

# Relational Databases

# Introduction

Big Data Systems

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# Discussion

Assume you are hired to develop a system that manage an e-commerce store

- Keep tracks of the users
- Keep tracks of the items
- Keep tracks of the purchases

How would you do it?

Wix is not an option :)

# Easily...

- Create a program that saves the data into text files
  - `/store/users.txt`
  - `/store/items.txt`
  - `/store/purchases.txt`
- Update the files according to the application logic
  - If a new user register, add her to `users.txt`
  - If user purchase an item, update `purchases.txt` with the basket
  - ...

# Stuff to consider

- What happens if a user updates her name?
- What happens if a user updates her credit card?
- What happen if we expend to different countries?

# (more) Stuff to consider

- There is a need from the management to know:
  - What is the average order amount?
  - How many users bought items worth more than 1k\$?
  - Which are the most popular items (in the last week)?
  - Who are the users who haven't purchased anything in the last 3 months, but spent over 100\$ before?
  - ...
- Is it still that easy?

# (more more) Stuff to consider

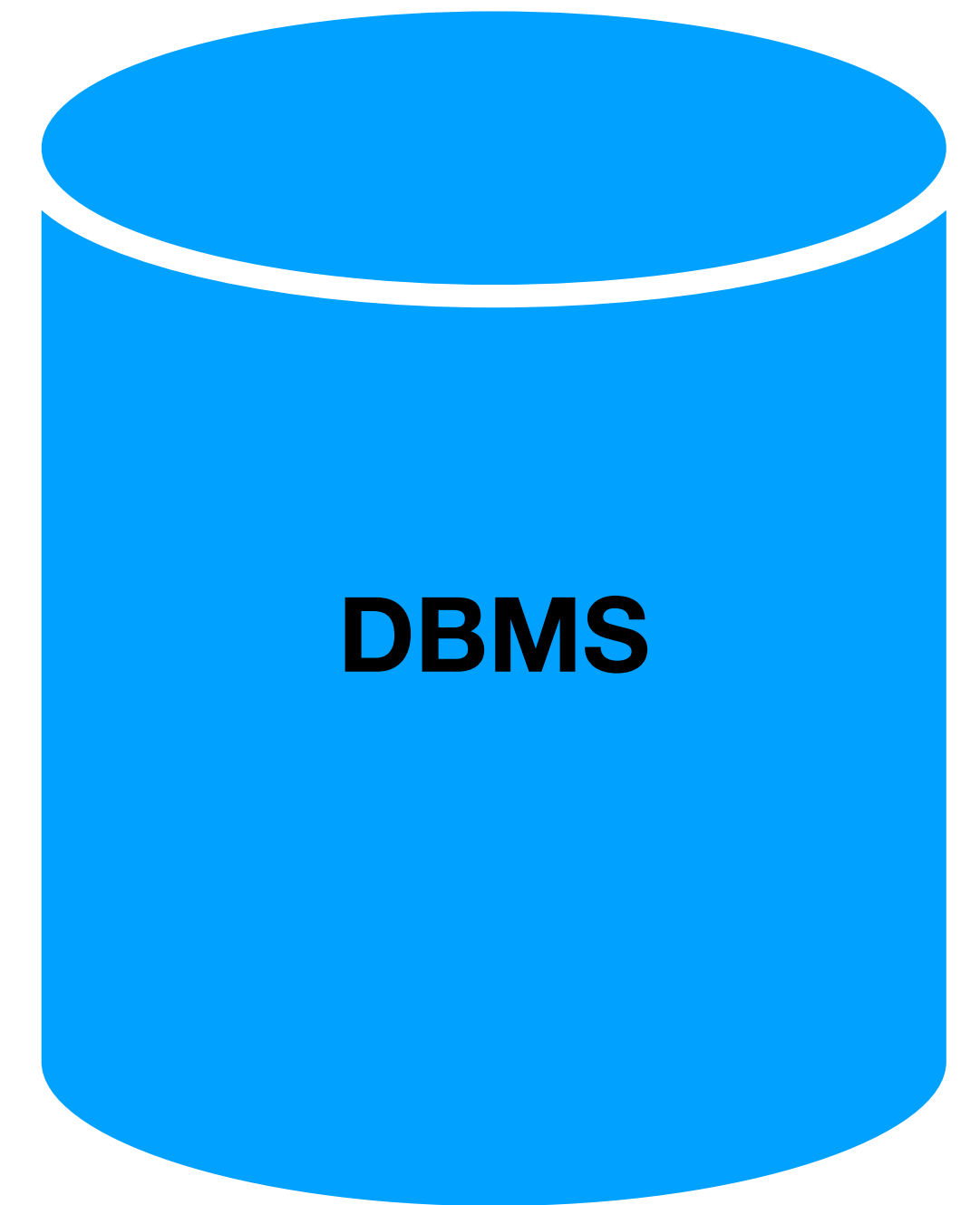
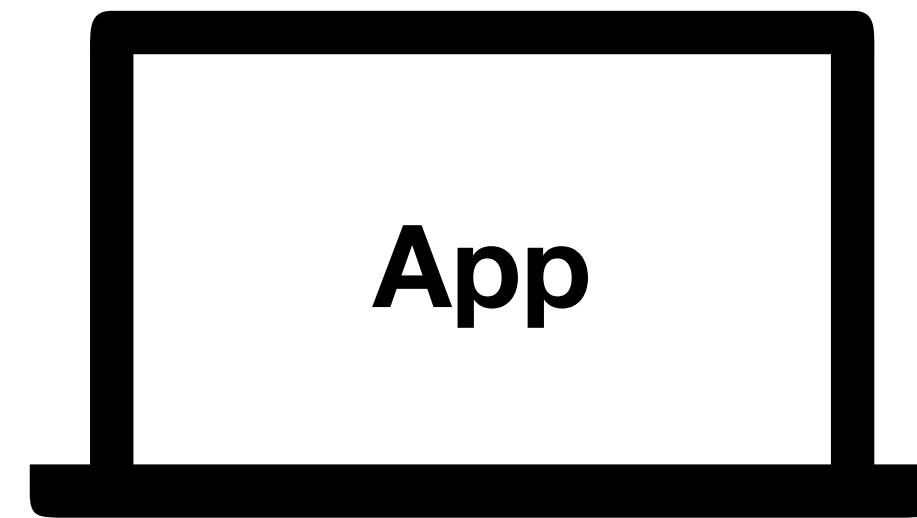
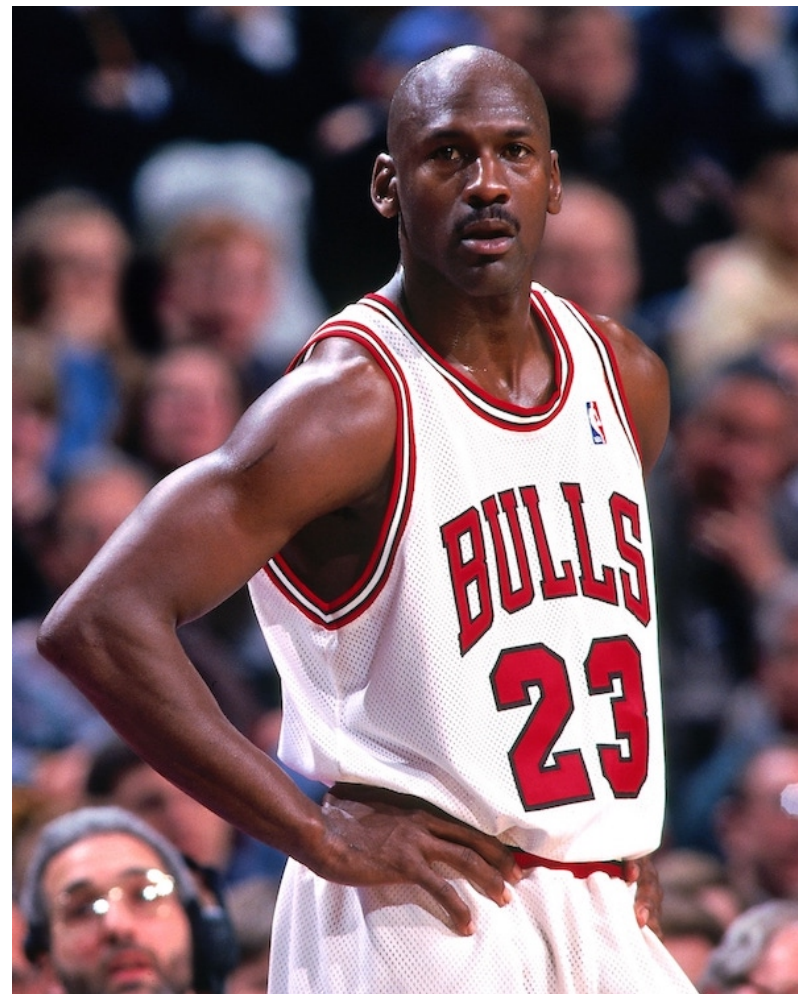
- How to backup the data?
- How to handle concurrency?
- What happens if the system crash in the middle of a purchase operation(s)?  
(the credit card is charged but the data was not added to the purchases file)

