

Database Management System (BCSC-1003)

Topic: **Introduction to DBMS**



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Difference between Schema and Instance in DBMS

Difference between Schema and Instance in DBMS



Instances:

- Instances are the collection of information stored at a particular moment.
- The instances can be changed by certain CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations as like addition, deletion of data.

Example –

Let's say a table TEACHER in our database whose name is SCHOOL, suppose the table has 50 records so the instance of the database has 50 records for now and tomorrow we are going to add another fifty records so tomorrow the instance have total 100 records. This is called an instance.

Difference between Schema and Instance in DBMS



Schema :

- Schema is the overall description of the database.
- The basic structure of how the data will be stored in the database is called schema.

Example –

Let's say a table named TEACHER in our database name SCHOOL, the TEACHER table require the name, dob, doj in the table so we design a structure as :

TEACHER

name: varchar

doj: date

dob: date

Above given is the schema of the table TEACHER.

Data Independence

Data Independence



- Data independence can be explained using the three-schema architecture.
- Data independence refers characteristic of being able to modify the schema at one level of the database system without altering the schema at the next higher level.
- There are two types of data independence:
 - (1) Logical Data Independence and
 - (2) Physical Data Independence

Data Independence

Logical Data Independence:

- Logical data independence refers characteristic of being able to change the conceptual schema without having to change the external schema.
- Logical data independence is used to separate the external level from the conceptual view.
- If we do any changes in the conceptual view of the data, then the user view of the data would not be affected.
- Logical data independence occurs at the user interface level.

Data Independence

Physical Data Independence:

- Physical data independence can be defined as the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema.
- If we do any changes in the storage size of the database system server, then the conceptual structure of the database will not be affected.
- Physical data independence is used to separate conceptual levels from the internal levels.
- Physical data independence occurs at the logical interface level.

Database Models

Database Models

- Data Model gives us an idea that how the final system will look like after its complete implementation.
- It defines the data elements and the relationships between the data elements.
- Data Models are used to show how data is stored, connected, accessed and updated in the DBMS.
- Some of the Data Models in DBMS are:

Hierarchical Model,
Entity-Relationship Model,
Flat Data Model,
Context Data Model,
Object-Relational Data Model,

Network Model,
Relational Model,
Object-Oriented Data Model,
Associative Data Model,
Semi-Structured Data Model etc.

Database Models



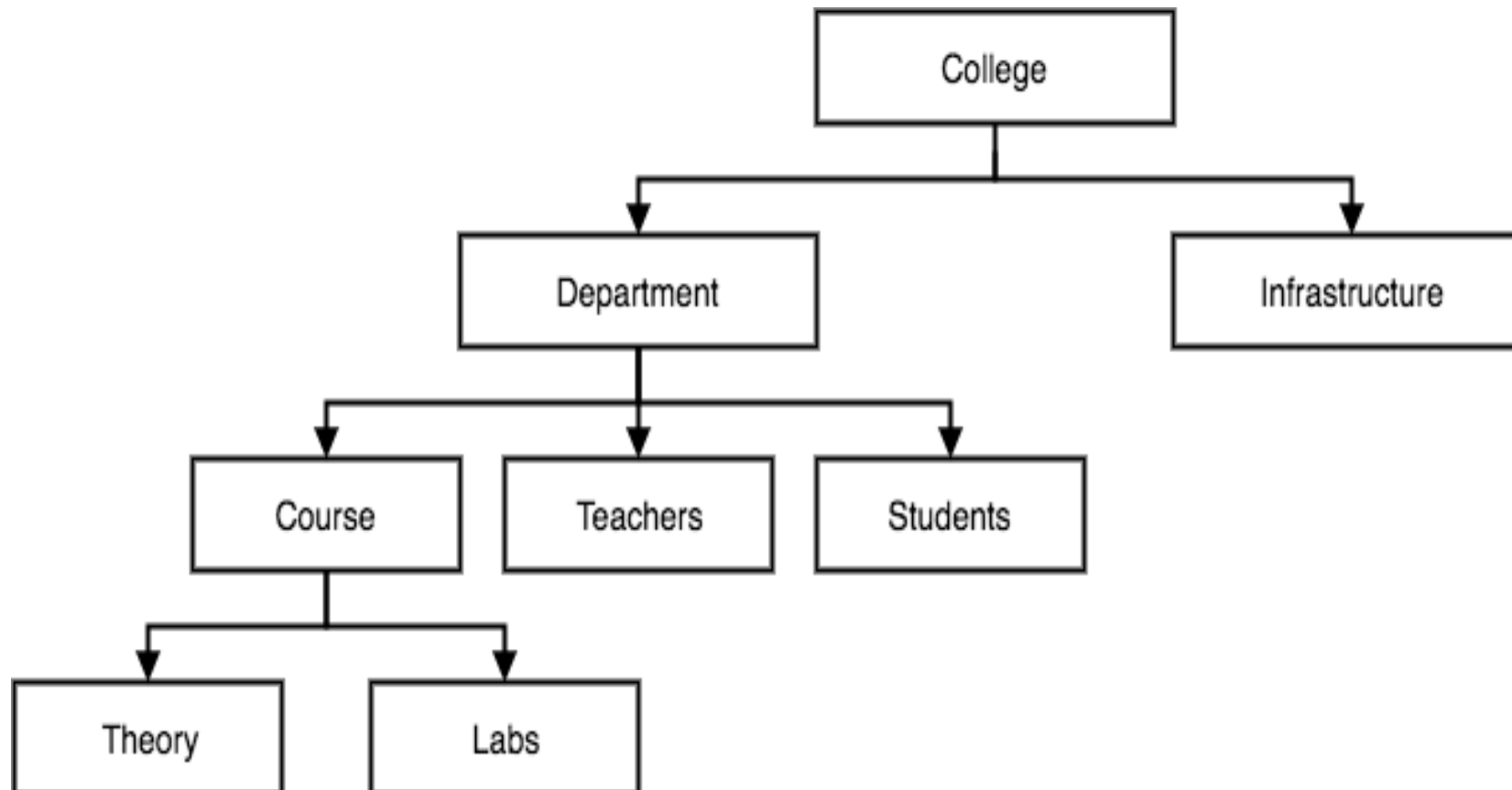
Hierarchical Model:

