

DATABASE

EGCO342 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN DAILY LIFE



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Why do we need Database? (1)

- You want to store your employee phone numbers.
- What will you do?
- What if?
 - You have a company with 100000+ employees across the globe.
 - You want to add these information
 - Job name
 - Job description
 - Min/max salary for the job
 - Working location
 - Location telephone

Why do we need Database? (2)

- When we have more complicate question to ask.
- When there are a lot of information and there are many duplicate information.

Types of Database

- Three Types of Database
 - Relational
 - Object-oriented
 - Multidimensional
- Relational databases is most common

BIG Players

- IBM
 - DB2
- Oracle
 - Oracle DB = Leading in the Market.
 - MySQL = Free
- SAP
- Microsoft
 - Access = Personal/Small Data.
 - Microsoft SQL Server = Enterprise/Big Data.

Relational Databases

- Data in tables
- Define relation between tables.
- Primary key is unique for each record (row)

Database Terminologies

- Databases have three main components;
 - Fields
 - Store each category of information
 - Displayed in columns
 - Records
 - Group of related fields
 - Tables (or files)
 - Group of related records

Field (Column)

Navigation Pane

Title	Description	EducationRequire	MinimumSala	MaximumSala	Click to Add
T01	Account Rep	A marketing pc	Four year degree	\$25,000	\$75,000
T02	Manager	A supervisory p	Four year degree	\$50,000	\$150,000
T03	Trainee	An entry-level	Two year degree	\$18,000	\$25,000
*					

Record: 1 of 3 No Filter Search

Datasheet View

Record (Row)

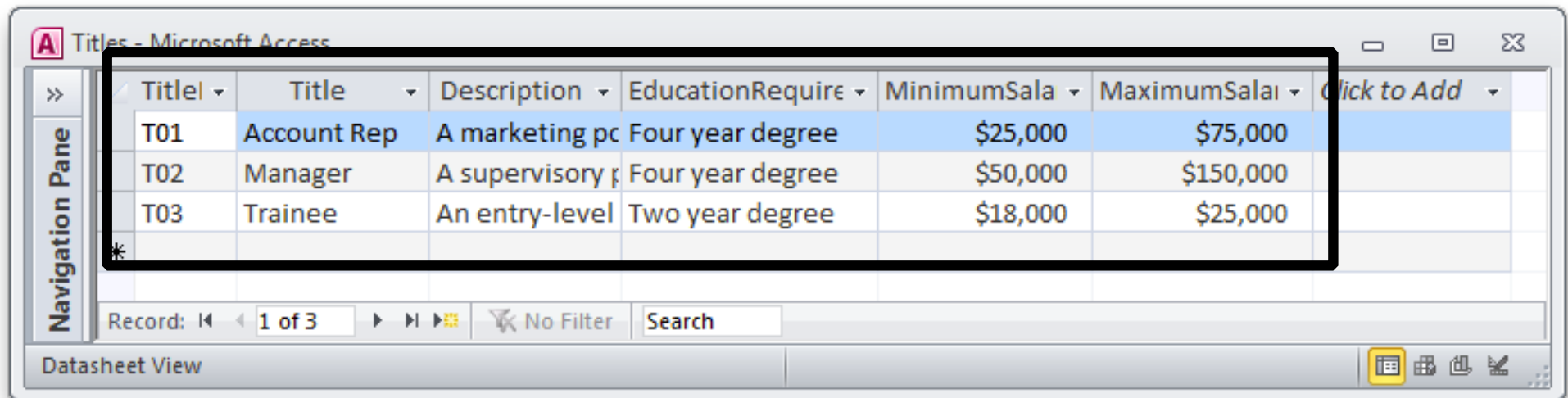
Titles - Microsoft Access

Title	Title	Description	EducationRequire	MinimumSala	MaximumSala	Click to Add
T01	Account Rep	A marketing pc	Four year degree	\$25,000	\$75,000	
T02	Manager	A supervisory p	Four year degree	\$50,000	\$150,000	
T03	Trainee	An entry-level	Two year degree	\$18,000	\$25,000	
*						

Record: 1 of 3 No Filter Search

Datasheet View

Table (Entity)



Navigation Pane

Title	Description	EducationRequired	MinimumSalary	MaximumSalary	Click to Add
T01	Account Rep	A marketing position	Four year degree	\$25,000	\$75,000
T02	Manager	A supervisory position	Four year degree	\$50,000	\$150,000
T03	Trainee	An entry-level position	Two year degree	\$18,000	\$25,000