# DBMS

database management system

# DBMS

- A software that capture and analyze data by interactions with other applications





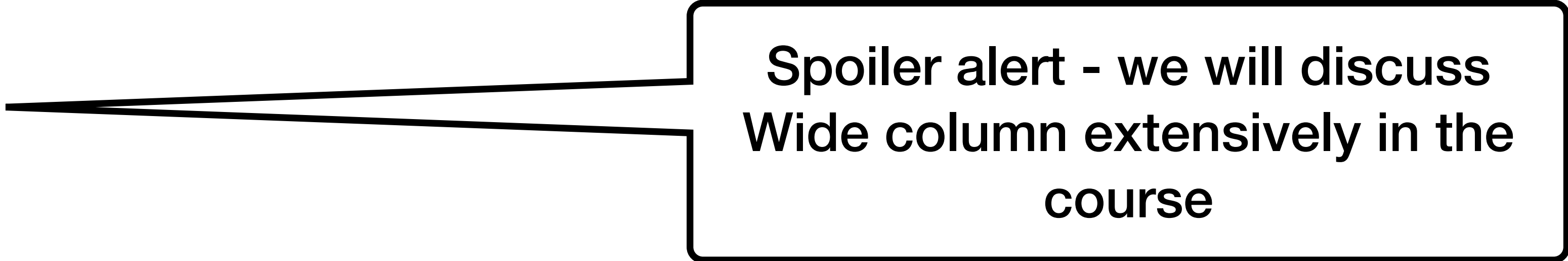
# Modern DBMS supports

- Different data types
- User defined queries
- Transactions
- Query engine / optimization
- Storage management
- Access management
- ...

# Database types

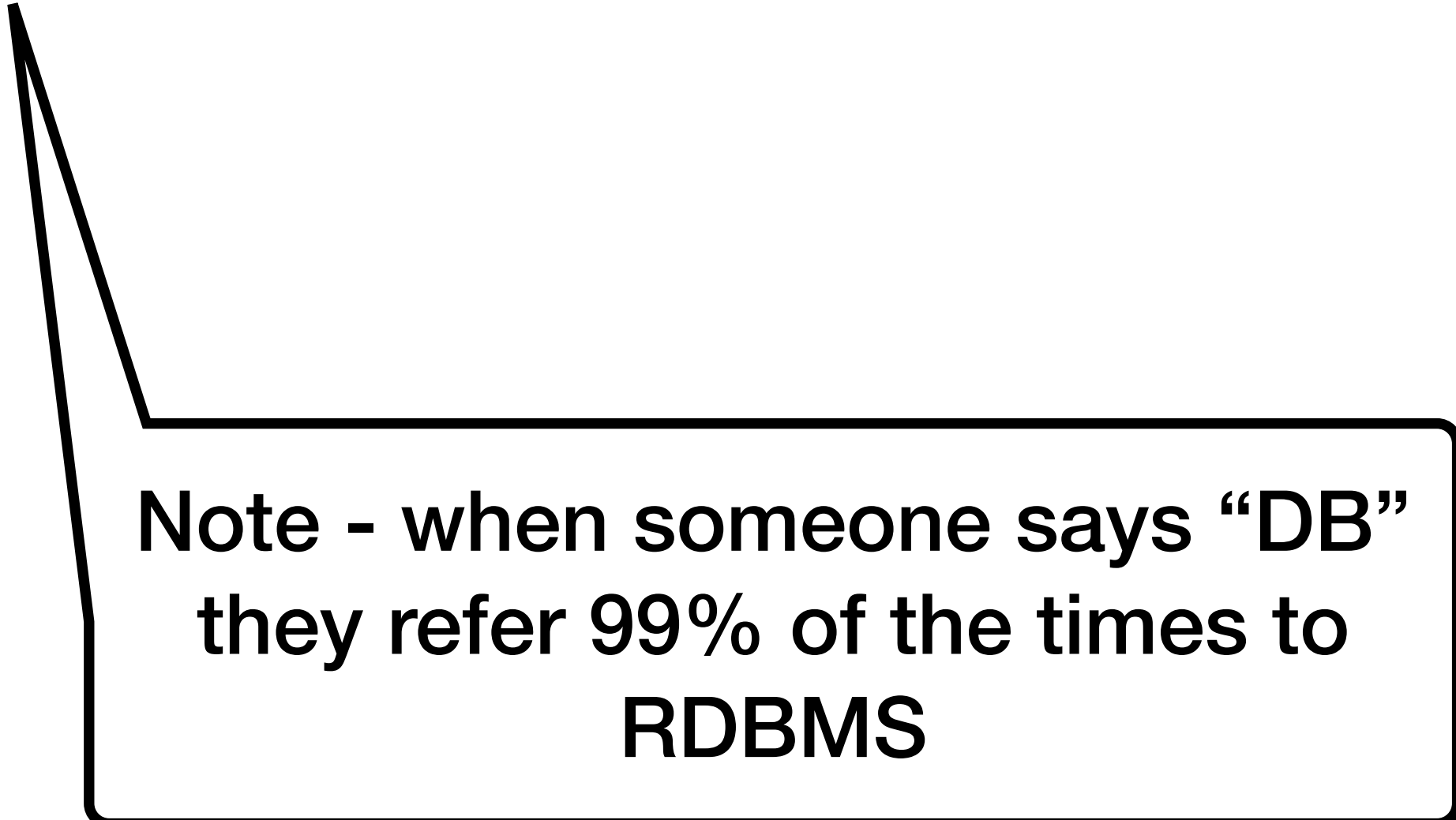
Databases are classified based on their data model

