



Introduction to Computer Science

Software Engineering and Databases

Nasser Ghadiri

Outline

- 0) Keeping Yourself Healthy!
- 1) Software Engineering
- 2) Databases
 - ❖ In E-commerce
 - ❖ In Mapping
 - ❖ In Bioinformatics

Keep yourself healthy when working with computers esp. **LAPTOPS!**



THE UNIVERSITY OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Achieve International Excellence

Workstation Setup



Set up your desk to position frequently used items within a forearm's length and less frequently used items within a stretched out arm's length

1 Elbows

Above the desk, at 90-110 degrees

2 Shoulders

Relaxed as opposed to hunched

3 Wrists

In line with forearms

4 Hips, Knees, Ankles

At 90 degrees whilst seated

5 Feet

Flat on the ground or footrest

For prolonged standing, consider a mat

6 Head

Upright with ears aligned with shoulders

7 Eyes

Looking at the top third of the screen.

Consider the use of a laptop raiser with your laptop

8 Seat length

Should be long enough to provide support beneath thighs

9 Backrest

Angled at 90-110 degrees with adequate lumbar support in line with lower back

10 Keyboard and Mouse

G and H of keyboard aligned with your nose. Mouse gripped loosely

11 Laptop

Used with a riser, external keyboard and external mouse

Health Tips

20-20-20

Every 20 minutes, focus on an object 20 metres away, for 20 seconds

Take regular breaks

Keep hydrated

Drink plenty of water and limit your caffeine intake

Avoid eating lunch at your desk

Exercise regularly

Stretch

Stretching classes can be organised for your work area by emailing uwahealth-sseh@uwa.edu.au

Further Assistance

Safety and Health provide ergonomic assessment and advice to UWA staff and post-graduate students with dedicated office space.

To book online: safety.uwa.edu.au/forms/ergonomic_assessment or contact us on 6488 3938

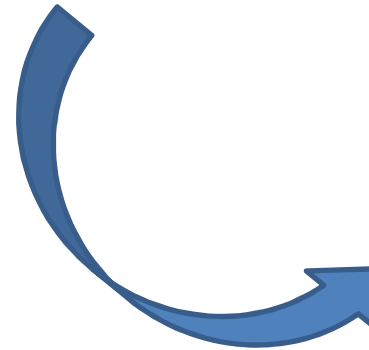
Software Engineering

Size of software

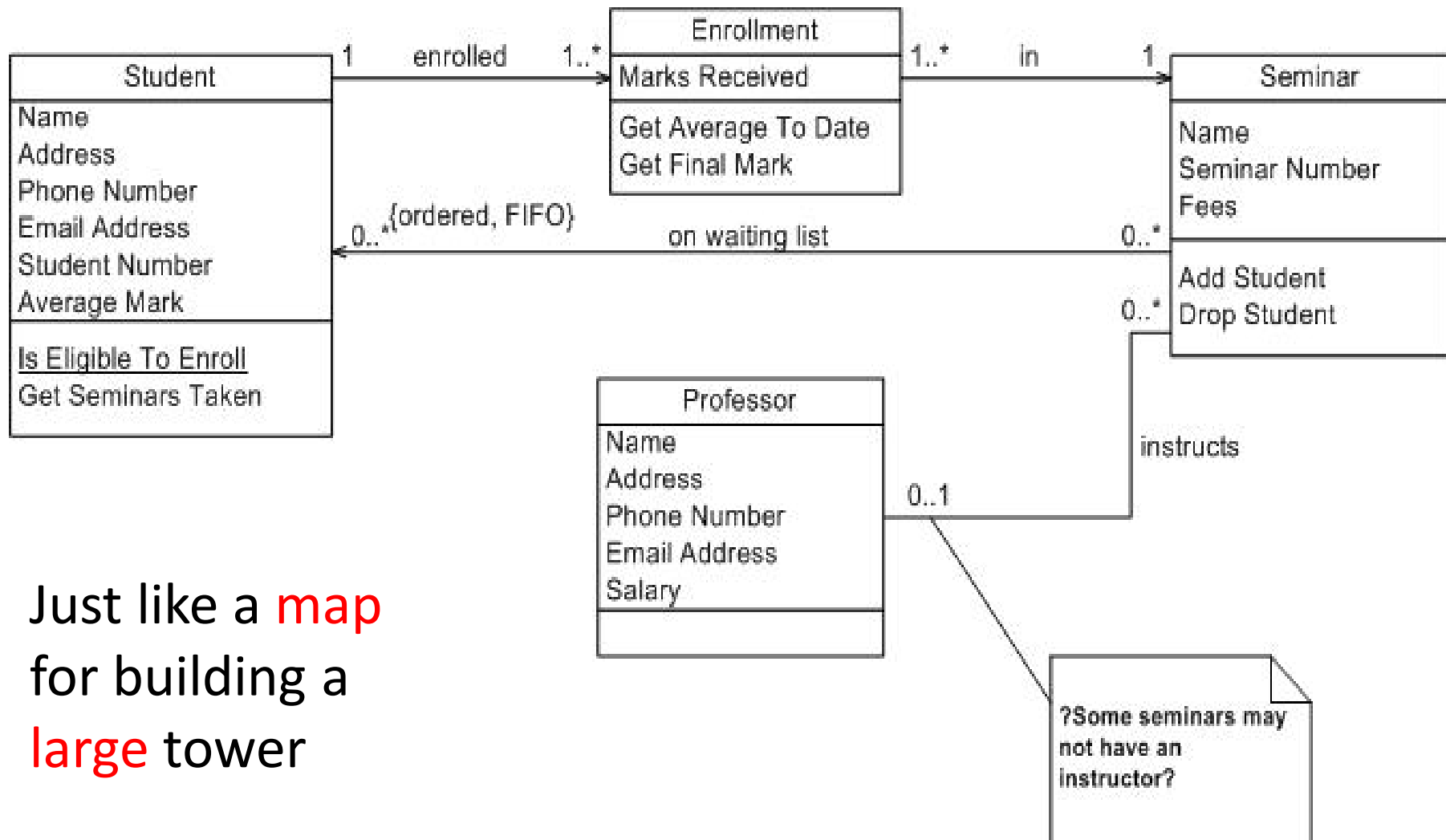
CATEGORY	TYPICAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	TYPICAL DURATION	PRODUCT SIZE IN LINES OF CODE	EXAMPLES	BUILDING ANALOGY
Trivial	1	1–2 weeks	< 500	Student homework assignments	Small home improvement
Small	1–3	a few weeks or months	500–2,000	Student team projects, advanced course assignments	Adding on a room
Medium	2–5	a few months to one year	2,000–10,000	Research projects, simple production software such as assemblers, editors, recreational and educational software	Single-family house
Large	5–25	1–3 years	10,000–100,000	Most current applications - word processors, spreadsheets, operating systems for small computers, compilers	Small shopping mall
Very Large	25–100	3–5 years	100,000–1 M	Airline reservations systems, inventory control systems for multinational companies	Large office building
Extremely Large	> 100	> 5 years	> 1 M	Large-scale real-time operating systems, advanced military work, international telecommunications networks	Massive skyscraper