- Hierarchical Model was the first DBMS model.
- This model organizes the data in the hierarchical tree structure.
- The hierarchy starts from the root which has root data and then it expands in the form of a tree adding child node to the parent node.
- This model easily represents some of the real-world relationships like hierarchy of any organization, sitemap of a website etc.

Database Models



Example:



Database Models

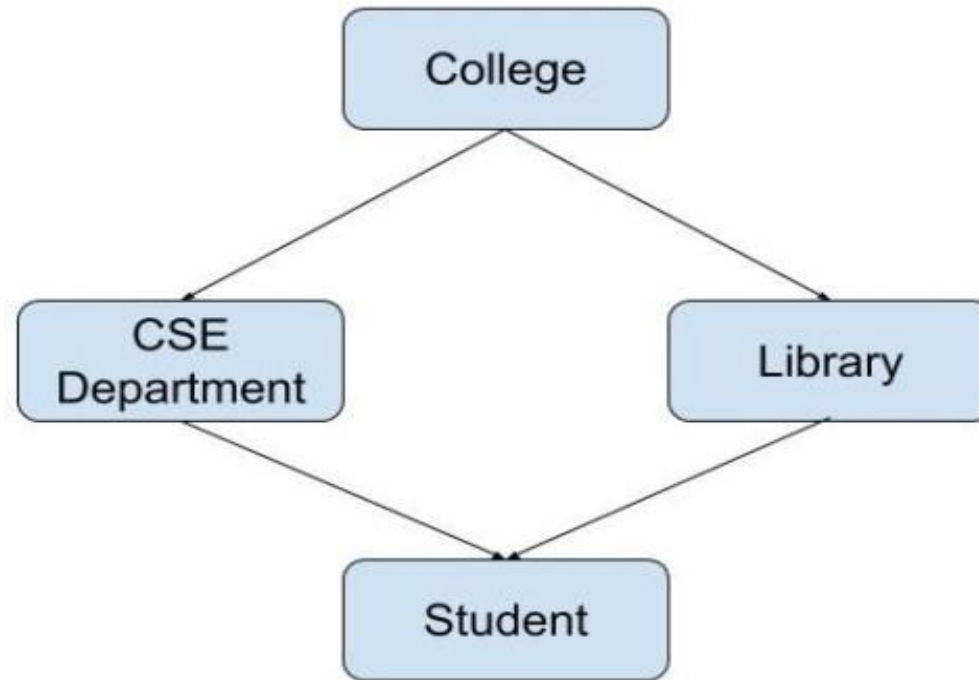


Network Model

- This model is an extension of the hierarchical model.
- It was the most popular model before the relational model.
- This model is the same as the hierarchical model, the only difference is that a record can have more than one parent.
- It replaces the hierarchical tree with a graph.

Database Models

Example: In the example below we can see that node student has two parents i.e. CSE Department and Library. This was earlier not possible in the hierarchical model.