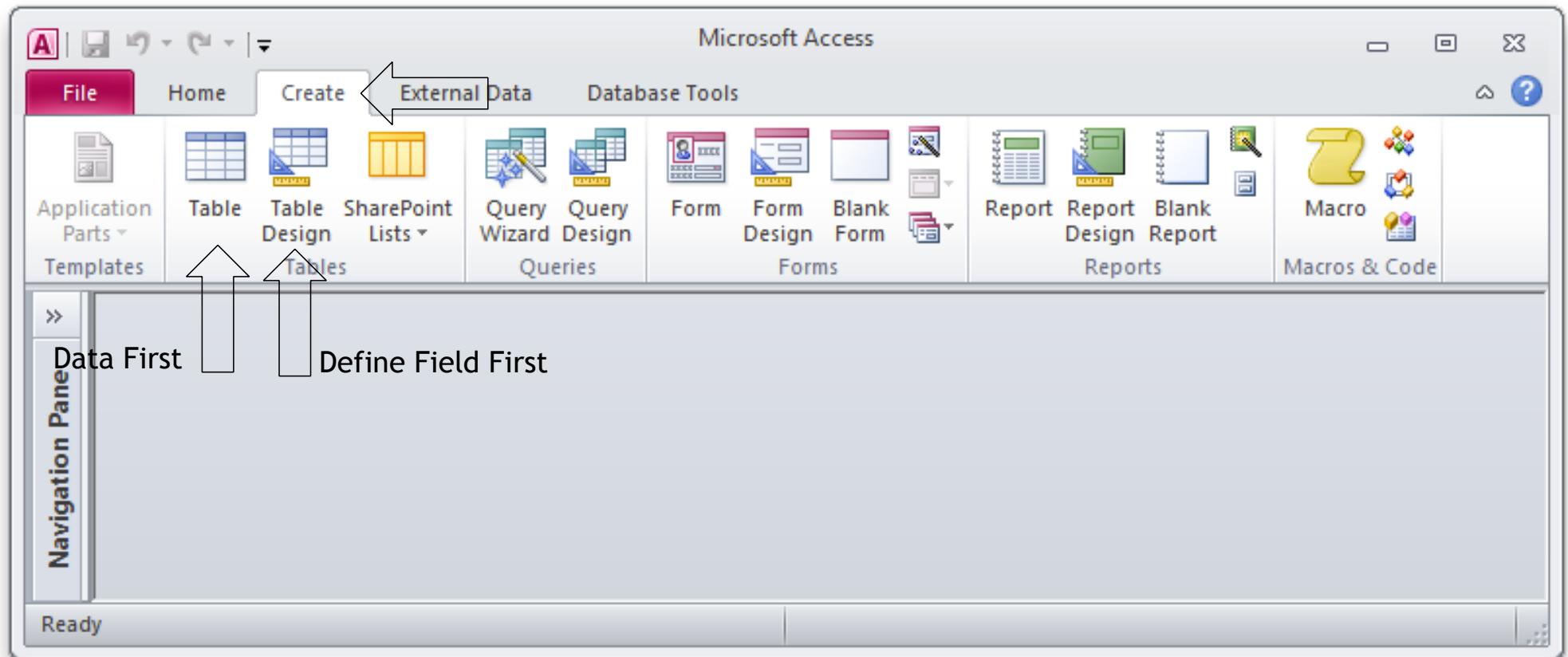
Record: 1 of 3 No Filter Search

Datasheet View

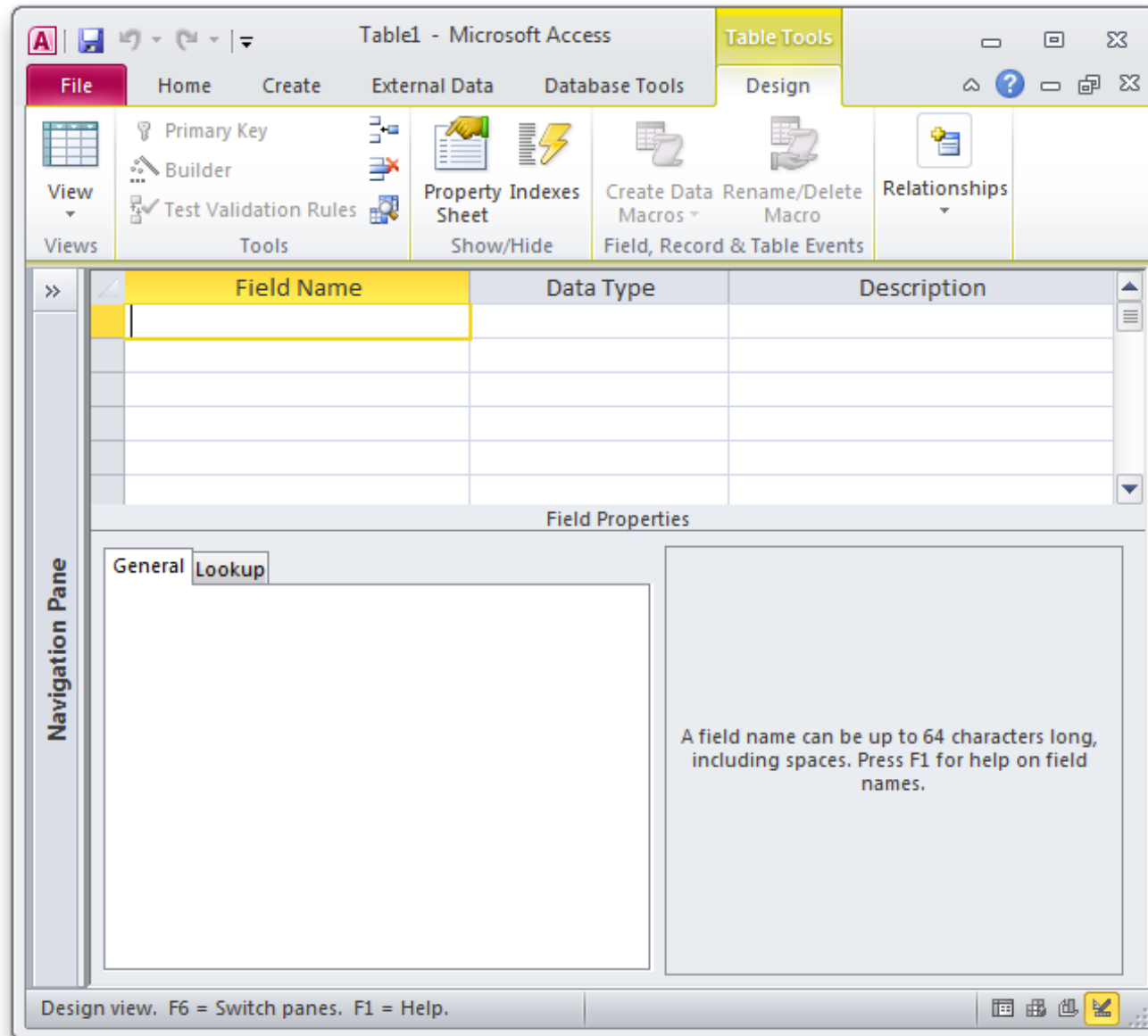
Create Table

- Data First
- Define Field First

New Table



Define Field



Common Data Types

Data Type	Used to Store	Examples
Text	Short text with maximum length limit	<i>John Doe</i>
Number	Numbers	<i>2901 or 3.499</i>
Yes/No	Boolean	<i>False/True or 0/1</i>
Date & Time	Dates	<i>2/21/2016</i>
Memo	Long text with no limit	<i>I want to finish this exercise so I can go home.</i>
Calculated	Formula	<i>Grade * Credit</i>
Attachment	Files	<i>Document, Picture</i>
Hyperlink	Hyperlink to a Web page	<i>Google.com</i>

Filed Size

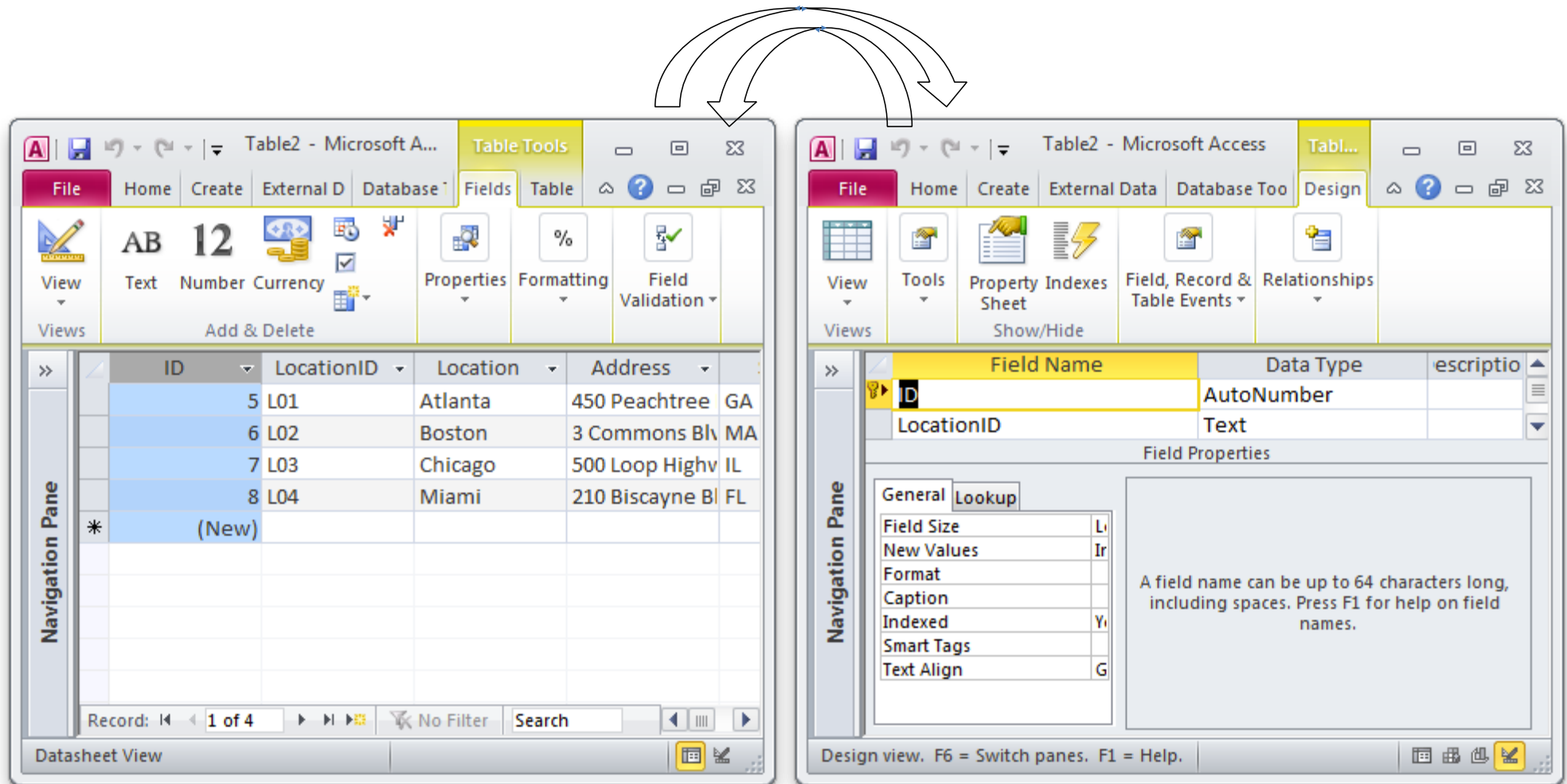
- Set field size to save space
- Too small size = missing data
- Will all names fit in 10 characters?
- Will addresses fit in 20 characters?

Data First

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Access application window titled "Table1 - Microsoft Access". The ribbon includes "File", "Home", "Create", "External Data", and "Database Tools". The "Table Tools" context ribbon is active, showing "Fields" and "Table" tabs. The "Fields" tab contains groups for "Views" (with a "View" dropdown), "Add & Delete" (with "Text", "Number", and "Currency" options), "Properties", "Formatting" (with a "Formatting" dropdown and symbols for currency, percentage, comma, and decimal places), and "Field Validation". The "Table" tab contains a "Field Validation" group. The main area displays a table with a header row containing "ID" and "Click to Add", and a data row labeled "(New)" with an asterisk in the first column. A "Navigation Pane" is visible on the left. The status bar at the bottom shows "Record: 1 of 1", "No Filter", and a "Search" box. The bottom-left corner indicates "Datasheet View".

