**Databases** 

LECTURE 9

# אוט ב מסב (עולטת Concept of a databases

A database is a collection of data and a set of rules that organize the data by specifying certain relationships among the data.

A database administrator is a person who defines the rules that organize the data and also controls who should have access to what parts of the data.

The user interacts with the database through a program called a database manager or a database management system (DBMS), informally known as a front end.

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# Components of Databases

A database is a collection of tables, each containing records having one or more fields or elements.

The database file consists of records, each of which contains one related group of data.

Each record contains fields or elements, the elementary data items themselves.

The logical structure of a database is called a schema.

The rules of a database identify the columns with names. The name of each column is called an attribute of the database. A relation is a set of columns. Relations in a database show connection among data in tables.

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	controlled access     minimal redundancy
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xeet Tullin	Databases support controlled, shared access to a single
- silly suffer	repository of data.
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abble avoir DKin.	Databases  • Physical database integrity
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PO. 2/C.D 40/11/1 30/1 42/14 7/28 2/3/14/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/	Two-phase update:     A serious problem for a database manager is the failure of the computing system in the middle of data modification.
	The solution to this problem uses a two-phase update.
13/10-12 hogs on en 12 y x 38/10-01)	➤ Update Technique: > During the first stor, called the Inlead phase, the DBMS gathers the resource it needs to perform to update. The last event of the first phase, called committing, two-less the writing of a committing the the database.
2 Deal 201.20 8-	The second phase makes the permanent changes. After the second phase has been completed, the distabase is again complete.
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#### ·afe-l ヨーリフタイト かんとしら Two-Phase Update Example

Consider a database that contains the inventory of a company's office suppliers. The company's central stockroom stores paper, pens, paper clips, and the like, and the different departments requisition items as they need them. The company buys in bulk to obtain the best prices. Each department has a budget for office supplies, so there is a charging mechanism by which the cost of supplies is recovered from the department. Also, the central stockroom monitors quantities of supplies on hand so as to order new supplies when the stock becomes low.

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#### Two-Phase Update Example

Suppose the process begins with a requisition from the accounting department for 50 boxes of paper clips. Assume that there are 107 boxes in stock and a new order is placed if the quantity in stock ever falls below 100.

What are the steps followed after the stockroom receives the requisition?

#### Two-Phase Update Example

- The stockroom checks the database to determine that 50 boxes of paper clips are on hand. If not, the requisition is rejected and the transition is finished.
- If enough paper clips are in stock, the stockroom deducts 50 from the inventory figure in the database (107-50=57).
- The stockroom charges accounting's supplies budget (also in database) for 50 boxes of paper clips.

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# Two-Phase Update Example

- 4. The stockroom checks its remaining quantity on hand (57) to determine whether the remaining quantity is below the reorder point. Because it is, a notice to order more paper clips is generated, and the item is flagged as "on order" in the database.
- A delivery order is prepared, enabling 50 boxes of paper clips to be sent to accounting.

All five steps must be completed in order listed for the database to be accurate and for the transaction to be processed correctly.

## Two-Phase Update Example

Suppose a failure occurs while these steps are being processed. If the failure occurs before step 1 is complete, no harm occurs as a result, because the entire transaction can be restarted. However, during steps 2, 3 and 4, changes are made to elements in the database. If a failure occurs then, the values in the database are inconsistent. Worse, the transaction cannot be reprocessed because a requisition would be deducted twice or a department would be charged twice or two delivery orders would be prepared.

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### Two-Phase Update Example

When a two-phase commit is used, shadow values are maintained for key data points. A shadow data value is computed and stored locally during the intent phase, and it is copied to the actual database during the commit phase. The operations on the database would be performed as follows for a two-phase commit.

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#### Two-Phase Update Example

- Check the value of COMMIT\_FLAG in the database. If it is set, this phase cannot be performed. Halt or loop, checking COMMIT\_FLAG until it is not set.
- Compare number of boxes of paper clips on hand to number requisitions; if more are requisitioned than are on hand, halt.
- 3. Compute TCLIPS=ONHAND-REQUISITION.
- Obtain BUDGET, the current supplies budget remaining for accounting department. Compute TBUDGET-BUDGET-COST, where COST is the cost of 50 boxes of clips.
- Check whether TCLIPS is below reorder point; if so, set TREORDER=TRUE; else set TREORDER=FALSE.

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#### Two-Phase Update Example

#### Commit:

- 1. Set COMMIT-FLAG in database.
- 2. Copy TCLIPS to CLIPS in database.
- 3. Copy TBUDGET to BUDGET in database.
- 4. Copy TREORDER to REORDER in database.
- Prepare notice to deliver paper clips to accounting department. Indicate transaction completed in flag.
- 6. Unset COMMIT-FLAG.

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### Two-Phase Update Example

With this example, each step of the intent phase depends only on unmodified values from the database and the previous results of the Intent phase. Each variable beginning with T is a shadow variable used only in this transaction. The steps of the intent phase can be repeated an unlimited number of times, again with no negative effect on the correctness of the values in the database.

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#### Redundancy/Internal Consistency

- Error Detection and Correction Codes parity bits, Hamming codes and cyclic redundancy checks. These codes can be applied to single fields, records, or the entire database. Each time a data item is placed in the database, the appropriate check codes are computed and stored; each time a data item is retrieved, a similar check code is computed and compared to the stored value.
- Shadow Fields. Entire attributes or entire records can be duplicated in a database. If the data are irreproducible, this second copy can provide an immediate replacement if an error is detected. Obviously, redundant fields require substantial storage space.

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#### Recovery

In addition to these error correction processes, a DBMS can maintain a log of user accesses, particularly changes. In the event of a fallure, the database is reloaded from a backup copy and all later changes are then applied from the audit log.

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# Concurrency/Consistency

Database systems are often multiuser systems. Accesses by two users sharing the same database must be constrained so that neither interferes with the other. Simple locking is done by DBMS. If two users attempt to read the same data item, there is no conflict because both obtain the same value.

If both users try to modify the same data items, we often assume that there is no conflict because each knows what to write; the value to be written does not depend on the previous value of the data item. However, this supposition is not quite accurate.

Example in class...

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#### Database disclosure

• Sensitive data — a data that should not be made public. Determining which data items and fields are sensitive depends both on the Individual database and the underlying meaning of the data.

Some databases, such as a public library catalog, contain no sensitive data; other databases, such as defense —related ones, are wholly sensitive.

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Several factors make data sensitive.

- Inherently sensitive.
- From a sensitive source.
- Declared sensitive.
- · Part of a sensitive attribute or record.
- Sensitive in relation to previously disclosed information.

Database protect sensitive data by controlling direct or indirect access to the data.

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Exact Data	• Median
Bounds	Tracker Attacks
Negative Result	<ul> <li>Linear System Vulnerability</li> </ul>
Existence	Aggregation
Probable Value	Analysis on Data
Direct Inference	Hidden Data Attributes
Direct Attack	• File Tags
Sum	Geotagging
Count	Tracking Devices
Mean	Services

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# Preventing Disclosure: Data Suppression and Modification

- Suppress obviously sensitive information.
- Track what the user knows.
- Disguise the data.

Data suppression blocks release of sensitive data; data concealing releases part or an approximation of sensitive

Security versus Precision

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