- **Table (Relational)**
- Key Value
- Graph
- Document
- Wide column
- ...



Spoiler alert - we will discuss  
Wide column extensively in the  
course

# Relational DBMS



Note - when someone says “DB”  
they refer 99% of the times to  
RDBMS

# Relational model

- Data is stored in tables of columns and rows
- A unique key identify each row  
a table without a primary key - anti pattern
- The table is unordered (no first / last)

Table / relation

users

Columns / attributes

<u>user id</u>	name	city	brithdate
101	Rubi Boim	Tel Aviv	<null>
102	Tova Milo	Tel Aviv	<null>
103	Lebron James	Los Angeles	30/12/1984
104	Michael Jordan	Chicago	17/02/1963

Rows / tuples

# Data types (sample)

Only atomic types - no sets / lists / maps...

- Characters: `char, varchar, text...`
  - Numbers: `bit, int, bigint, float...`
  - Time: `date, datetime, timestamp ...`
- \* Each DB (MySQL, SQLServer...) has a slightly different implementation

# Table schema

**users**

<u>user id</u>	name	city	brithdate
101	Rubi Boim	Tel Aviv	<null>
102	Tova Milo	Tel Aviv	<null>
103	Lebron James	Los Angeles	30/12/1984
104	Michael Jordan	Chicago	17/02/1963

`users (user id, name, city, birthdate)`

**items**

<u>item id</u>	title	company	price
2003	iPad	Apple	\$499
2004	iPhone	Apple	\$899
2005	55' LED TV	Samsung	\$1549
2006	USB charger	Chicago	17/02/1963

`items (item id, title, company, price)`

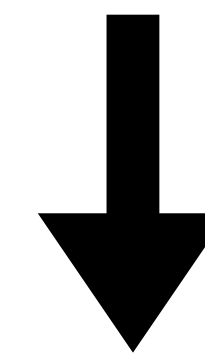
**Discussion:**  
can the title or company  
act as the key?

# SQL as API

users

<u>user_id</u>	name	city	brithdate
101	Rubi Boim	Tel Aviv	<null>
102	Tova Milo	Tel Aviv	<null>
103	Lebron James	Los Angeles	30/12/1984
104	Michael Jordan	Chicago	17/02/1963

```
SELECT user_id, name  
FROM users  
WHERE city = "Tel Aviv"  
ORDER BY name
```



user_id	name
101	Rubi Boim
102	Tova Milo

# Data integrity in RDBMS

- **Referential integrity support**  
primary and foreign keys
- **ACID transactions support**  
Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
- **One of the best features of RDBMS**  
compared to NoSQL





# RDBMS is a swiss pocket knife



**You can implement almost anything with it.  
But sometimes it is better to use a dedicated tool**