ID	Click to Add
*	(New)

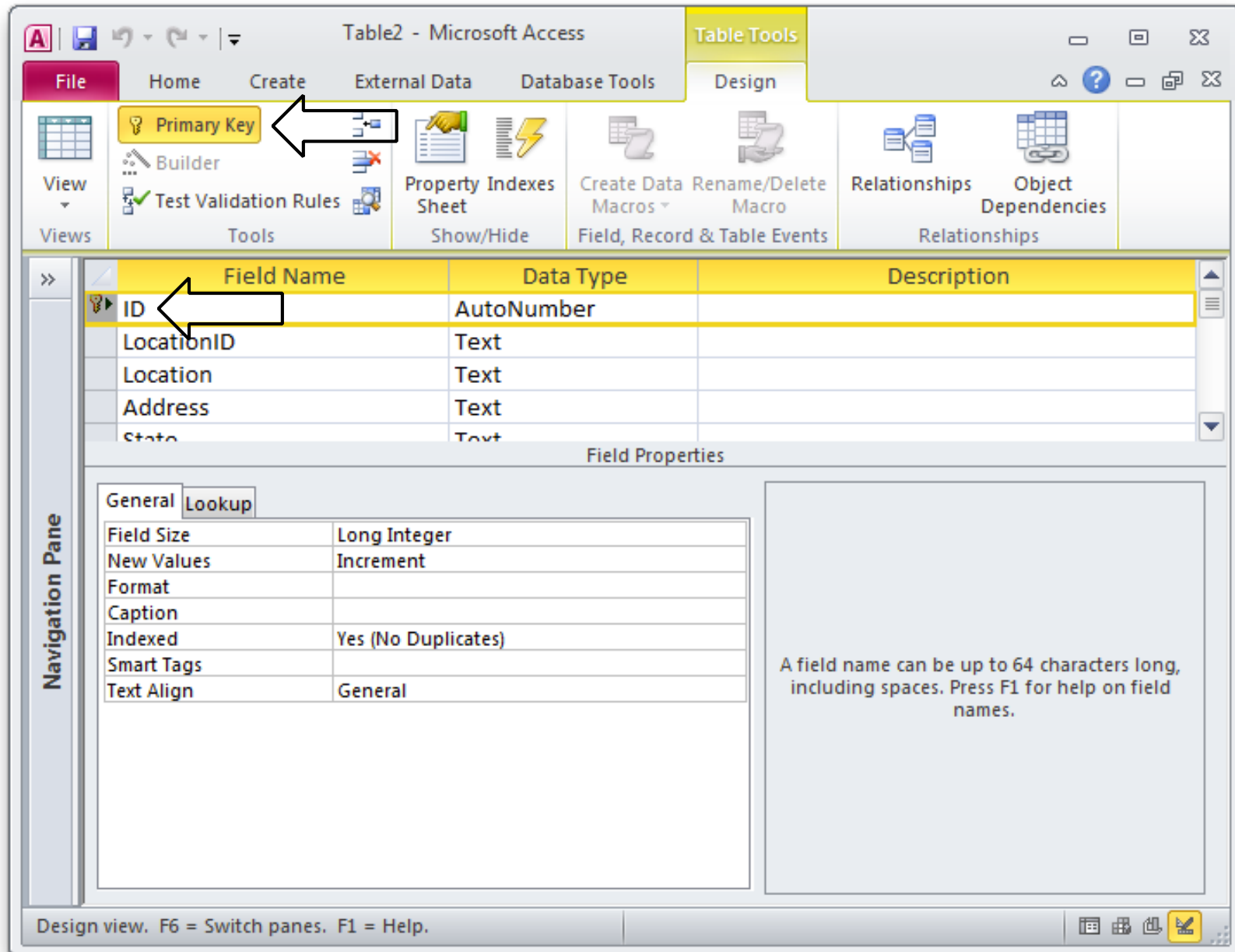
Switch Between Design and View



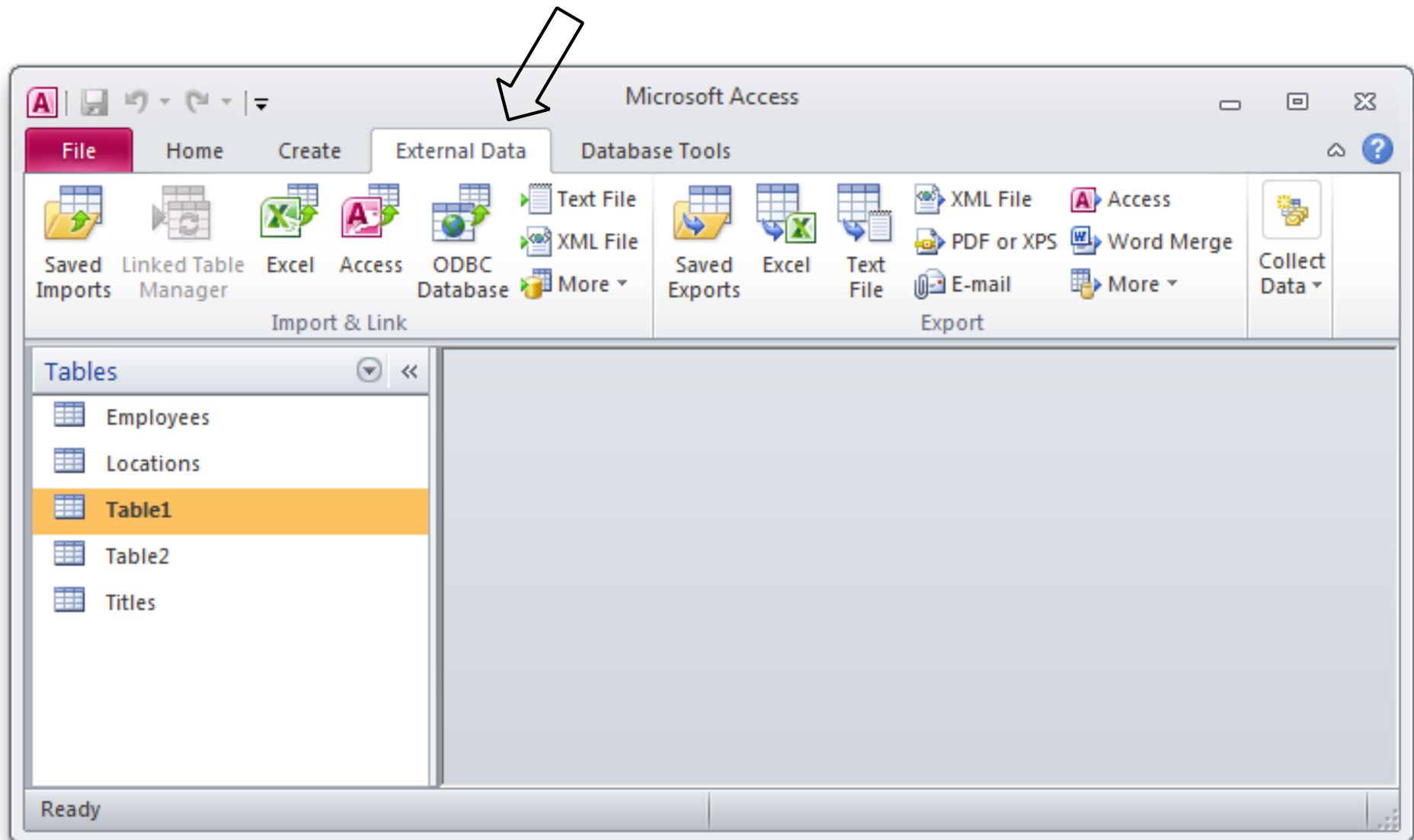
Primary Key

- Row must be unique!
- Database must be able to tell rows apart quickly to be fast
- Find fields (columns) that together will be unique and set them to be primary key.
- Can be set in Design mode

Set Primary Key



Import & Export Data (1)



Import & Export Data (2)

Get External Data - Excel Spreadsheet

Select the source and destination of the data

Specify the source of the data.

File name:

Specify how and where you want to store the data in the current database.

☒ **Import the source data into a new table in the current database.**
If the specified table does not exist, Access will create it. If the specified table already exists, Access might overwrite its contents with the imported data. Changes made to the source data will not be reflected in the database.

☐ **Append a copy of the records to the table:**
If the specified table exists, Access will add the records to the table. If the table does not exist, Access will create it. Changes made to the source data will not be reflected in the database.

☐ **Link to the data source by creating a linked table.**
Access will create a table that will maintain a link to the source data in Excel. Changes made to the source data in Excel will be reflected in the linked table. However, the source data cannot be changed from within Access.

Import & Export Data (3)

Import Spreadsheet Wizard

Your spreadsheet file contains more than one worksheet or range. Which worksheet or range would you like?

☒ Show Worksheets
☐ Show Named Ranges

Employees

Sample data for worksheet 'Employees'.

	EmployeeID	LastName	FirstName	LocationID	TitleID	Salary	Gender	Performance
1	10000	Milgrom	Pamela	L02	T02	57,500.00	F	Average
2	11111	Adams	Jennifer	L01	T03	19,500.00	F	Average
3	20000	Johnson	James	L03	T01	47,500.00	M	Good
4	22222	Coulter	Tracey	L01	T02	100,000.00	F	Good
5	30000	Marlin	Billy	L04	T02	125,000.00	M	Good
6	33333	Smith	Mark	L03	T01	42,500.00	M	Average
7	40000	Manin	Ann	L02	T01	49,500.00	F	Average
8	44444	Smith	Francine	L01	T01	65,000.00	F	Good
9	50000	Brown	Mark	L01	T03	18,500.00	M	Poor
10	55555	Frank	Vernon	L04	T01	75,000.00	M	Good
11	60000	Rubin	Patricia	L02	T01	45,000.00	F	Average
12	66666	Charles	Kenneth	L02	T01	40,000.00	M	Poor
13	70000	Adamson	David	L03	T02	52,000.00	M	Poor

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Import & Export Data (4)

Import Spreadsheet Wizard

Microsoft Access can use your column headings as field names for your table. Does the first row specified contain column headings?