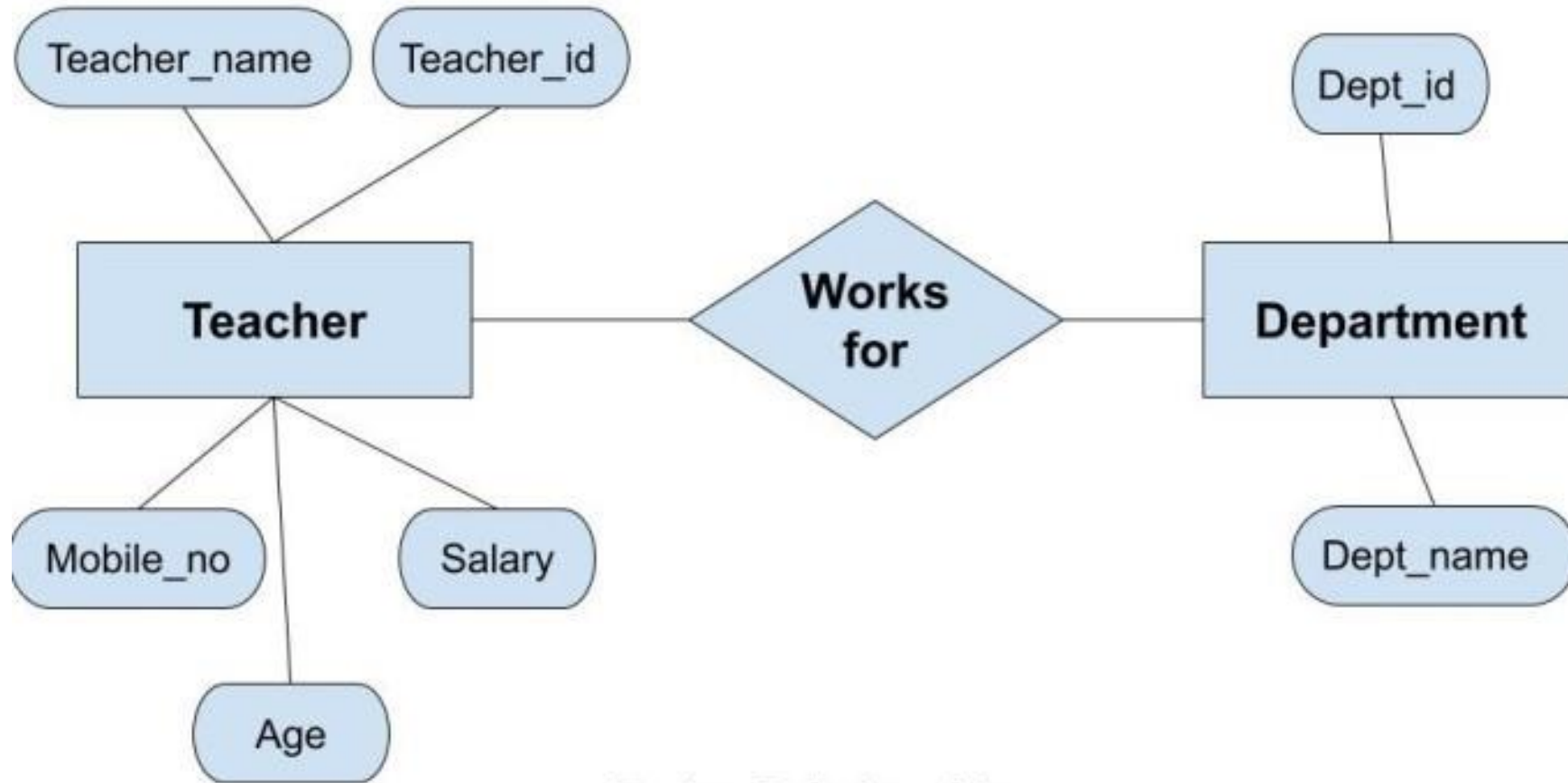
Network Model

Database Models

Entity-Relationship Model

- Entity-Relationship Model or simply ER Model is a high-level data model diagram.
- In this model, we represent the real-world problem in the pictorial form to make it easy for the stakeholders to understand.
- It is also very easy for the developers to understand the system by just looking at the ER diagram.
- We use the ER diagram as a visual tool to represent an ER Model.
- ER diagram has the following three components: Entity, Attribute and Relationship.

Database Models



Entity-Relationship
Model

Database Models



Relational Model

- This model was introduced by Dr. E. F. Codd in 1970.
- Relational Model is the most widely used model.
- In this model, the data is maintained in the form of a two-dimensional table.
- All the information is stored in the form of rows and columns.
- The basic structure of a relational model is tables.
- So, the tables are also called relations in the relational model.

