Sketchware sqlite database

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Progress at your own speedOptional upgrade availableThis course will provide you with technical hands-on knowledge of NoSQL databases and Database-as-a-Service (DaaS) offerings. With the advent of Big Data and agile development methodologies, NoSQL databases have gained a lot of relevance in the database landscape. Their main advantage is the ability to effectively handle scalability and flexibility issues raised by modern applications. You will start by learning the history and the basics of NoSQL databases and discover their key characteristics and benefits. You will learn about the four categories of NoSQL databases and how they differ from each other. You will explore the architecture and features of several different implementations of NoSQL databases, namely MongoDB, Cassandra, and IBM Cloudant. Throughout the course you will get practical experience using these NoSQL databases to perform standard database management tasks, such as creating and replicating databases, loading and querying data, modifying database permissions, indexing and aggregating data, and sharding (or partitioning) data. The course ends with a hands-on project to test your understanding of some of the basics of working with several NoSQL database offerings.After completing this course, you will be able to: Define the term NoSQL and the technology it references. Explain the characteristics of NoSQL databases. Describe the major categories of NoSQL datastores (document, key-value, graph, etc.) and their architectural differences. List the most commonly used NoSQL datastores, their primary use cases and benefits (MongoDB, Cassandra, Cloudant, Couch DB, etc.). Understand the factors affecting return on investment for using locally hosted databases, versus hosted database versus DBaaS. Describe the architecture, features, and key benefits of MongoDB as a NoSQL database. Demonstrate hands-on working knowledge of MongoDB and perform various common tasks (including CRUD operations, limit and sort records, indexing, aggregation, replication, sharding) Describe the architecture, features, and key benefits of Cassandra as a NoSQL database. Demonstrate hands-on working knowledge of Cassandra and perform various common tasks (including using the CQL shell, keyspace operations, table operations, and CRUD operations) Describe the architecture, features, and key benefits of Cloudant as a NoSQL database. Demonstrate hands-on working knowledge of Cloudant and perform various common tasks (including creating the database, add documents, query data, utilize the HTTP API). Module 1 – Introducing NoSQL o Overview of NoSQL o Characteristics of NoSQL Databases o NoSQL Database Categories – Key-Value o NoSQL Database Categories – Document o NoSQL Database Categories – Column o NoSQL Database Categories – Graph o Database Deployment Options o Choosing an Appropriate Data Layer Working with Distributed Data o ACID vs BASE o Distributed Databases o The CAP Theorem o Challenges in Migrating from RDBMS to NoSQL Databases Module 2 – Introducing MongoDB – An Open-Source NoSQL Database o Overview of MongoDB o Advantages of MongoDB o Use Cases for MongoDB o Lab: Getting Started with MongoDB Getting Started with MongoDB o CRUD Operations o Lab: MongoDB CRUD o Indexes o Lab: MongoDB Indexing o Aggregation Framework o Lab: MongoDB Aggregation o Replication & Sharding o Accessing MongoDB from Python o Lab: Accessing MongoDB from Python Module 3 – Introducing Apache Cassandra – An Open-Source NoSQL Database o Overview of Cassandra o Architecture of Cassandra o Key Features of Cassandra o Cassandra Data Model - Part 1 o Cassandra Data Model - Part 2 o Introduction to Cassandra Query Language (cqlsh) o Lab: Using the CQL Shell (cqlsh) o CQL Data Types o Keyspace Operations o Lab: Keyspace Operations o Table Operations o Lab: Table Operations o CRUD Operations - Part 1 o CRUD Operations - Part 2 o Lab: CRUD Operations Module 4 – Introducing IBM Cloudant – A NoSQL DBaaS o Overview of Cloudant o Cloudant Architecture and Key Technologies o Cloudant Benefits and Solutions o Deployment Options for Cloudant o Lab: Sign up for IBM Cloud account o Lab: Create an instance of IBM Cloudant o Dashboards in Cloudant o Lab: Dashboards in Cloudant o Working with Databases in Cloudant o Lab: Working with Databases in Cloudant o HTTP API Basics o Working with the HTTP API o Query Optimization with Indexes o Lab: Querying Data using the HTTP API o How to Access Documentation and Support Resources Module 5 – Final Project – Working with NoSQL Databases Peer-Graded Final Assignment o Lab: Setup & Practice Assignment o Project Overview o Lab: Final Assignment Project o Project Submission & Peer Review A database schema is a collection of metadata that describes the relationships between objects and information in a database. An easy way to envision a schema is to think of it as a box that holds tables, stored procedures, views, and related data assets. A schema defines the infrastructure of this box. At its basic level, a schema serves as a container for