☒ First Row Contains Column Headings

	EmployeeID	LastName	FirstName	LocationID	TitleID	Salary	Gender	Performance
1	10000	Milgrom	Pamela	L02	T02	57,500.00	F	Average
2	11111	Adams	Jennifer	L01	T03	19,500.00	F	Average
3	20000	Johnson	James	L03	T01	47,500.00	M	Good
4	22222	Coulter	Tracey	L01	T02	100,000.00	F	Good
5	30000	Marlin	Billy	L04	T02	125,000.00	M	Good
6	33333	Smith	Mark	L03	T01	42,500.00	M	Average
7	40000	Manin	Ann	L02	T01	49,500.00	F	Average
8	44444	Smith	Francine	L01	T01	65,000.00	F	Good
9	50000	Brown	Mark	L01	T03	18,500.00	M	Poor
10	55555	Frank	Vernon	L04	T01	75,000.00	M	Good
11	60000	Rubin	Patricia	L02	T01	45,000.00	F	Average
12	66666	Charles	Kenneth	L02	T01	40,000.00	M	Poor
13	70000	Adamson	David	L03	T02	52,000.00	M	Poor
14	77777	Marder	Kelly	L03	T01	38,500.00	F	Average

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Import & Export Data (5)

Import Spreadsheet Wizard

You can specify information about each of the fields you are importing. Select fields in the area below. You can then modify field information in the 'Field Options' area.

Field Options

Field Name: Data Type:

Indexed: ☐ Do not import field (Skip)

	EmployeeID	LastName	FirstName	LocationID	TitleID	Salary	Gender	Performance
1	10000	Milgrom	Pamela	L02	T02	57,500.00	F	Average
2	11111	Adams	Jennifer	L01	T03	19,500.00	F	Average
3	20000	Johnson	James	L03	T01	47,500.00	M	Good
4	22222	Coulter	Tracey	L01	T02	100,000.00	F	Good
5	30000	Marlin	Billy	L04	T02	125,000.00	M	Good
6	33333	Smith	Mark	L03	T01	42,500.00	M	Average
7	40000	Manin	Ann	L02	T01	49,500.00	F	Average
8	44444	Smith	Francine	L01	T01	65,000.00	F	Good
9	50000	Brown	Mark	L01	T03	18,500.00	M	Poor
10	55555	Frank	Vernon	L04	T01	75,000.00	M	Good
11	60000	Rubin	Patricia	L02	T01	45,000.00	F	Average
12	66666	Charles	Kenneth	L02	T01	40,000.00	M	Poor
13	70000	Adamson	David	L03	T02	52,000.00	M	Poor
14	77777	Marder	Kelly	L03	T01	38,500.00	F	Average

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Import & Export Data (6)

Import Spreadsheet Wizard

Microsoft Access recommends that you define a primary key for your new table. A primary key is used to uniquely identify each record in your table. It allows you to retrieve data more quickly.

☐ Let Access add primary key.

☒ Choose my own primary key. EmployeeID

☐ No primary key.


	EmployeeID	LastName	FirstName	LocationID	TitleID	Salary	Gender	Performance
1	10000	Milgrom	Pamela	L02	T02	57,500.00	F	Average
2	11111	Adams	Jennifer	L01	T03	19,500.00	F	Average
3	20000	Johnson	James	L03	T01	47,500.00	M	Good
4	22222	Coulter	Tracey	L01	T02	100,000.00	F	Good
5	30000	Marlin	Billy	L04	T02	125,000.00	M	Good
6	33333	Smith	Mark	L03	T01	42,500.00	M	Average
7	40000	Manin	Ann	L02	T01	49,500.00	F	Average
8	44444	Smith	Francine	L01	T01	65,000.00	F	Good
9	50000	Brown	Mark	L01	T03	18,500.00	M	Poor
10	55555	Frank	Vernon	L04	T01	75,000.00	M	Good
11	60000	Rubin	Patricia	L02	T01	45,000.00	F	Average
12	66666	Charles	Kenneth	L02	T01	40,000.00	M	Poor
13	70000	Adamson	David	L03	T02	52,000.00	M	Poor
14	77777	Marder	Kelly	L03	T01	38,500.00	F	Average

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Import & Export Data (7)

Import Spreadsheet Wizard

That's all the information the wizard needs to import your data.



Import to Table:
Employees

☐ I would like a wizard to analyze my table after importing the data.

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

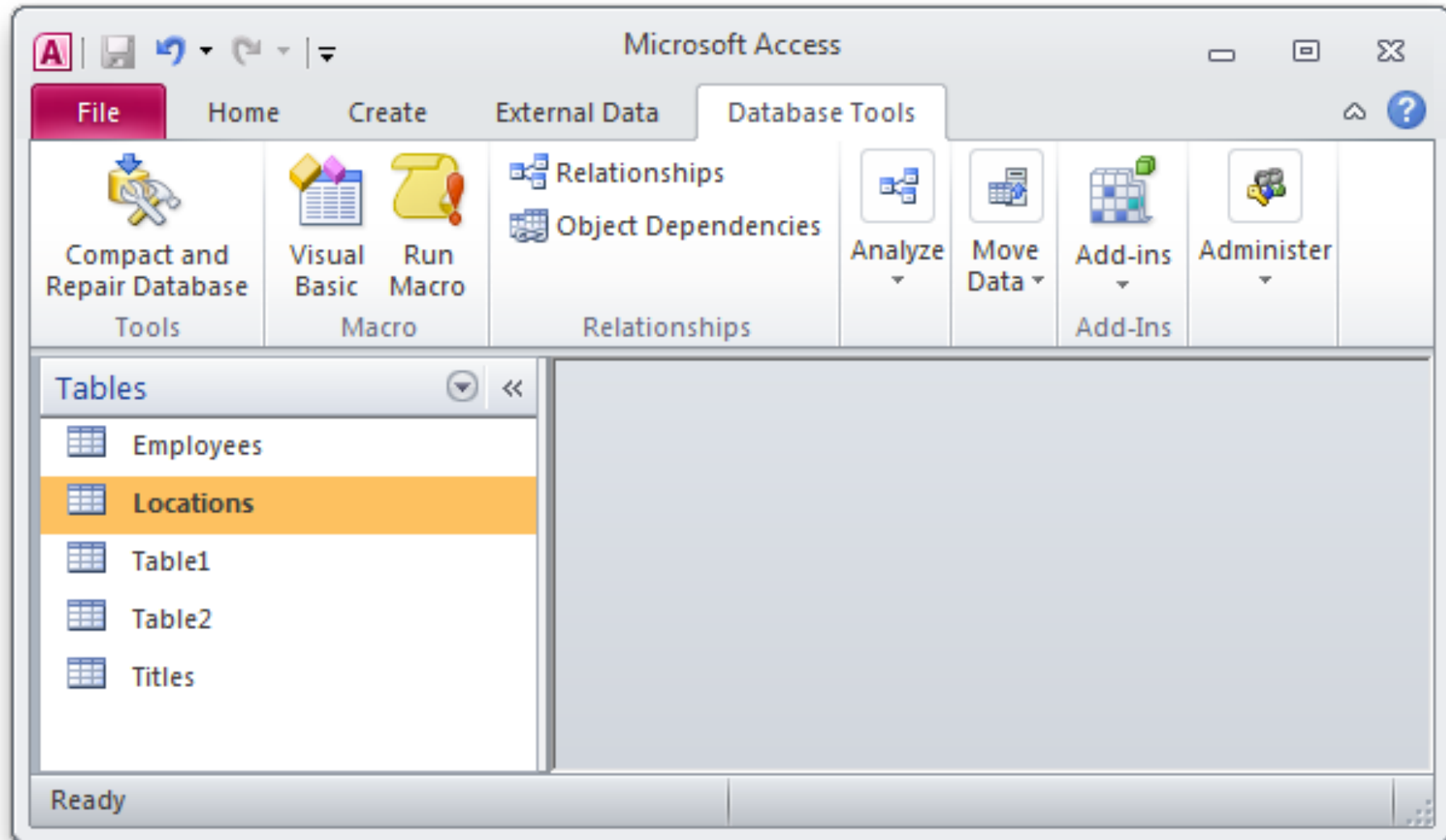
Relationship

- Define relationship to make querying easier
- Tell how database can look up more info from other tables