Software Engineering

The need for modeling

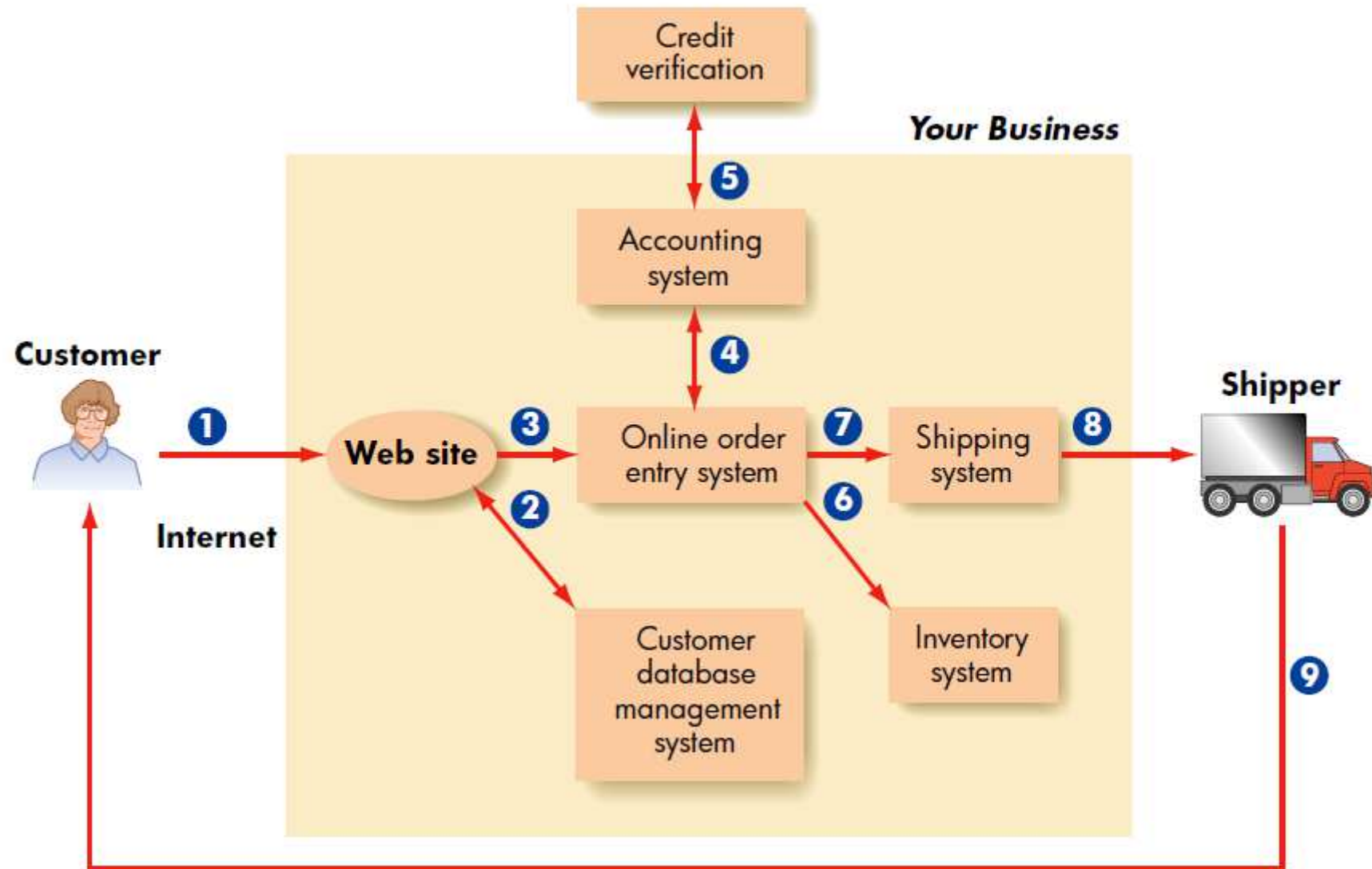


Software engineering - Diagrams



Just like a **map**
for building a
large tower

Example : An E-Commerce System



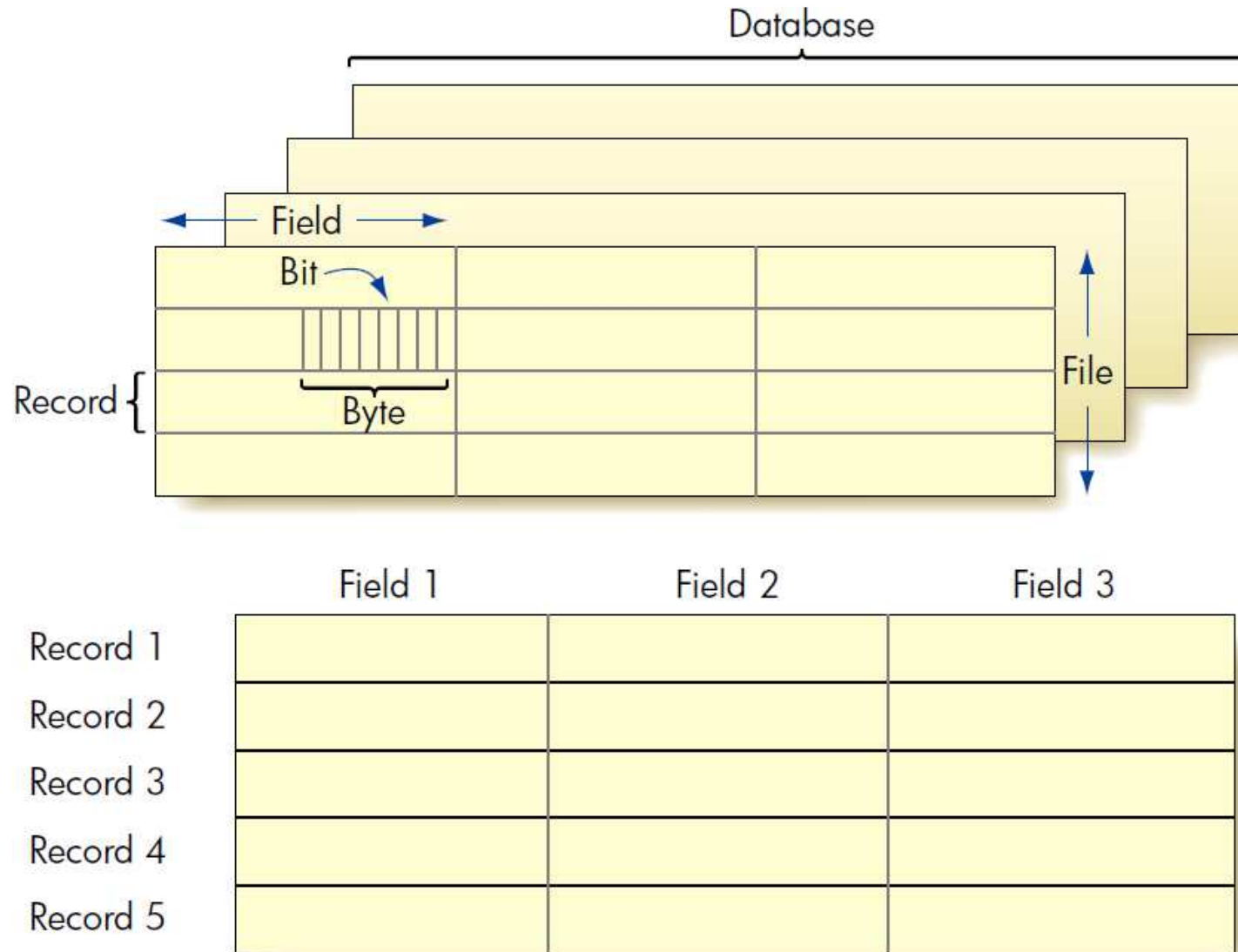
A Table

EMPLOYEES					
<u>ID</u>	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	BIRTHDATE	PAYRATE	HOURSWORKED
116	Kay	Janet	3/29/1956	\$16.60	94