data assets. However, different database vendors structure their schemas in different ways. Oracle, for example, treats every schema as a user account. To create a new schema, a database administrator creates a new database user with the intended schema name. Because schemas constitute a basic structural feature of a database, most database environments apply access permissions to objects on a schema level. For example, a company database might contain a series of users. Each user incurs a schema, but access to different schemas is granted individually, and with the granularity of permissions, to users outside of the home schema. Most database management tools don't list schemas; instead, they list databases and users. For example, a company creates user accounts (schemas) for Bob and Jane. It also creates accounts for departments like HR and Marketing. Then, it gives an analyst in each department access to their department's schema account. The HR analyst creates tables and views within the HR schema and grants access to Bob to read (but not write to) an HR table that lists employee names and employee ID numbers. Also, the HR analyst may grant access to Jane to read and write to an HR table that lists employee phone numbers. By granting access this way, only the right roles and users can read, write, or modify the data in a self-contained data asset within the larger database. Every database engine looks to schemas as the foundational method of segregating data in a multi-user environment. Different database engines treat users and schemas differently. Refer to the documentation for your database engine to discover the syntax and logic models surrounding users, schemas, and permissions grants. A schema is formally defined using Structured Query Language (SQL). For example, in Oracle, you create a schema by creating the user account that owns it: CREATE USER bobIDENTIFIED BY temporary_passwordDEFAULT TABLESPACE exampleQUOTA 10M ON exampleTEMPORARY TABLESPACE tempQUOTA 5M ON systemPROFILE app_userPASSWORD EXPIRE; Other users are granted access to new schemas by virtue of their username or by one or more roles that the user account has been added to. Like a data model, a schema isn't intrinsically structured to do anything. Instead, it's an infrastructure to support segmentation permissions in a database. A data model is a collection of tables and views joined on specific keys. These data assets, together, serve a business purpose. It's acceptable to apply a data model to a schema—for large and complex data models, associating them with schemas makes for smart database administration. But it's not logically necessary to use a schema for a data model or to treat a data model as a schema. For example, the HR department might include a data model for employee performance reviews in its schema. Instead of creating a schema for these reviews, the data model can sit in the HR schema (along with other data models) and remain logically distinct through prefixes of the table and view names for the objects in the data model. The data model might earn an informal name, such as performance reviews, and then all tables and views might be prefixed by pr_. The employee listing table might be referenced as hr.pr_employee without requiring a new schema for the performance reviews. FAQ What is the difference between a database schema and a database state? A database scheme describes the database. A database state refers to the content of a database at a moment in time and can be considered an extension of the database schema. What is a relational schema of a database? A relational schema outlines the relationships between tables and items that are associated with one another. A schema can be a graphic illustration or chart, or it can be written in SQL code. Thanks for letting us know! Get the Latest Tech News Delivered Every Day Subscribe Tell us why! There are three ways to find out what categorization a laboratory test has received. The CLIA Database, updated monthly, lists records of all commercially marketed laboratory tests that have been categorized under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA), either by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) prior to January 31, 2000 or by the FDA since that date. Search the database by: test system name analyte name complexity specialty date of categorization Many of the records contain links to information about the CLIA parent document, such as: 510(k) summary; or PMA summary of safety and effectiveness. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments - Currently Waived Analytes provides a listing of all tests that are currently categorized as waived for any reason (i.e., by regulation, by marketing clearance/approval for over-the-counter use, or following an approved waiver by application). This listing is updated monthly. The Over-The Counter Database provides a listing of all tests that are cleared or approved for over-the-counter use. Such tests are automatically categorized as waived. This database is updated monthly.
Resources

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