

What is a Database?

Computing B

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Example: an addressbook

Name	Manami
Email	manami@email.com
Birthdate	June 14, 2004
Blood type	A

Example: an addressbook

A **RECORD**: a group of data that belong together

Name	Manami
Email	manami@email.com
Birthdate	June 14, 2004
Blood type	A

Example: an addressbook

A **FIELD**: a single item from a record with its data contents



The diagram illustrates a record in an addressbook. It consists of a table with four rows. The first row is highlighted with a pink background for the label column. A yellow callout bubble labeled 'Label' points to the 'Name' cell. Another yellow callout bubble labeled 'Data' points to the 'Manami' cell. The subsequent rows have grey backgrounds for the label column and white backgrounds for the data column. The labels are 'Email', 'Birthdate', and 'Blood type', with corresponding data values: 'manami@email.com', 'June 14, 2004', and 'A'.

Name	Manami
Email	manami@email.com
Birthdate	June 14, 2004
Blood type	A

Example: an addressbook

In a record each field will contain data with a specific meaning

Name	Manami
Email	manami@email.com
Birthdate	June 14, 2004
Blood type	A

Data Types

- Data has a **TYPE**
- For example:
 - a name will be of type **TEXT**
 - an age or a price will be of type **NUMBER**
 - a birthdate will be of type **DATE**

Important Note
Date **e** ≠ Data **a**

Data Types: Text

- Written with characters, including
 - alphabet (A, B, C, ...)
 - Kanji and kana
 - symbols of all kinds including numbers
- Text can be alphabetized (put in order)

Data Types: Text

Examples

- name: first name, last name, nick name
- address
- email address
- webpage link (URL)
- favorite food, pet, actor, movie, ...
- words (as in dictionary)
- ... and many other things

Data Types: Number

- Number data is written with numbers/digits
- sometimes we use commas (",") to make them easier to read
- some numbers have a period (e.g. 3.14142...)
- numbers without a period are called **integer**
- numbers can be added, subtracted, multiplied, ...
- numbers can be compared (greater, less, equal)
- numbers often have a **unit** (kg, cm, ¥, days, [people], ...)

Data Types: Number

Examples

- weight
 - height
 - price
 - age (of a person)
 - population (of a country)
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- NOTE: a phone number is not a number. It's an address written with digits

Data Types: Date

- Dates are written using: Year - Month - Day
- Different languages and countries use different date formats:
 - Japan: Year - Month - Day
 - USA and UK: Month - Day - Year
 - Europe: Day - Month - Year
- We can compare dates (before, after)
- We can calculate the difference between two dates. This difference is a number not a date.

Data Types: Date

Examples

- birthdate
- date when something was bought
- date when an order was made
- etc.

Data Types: Categorical

- Sometimes data allows for only a few choices:
 - Blood type can be: A, B, AB, O
 - A child can be a boy or a girl
 - The language (for a service) might be Japanese or English
- In these cases we can write the data as text, but if we write something that is not one of the choices it will be a mistake
- In such cases it will be good to limit the data to only **valid** choices

Databases are everywhere

- Internet shopping (Rakuten, Amazon, ...)
- Search engines (Google, Bing, Yahoo!, ...)
- Social networks (Facebook, LINE, Instagram, TikTok, ...)
- Shoin library (... or any other library)
- Manaba
- ... and many more