123	Perreira	Francine	8/15/1987	\$ 8.50	185
149	Takasano	Frederick	5/23/1966	\$12.35	250
171	Kay	John	11/17/1954	\$17.80	245
165	Honou	Morris	6/9/1988	\$ 6.70	53

A Program Code for **Query** : SQL LanguageTable

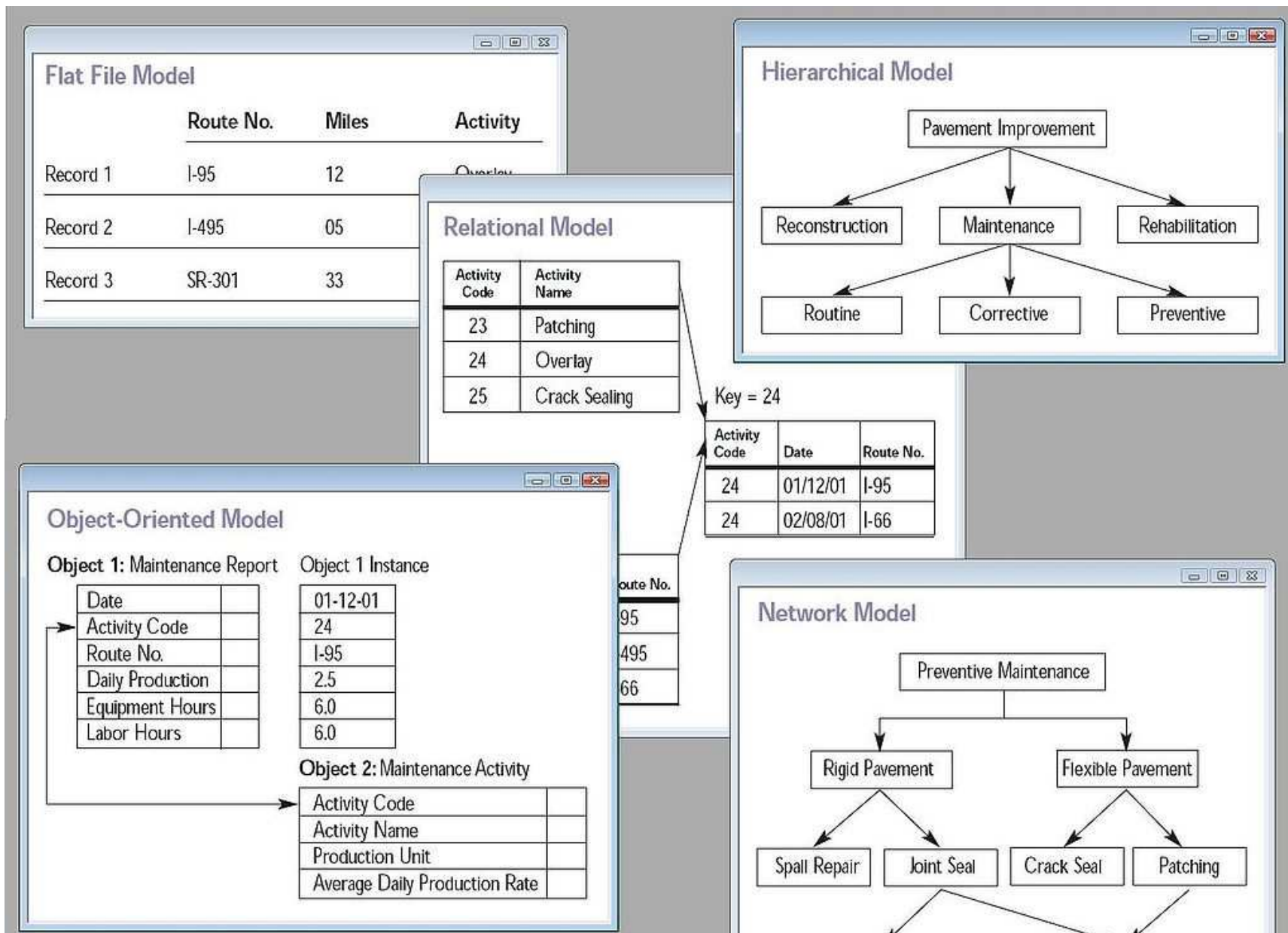
```
SELECT ID, LastName, FirstName, Birthdate, PayRate, HoursWorked
FROM Employees
WHERE ID = 123;
```


Behind the Scene : Database



WHAT ARE DATABASES?

