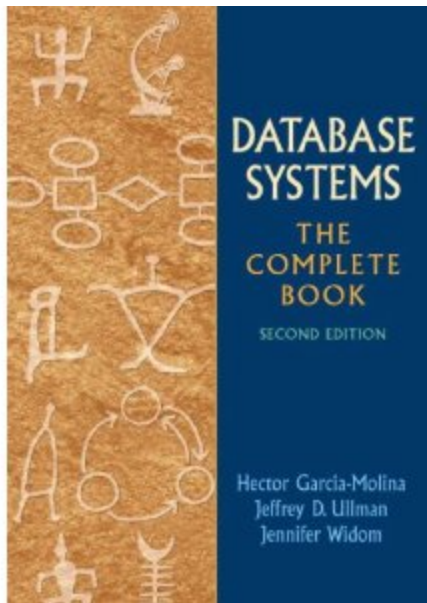
www.newsroom.facebook.com/Key-Facts
www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World-Population

www.blogsession.co.uk

Text book:

Database Systems, The Complete Book

Hector Garcia-Molina, Jeffery Ullman and Jennifer Widom

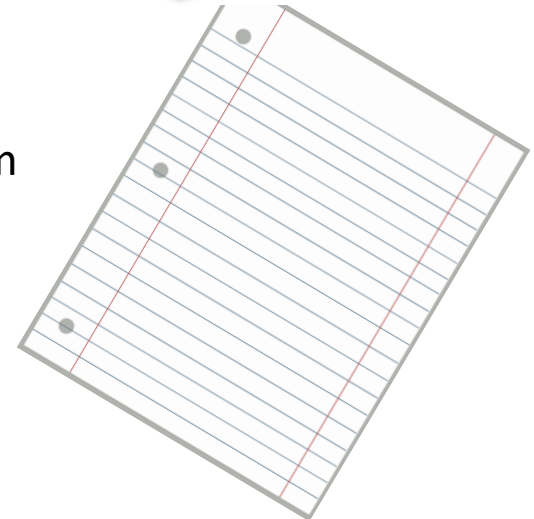
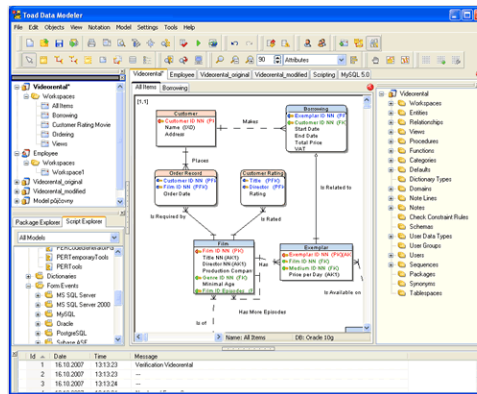
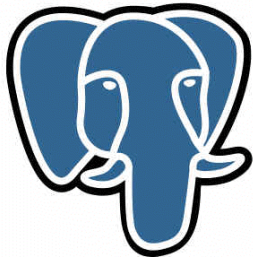


It is definite source of reference if your future work touches on database management.

The book is a *text book* not a reference manual. So, you won't find indepth reference on PHP, ODBC (though introductory materials are included in the book).

Equipments:

PostgreSQL



PostgreSQL relational datababase management system (RDBMS) running on your laptop.

Toad Data Modeler to model a database

Structure of the course

Lectures: Twice a week, refer to www.uoit.ca/mycampus

Labs: Once a week (**First lab in the week 16th of Sept.**)

First Midterm: 1+1

Final Midterm: 1

Marking:

Labs and Project 30% (10% Labs + 20% Project: two parts)

First Midterm 30% (two parts)

Final Midterm 30%

Participation & Presentation 10% (student presentations in the last week of classes)

Correspondence

Use Slack to discuss things with other students

- Ask questions and exchange knowledge!

Take time when composing a message - think of it as a professional message to a co-worker.

- There is no space for SMS-speak in your work life.

Use e-mail for correspondence: jarek@uoit.ca

Two wonderful TAs:

- Spencer Bryson: spencer.bryson@uoit.net
- Bahare Askari: Bahare.AskariFiroozjayi@uoit.ca

A glimpse of the course...

Movie database.

- Designing movie database (Toad Data Modeler)
- Storage (Postgresql)
- Querying (SQL, JDBC, XQuery, ...)

A glimpse of the course: It's all about getting answers...

Which movie has the best rating?

Who is the director of „Beatiful Mind” movie?

Which movie is the longest?

...

In which movies was Brad Pitt playing?

Your Action Items

Get a textbook-read Intro chapter!