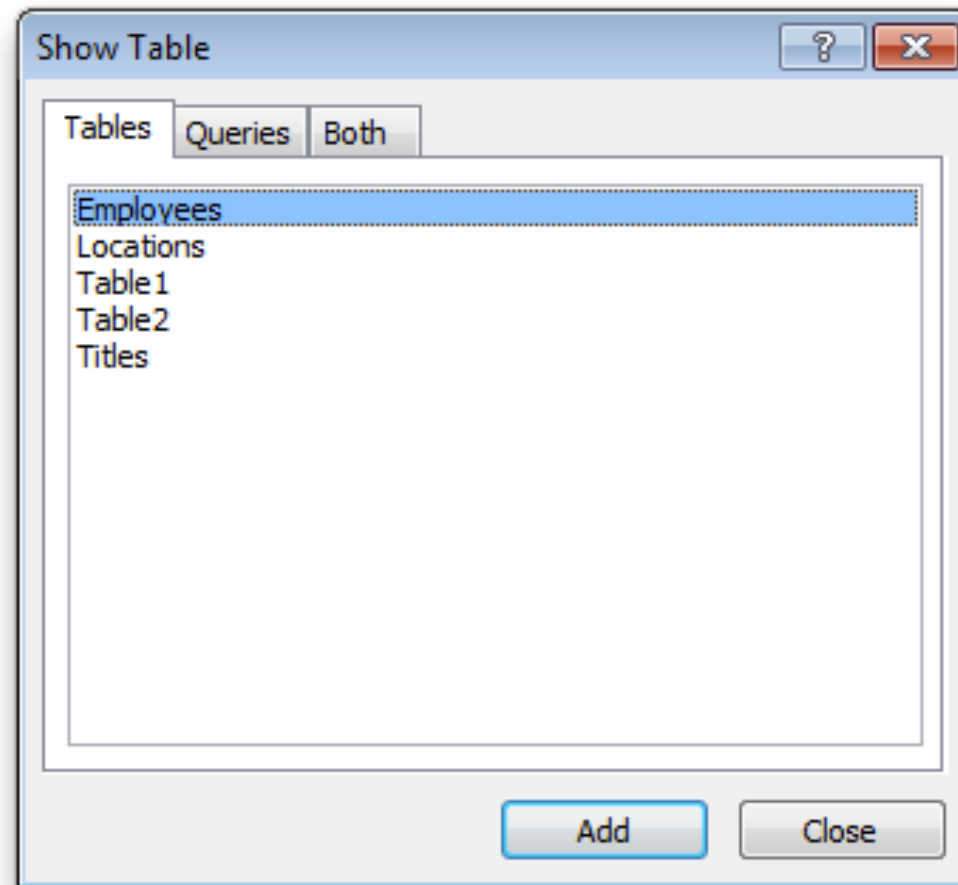
Types of Relationships

- One-to-one
 - For each record in a table, there is only one corresponding record in a related table
- One-to-many
 - Only one instance of a record in one table; many instances in a related table
- Many-to-many
 - Records in one table related to multiple records in another

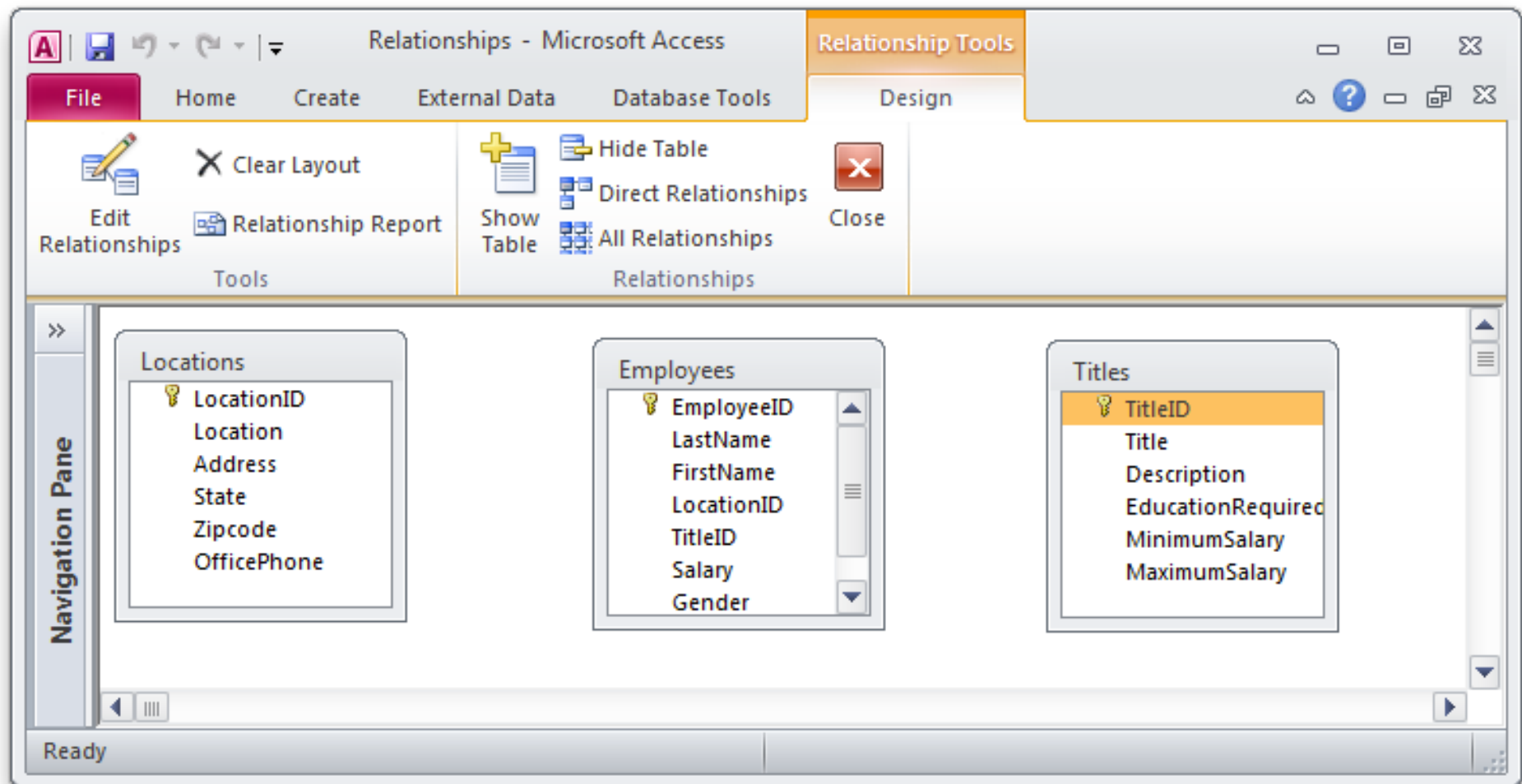
Define Relationship (1)



Define Relationship (2)



Define Relationship (3)



Define Relationship (4)

Edit Relationships

Table/Query: Locations Related Table/Query: Employees

LocationID LocationID

☐ Enforce Referential Integrity

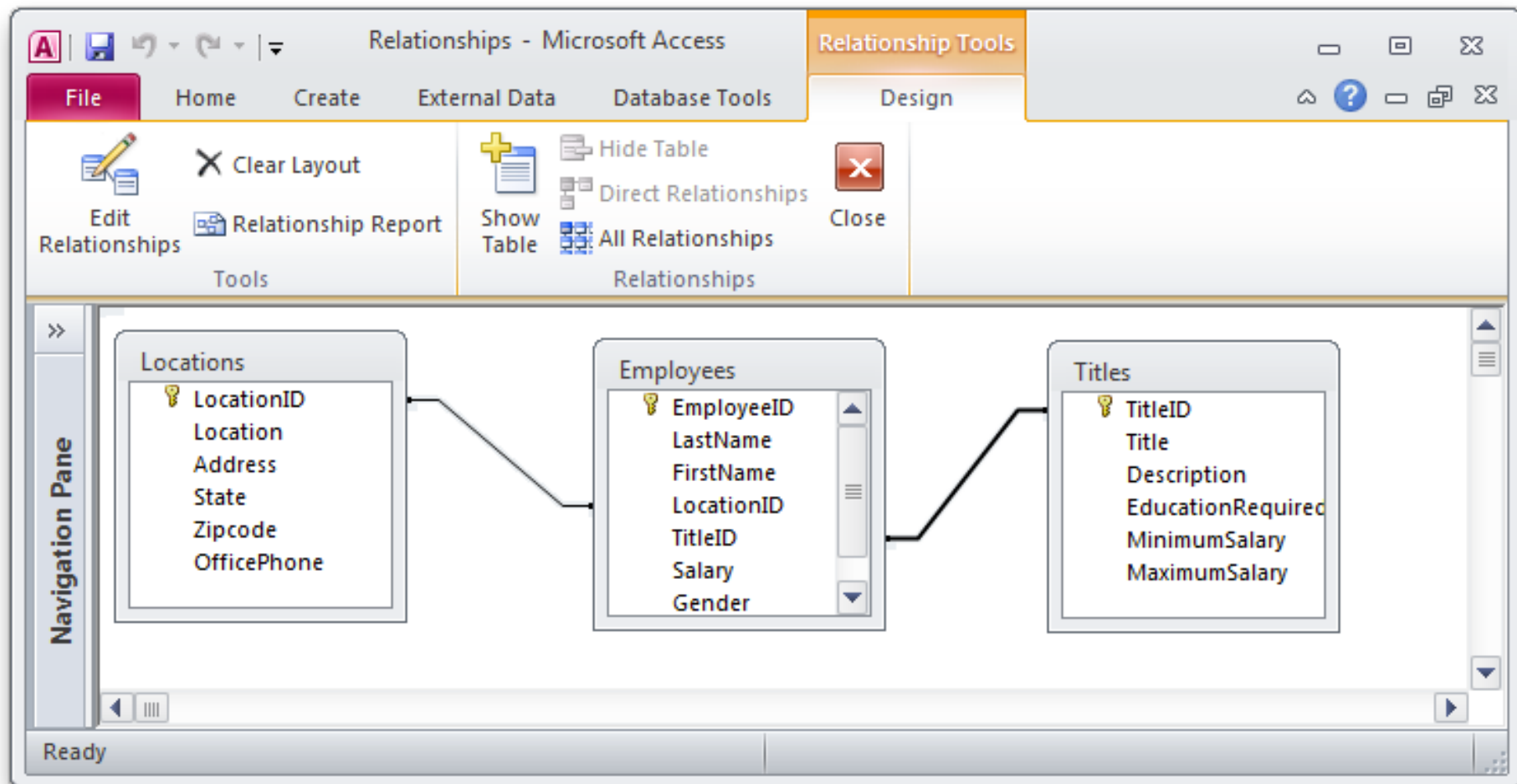
☐ Cascade Update Related Fields

☐ Cascade Delete Related Records

Relationship Type: One-To-Many

Create Cancel Join Type.. Create New..