- **Structured** collection of information.
- Consists of basic units called records or entries.
- Each record consists of fields, which hold **pre-defined** data related to the record.
- For example, a protein database would have protein entries as records and protein properties as fields (e.g., name of protein, length, amino-acid sequence)

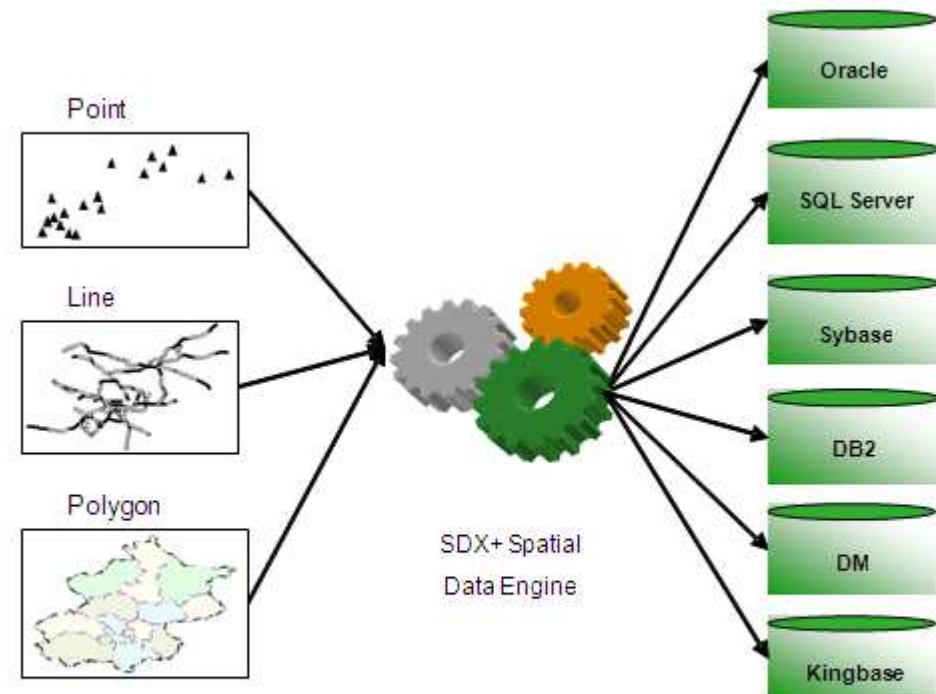
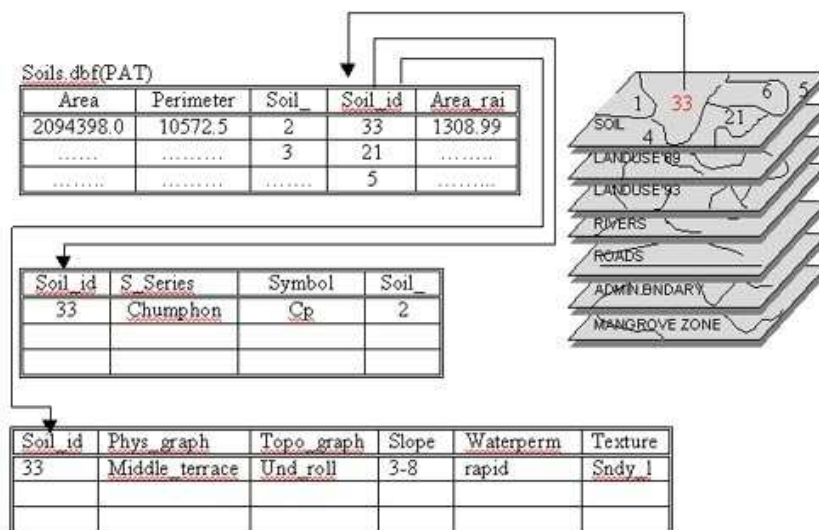


Collage of five types of database models (Wikipedia/Database)

Database type examples : Spatial databases (for web mapping and GIS)

A [spatial database](#) can store the data with multidimensional features. The queries on such data include location based queries, like "Where is the closest hotel in my area?".

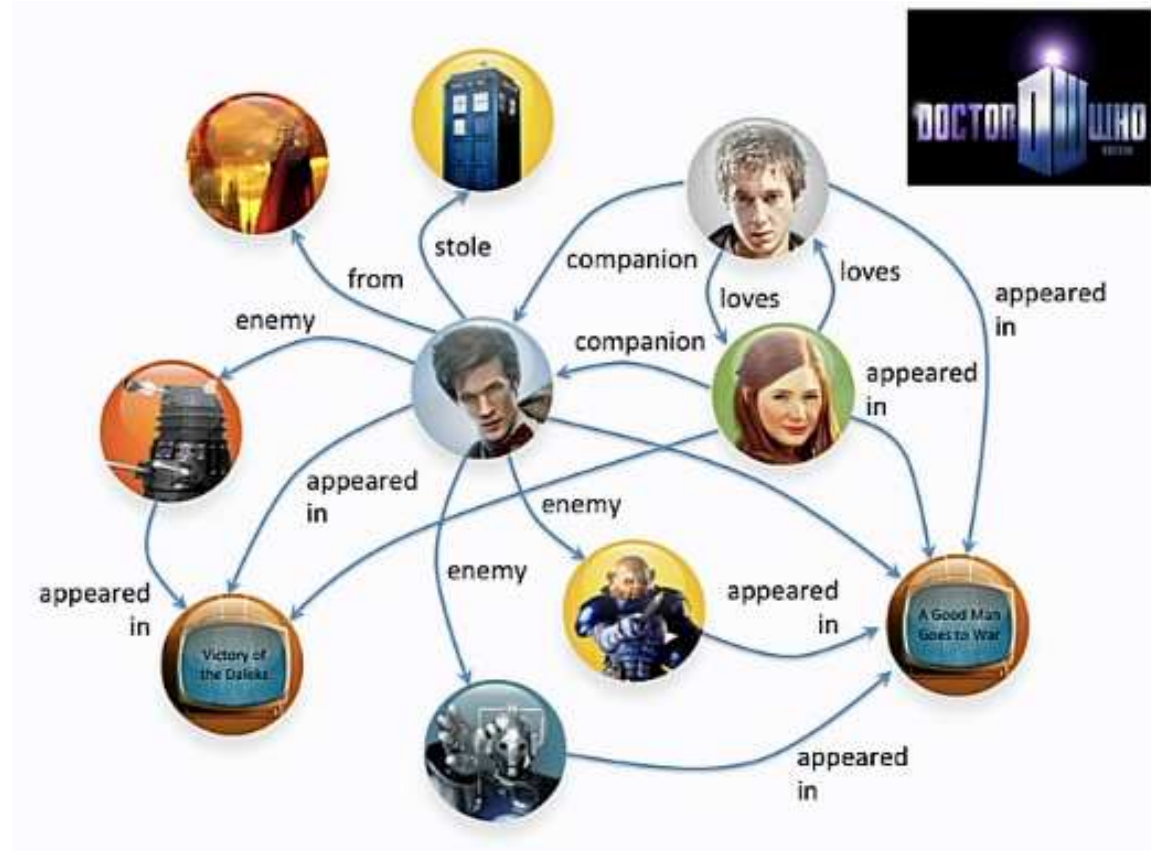
Figure 4. Spatial data developed in this study and the structure of the soil database