Database Models

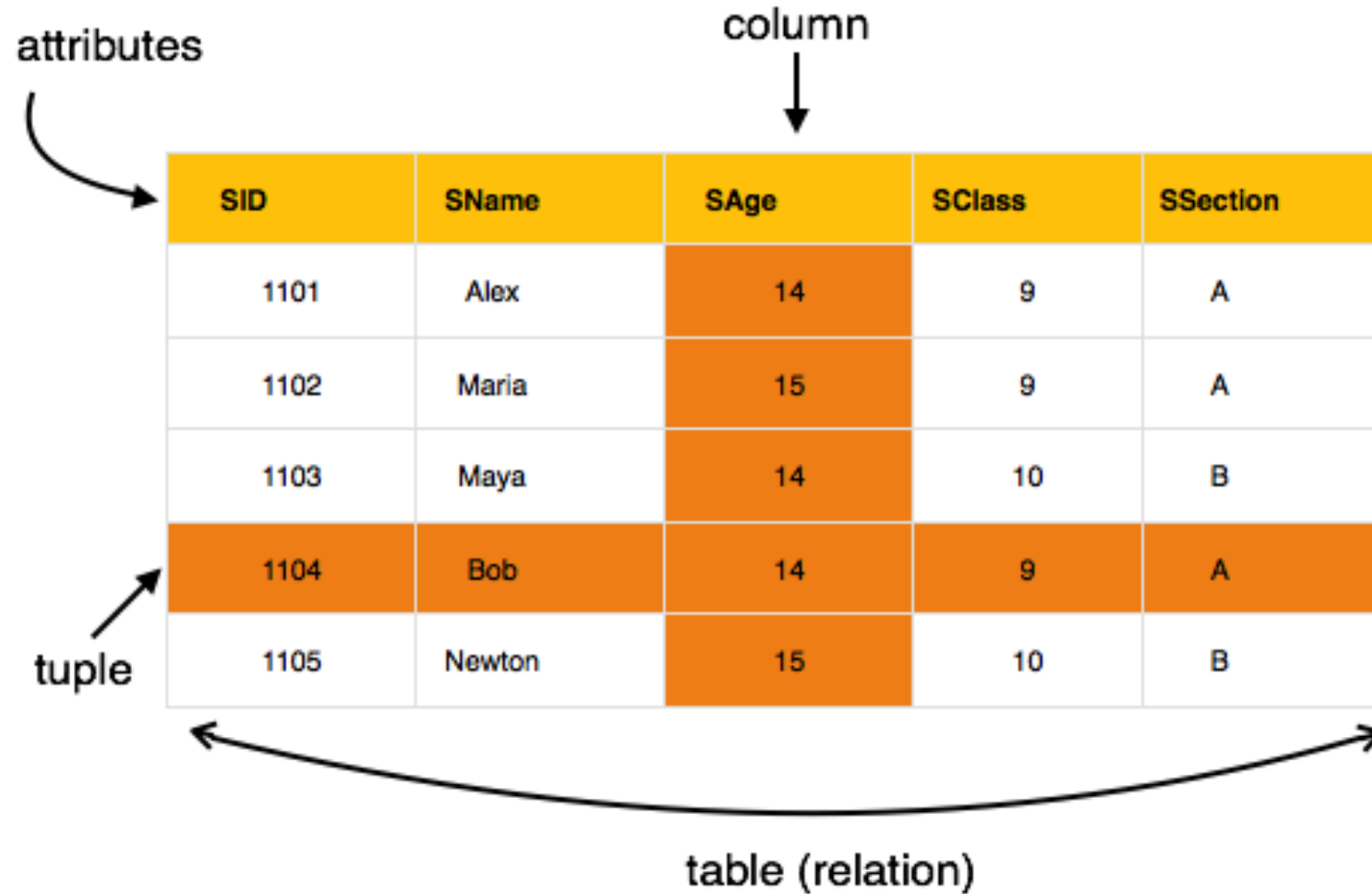
attributes

column

SID	SName	SAge	SClass	SSection
1101	Alex	14	9	A
1102	Maria	15	9	A
1103	Maya	14	10	B
1104	Bob	14	9	A
1105	Newton	15	10	B

tuple

table (relation)



DBMS Vs RDBMS

DBMS Vs RDBMS

The below table demonstrates the main difference between RDBMS and DBMS:

DBMS	RDBMS
DBMS stores data as a file.	Data is stored in the form of tables.
Data elements need to access individually.	Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time.
No relationship between data.	Data is stored in the form of tables, which are related to each other.
It deals with small quantity of data.	It deals with large amount of data.
Data redundancy is common in this model.	Keys and indexes do not allow Data redundancy.
It supports single user.	It supports multiple users.
The data in a DBMS is subject to low security levels with regards to data manipulation.	There exists multiple levels of data security in a RDBMS.
Examples: XML, Window Registry, etc.	Examples: MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, Oracle, Microsoft Access etc.

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*Thank
you*