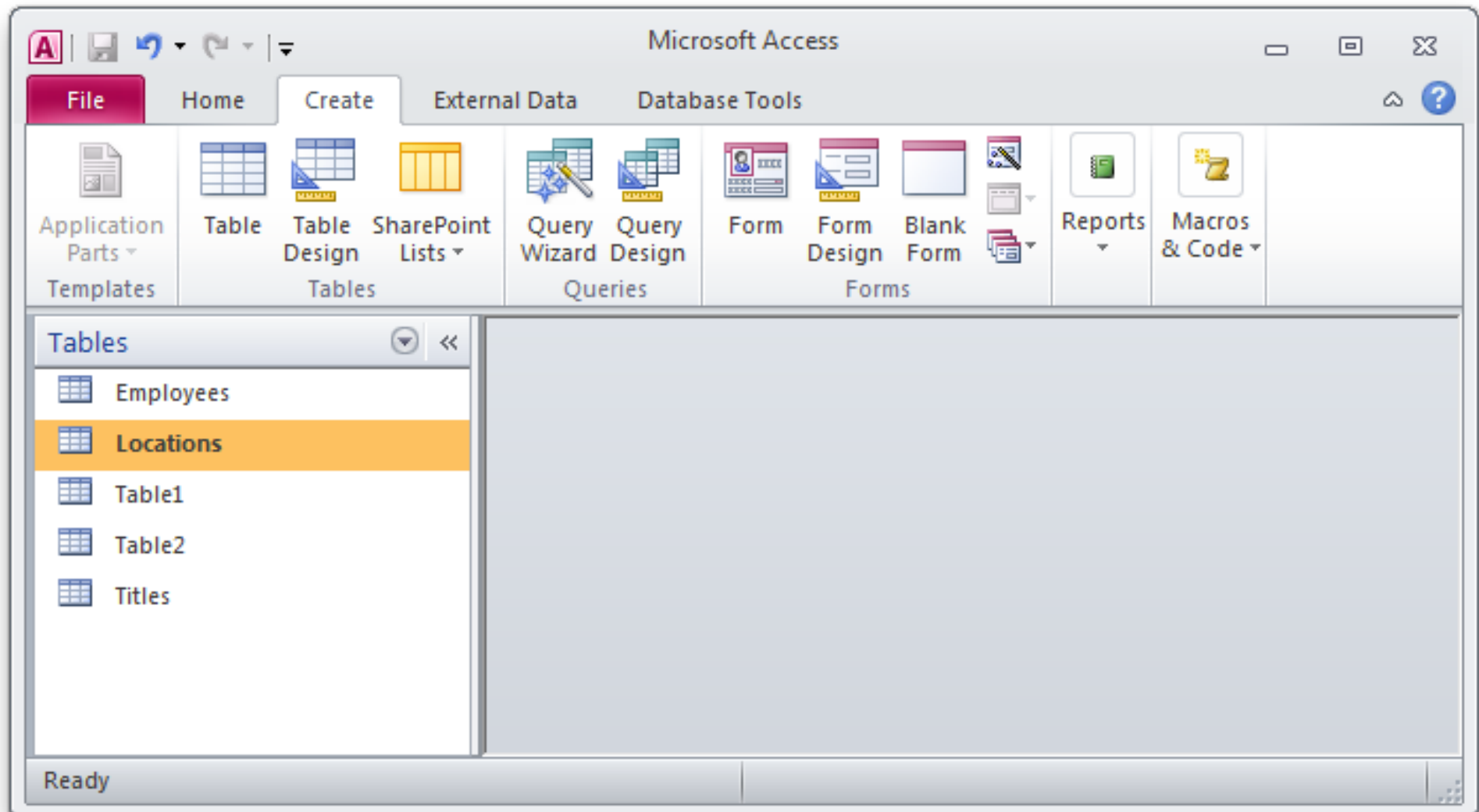
Define Relationship (5)



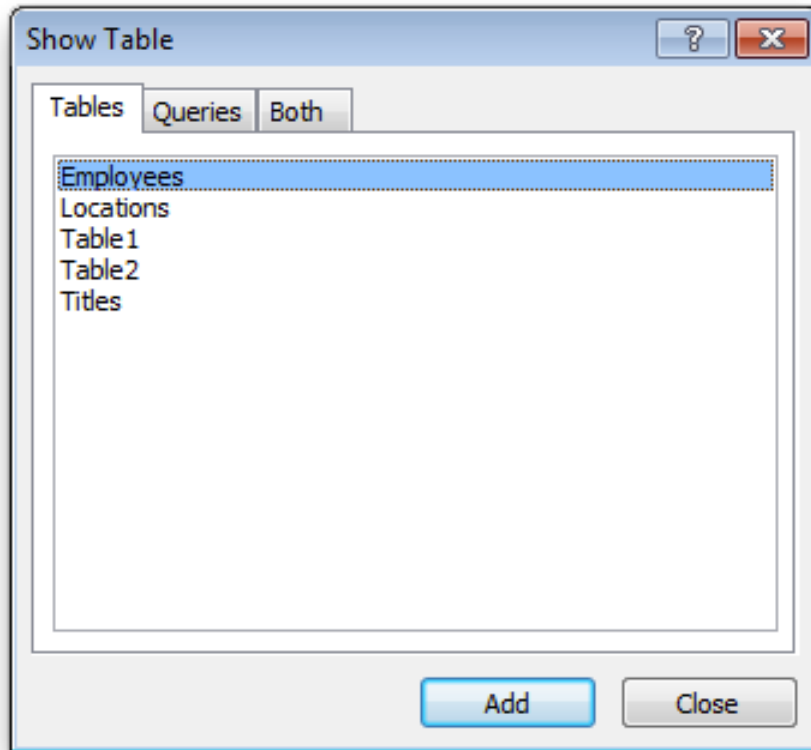
What Else

- Create Forms to enter data
- Create Reports to read data
- Ask questions
- Validate data

Querying (1)