Both the geometric objects and image data stored in various relational databases can be operated through SDX+ engine.

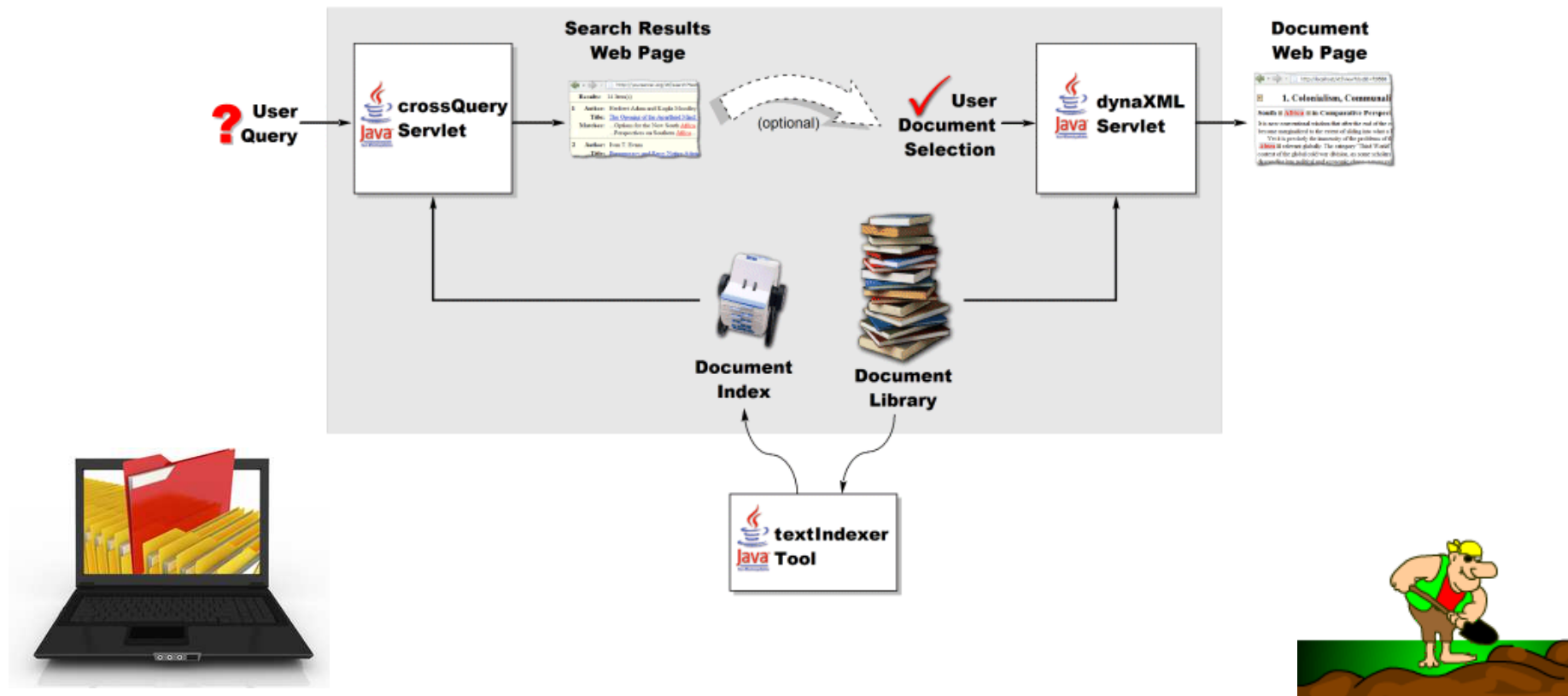
Database type examples : graph databases

- A [graph database](#) is a kind of [NoSQL](#) database that uses [graph structures](#) with nodes, edges, and properties to represent and store information. General graph databases that can store any graph are distinct from specialized graph databases such as [triplestores](#) and [network databases](#).

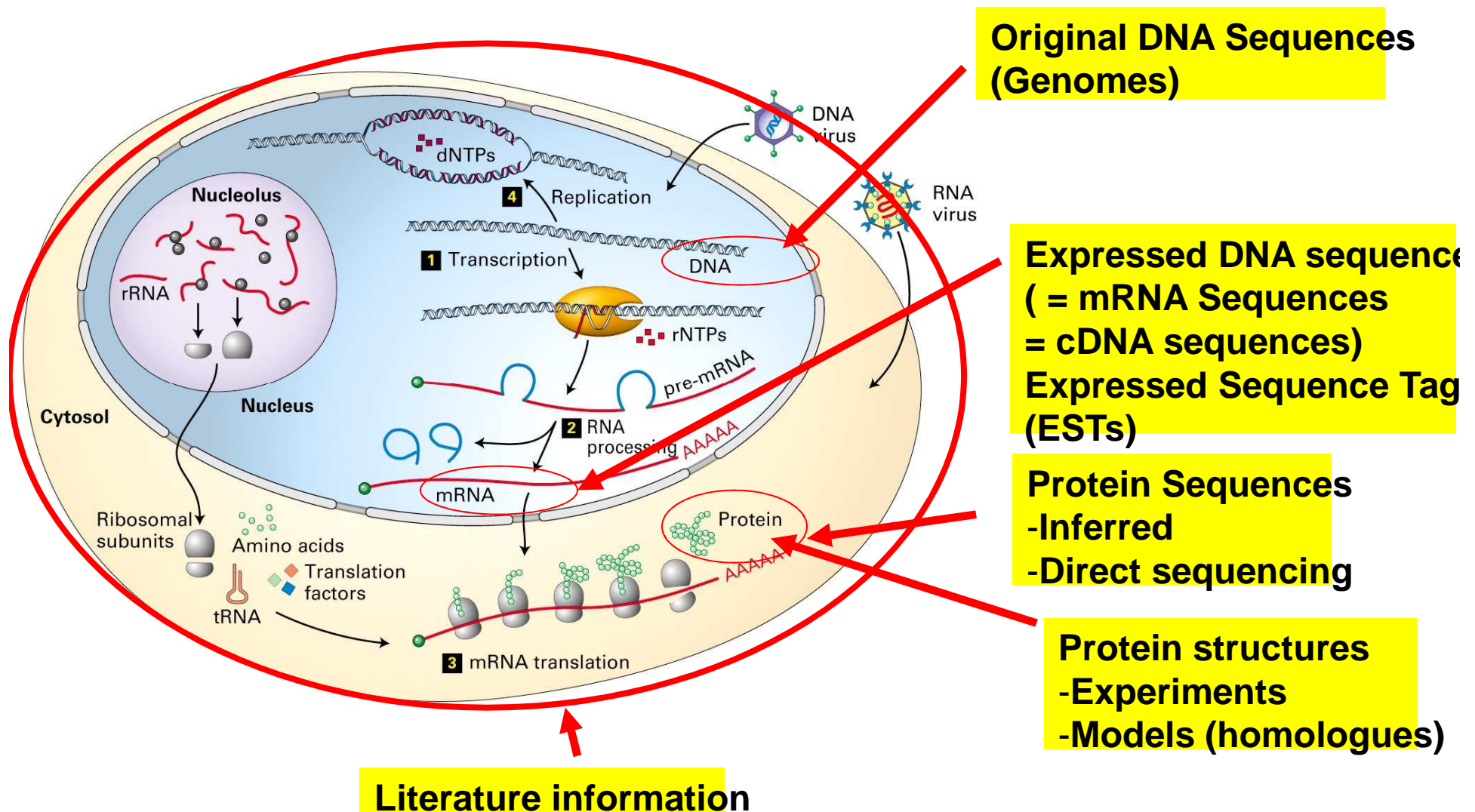


Database type examples : Document oriented databases

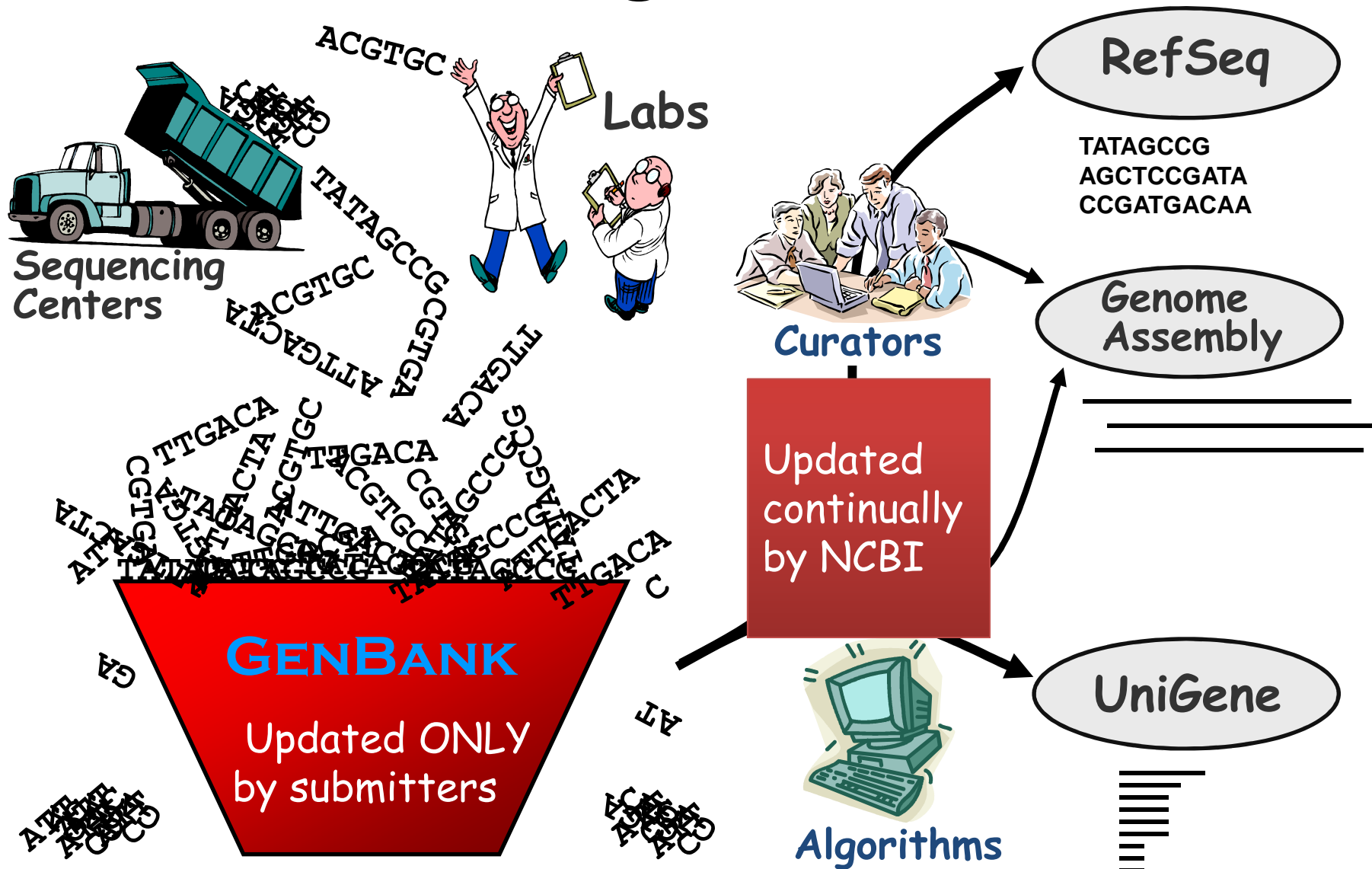
- A [document-oriented database](#) is designed for storing, retrieving, and managing document-oriented, or semi structured data, information. Document-oriented databases are one of the main categories of [NoSQL](#) databases.