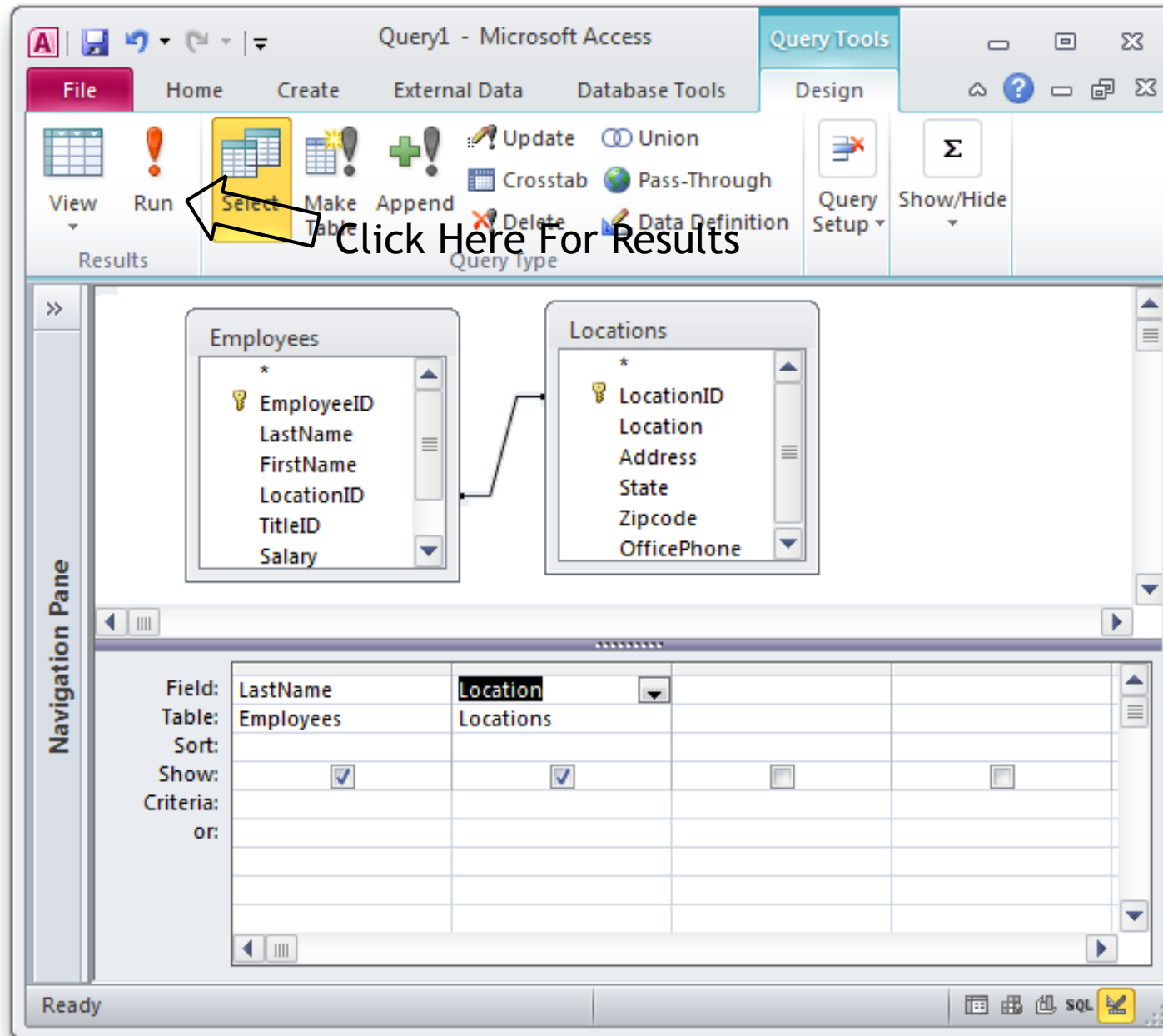


Querying (2)

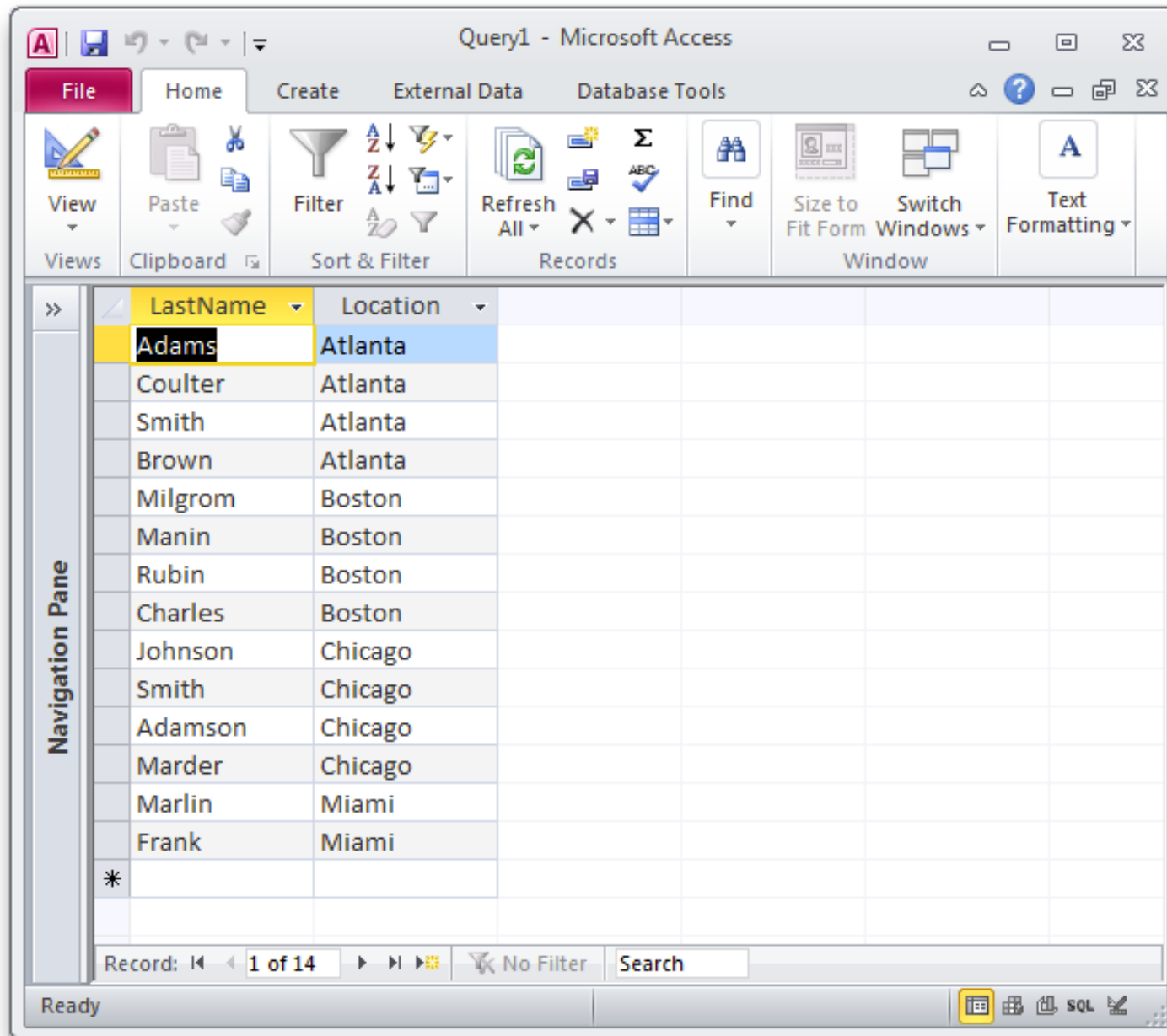


- Drag what you want to know into table below
- Try Last Name and Location

Querying (3)



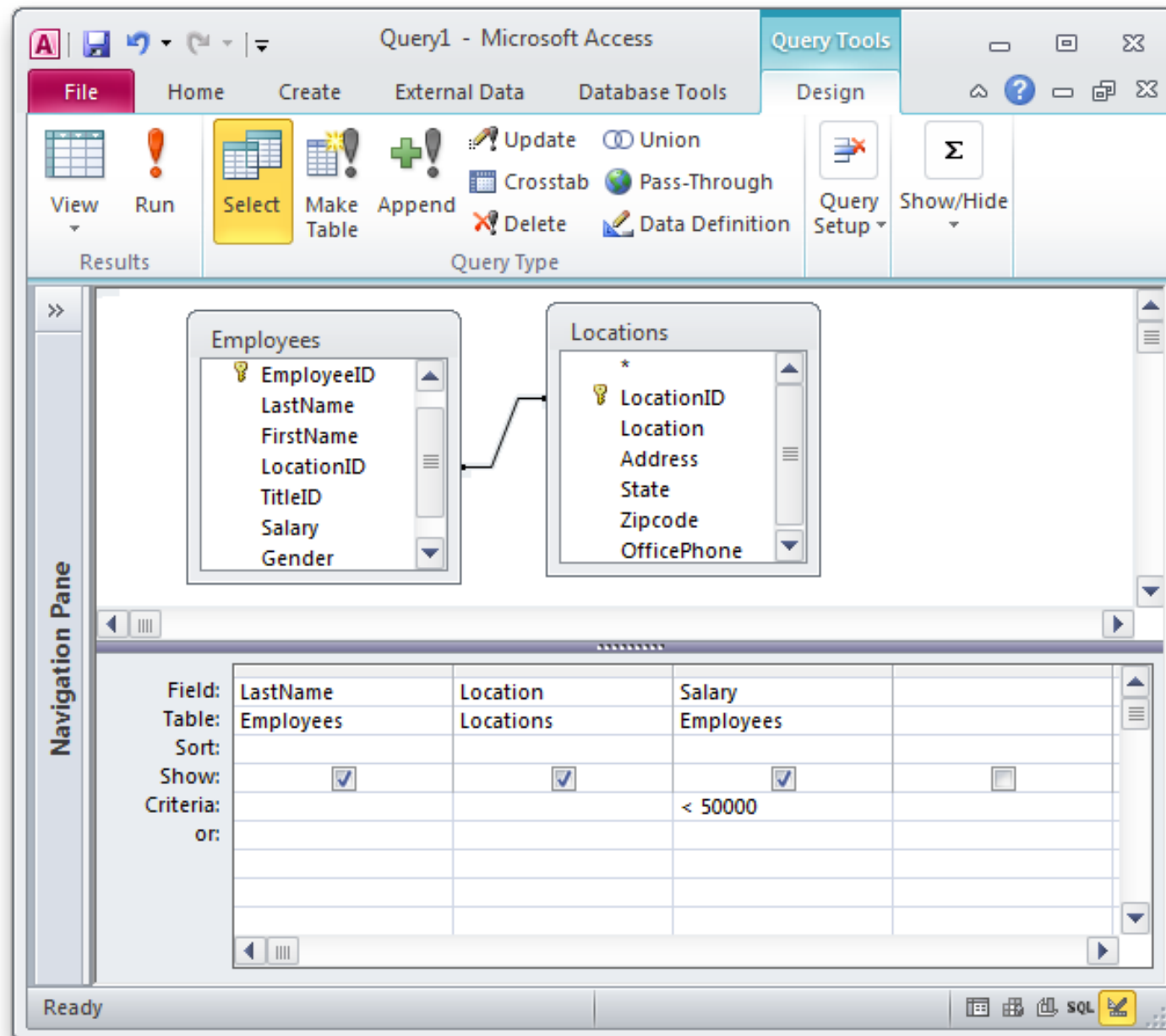
Querying (4)