Biological Data

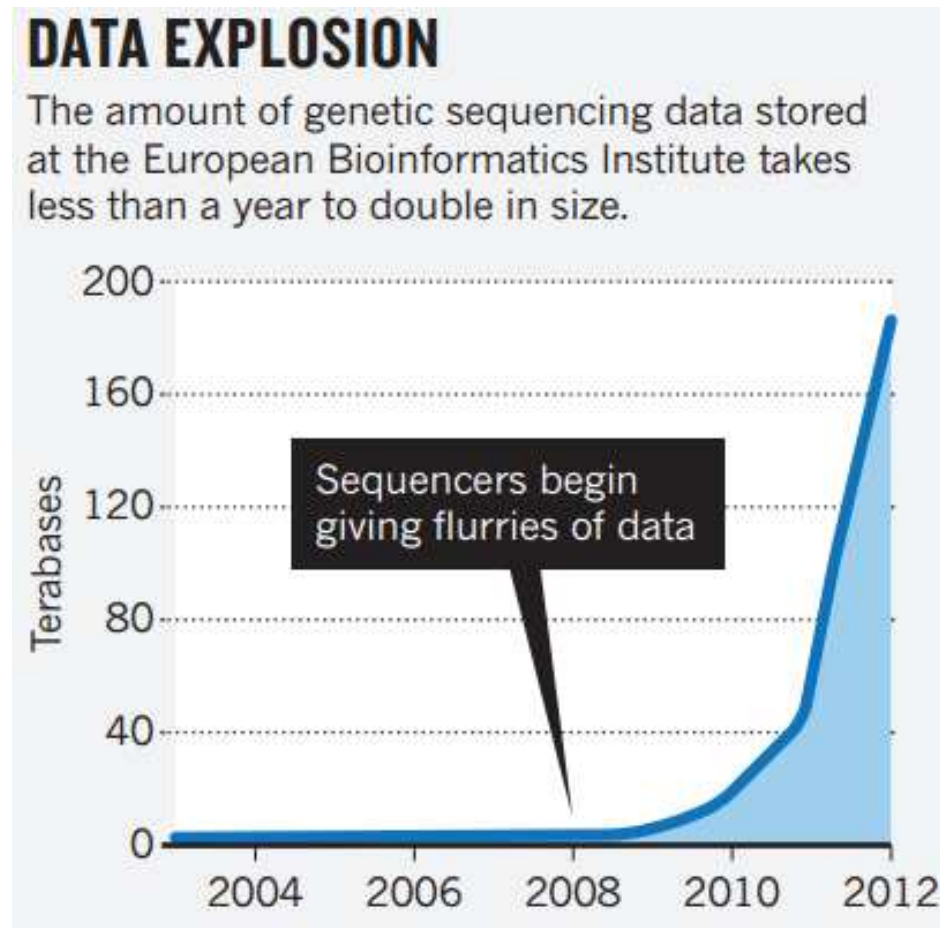


Biological Data

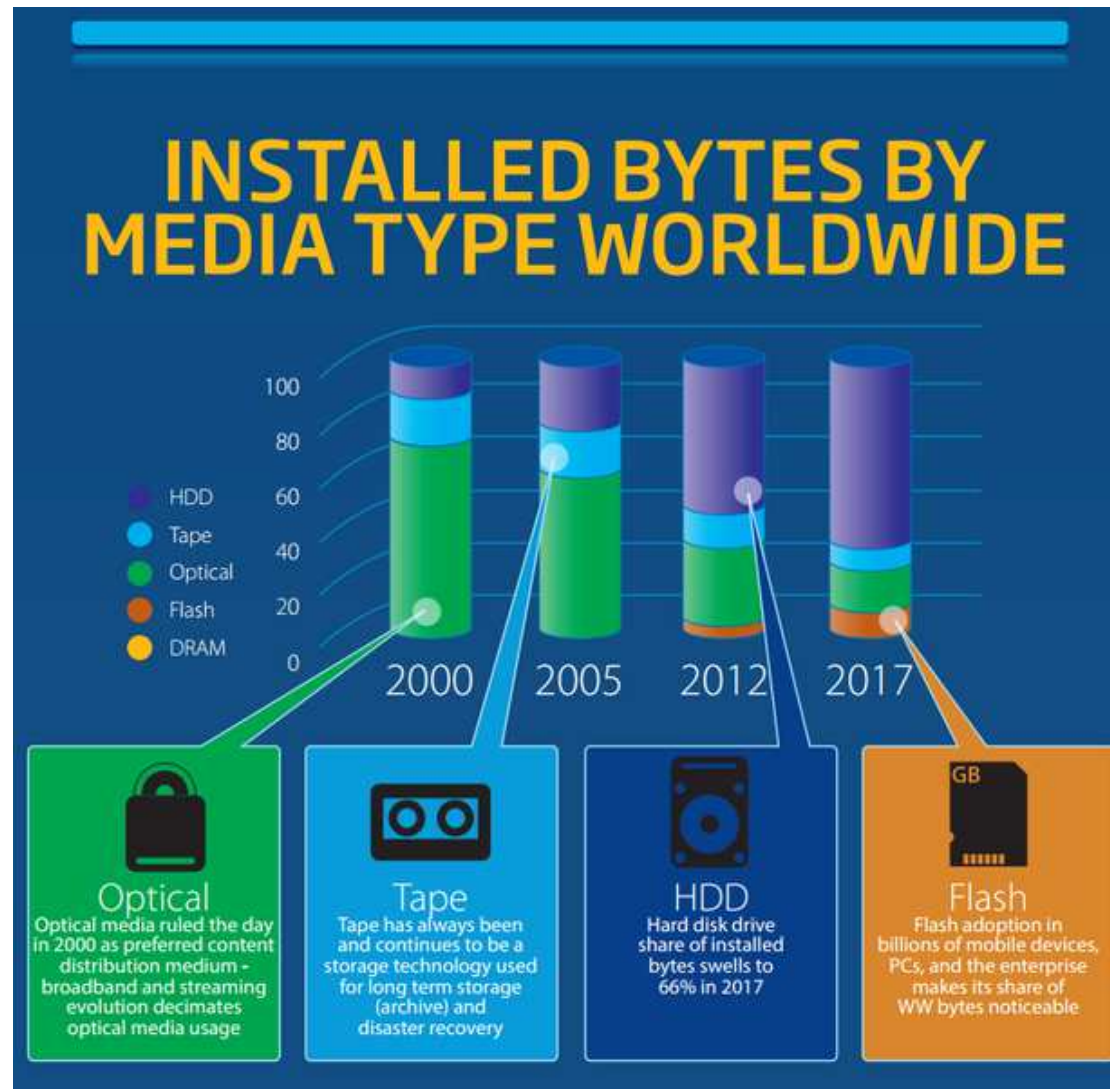


Biological Data Explosion

The need for efficient data management



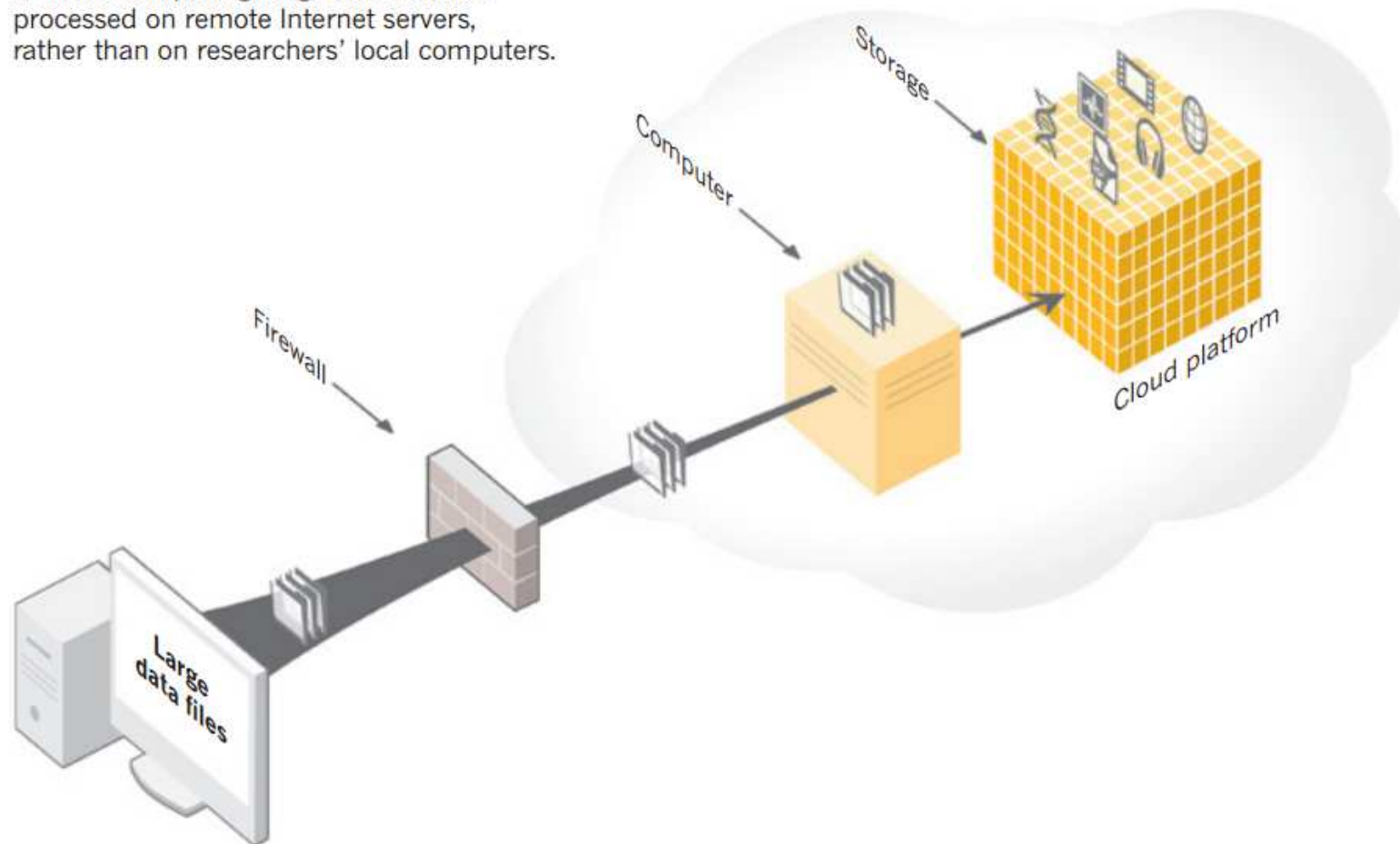
Total data storage trends



Cloud Data : On the Internet

HEAD IN THE CLOUDS

In cloud computing, large data sets are processed on remote Internet servers, rather than on researchers' local computers.



To read more

Software engineering

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_engineering

IEEE Software Engineering Body of Knowledge

<http://www.computer.org/portal/web/swebok>

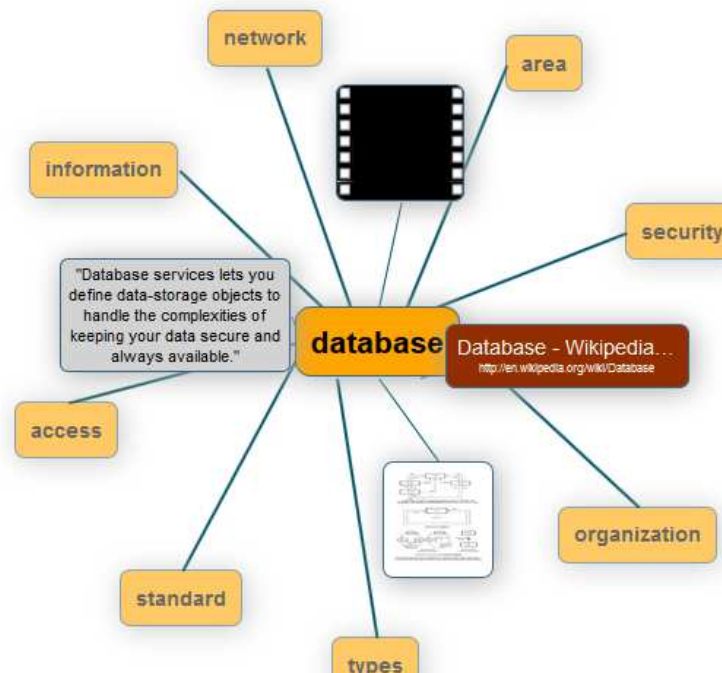
Databases

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database>

A look at a 7,235 Exabyte world

<http://www.zdnet.com/a-look-at-a-7235-exabyte-world-7000022200/>

To learn more, use a new search tool: InstaGrok



Thank you!

Contact me :

nghadiri+92@gmail.com