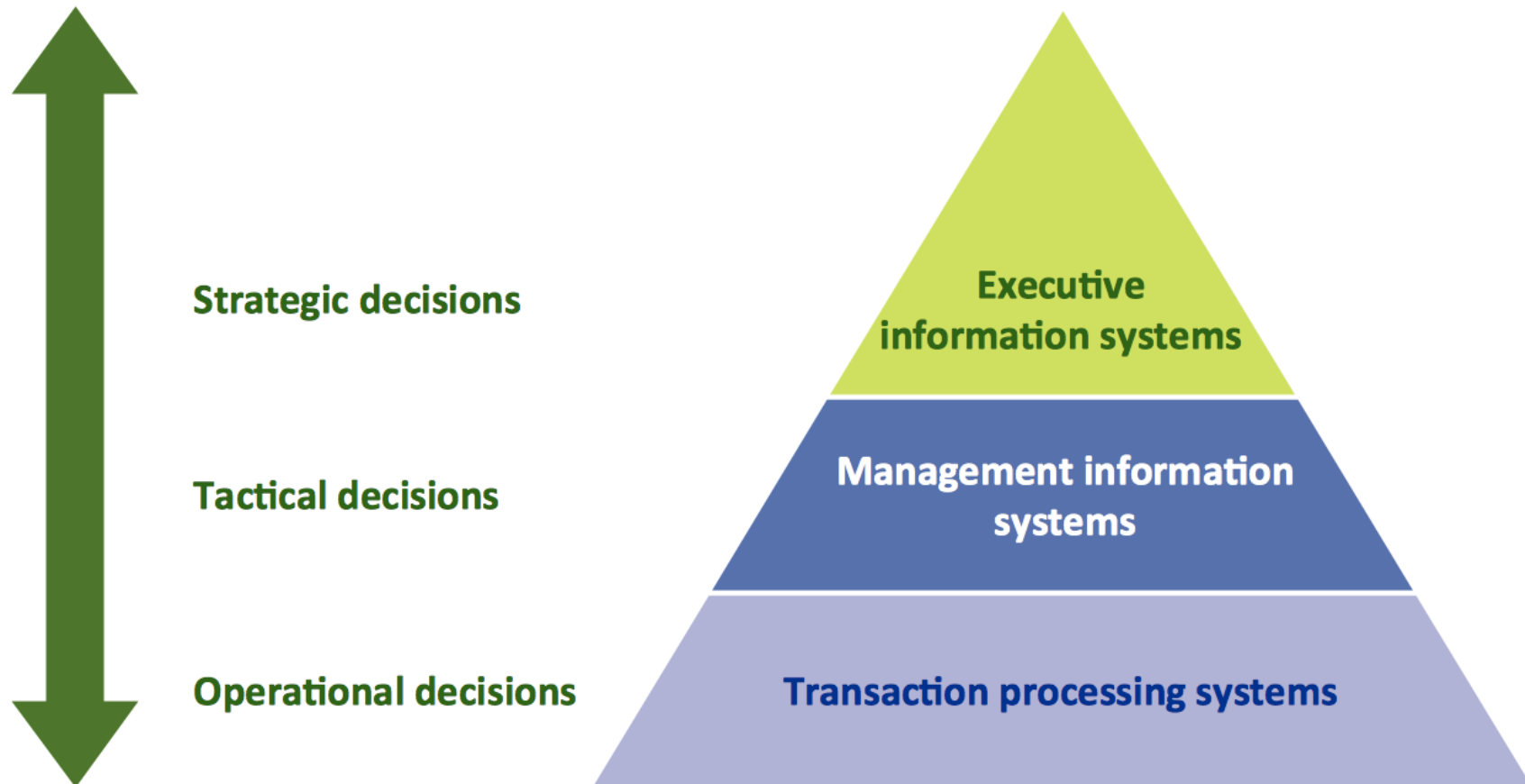
Querying (5)

- You can set condition
 - Salary < 50,000
- Same row means “and”
- Different row means “or”
- Try putting “Boston” into different rows

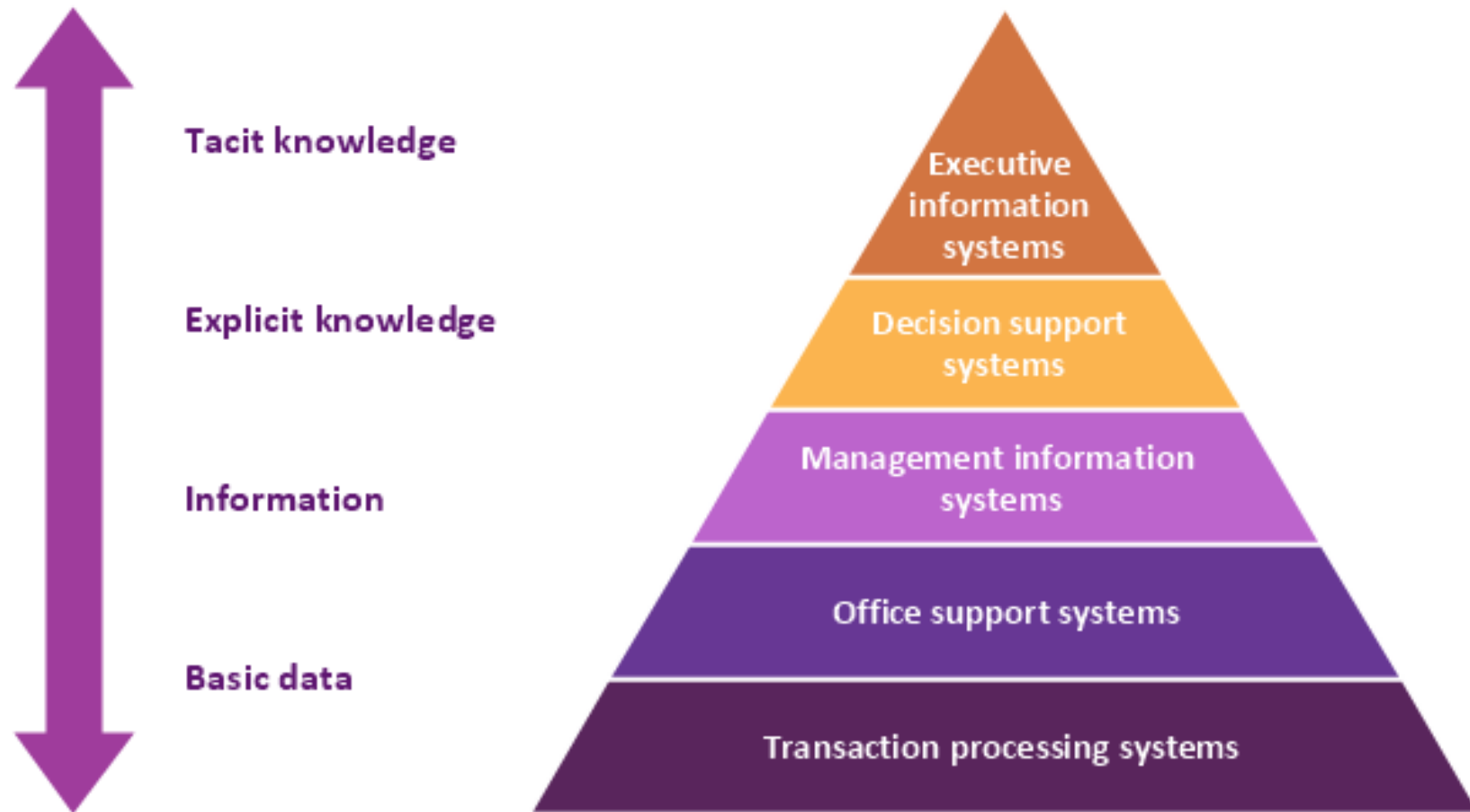
Querying (6)



Information Systems Types (1)



Information Systems Types (2)



Assignment 6 (1)

- Create a table named “**Locations**”
- Be in Design mode
- Open Locations.xlsx using Excel
- Look at column names in Excel and enter them as fields in Access
- Choose appropriate data type.
- Save

Assignment 6 (2)

- Create a table named “Titles”
- Be in View mode
- Open Titles.xlsx using Excel.
- Copy and paste everything into table.
- Save

Assignment 6 (3)

- Import From Employees.xlsx (Excel File) to a new table named Employee

Assignment 6 (4)

- Define relationships of all tables.

Assignment 6 (5)

- Find who live in Boston with less than 50000 salary
- Find titles of those who live in Boston with less than 50000 salary