

# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction to databases and DBMS

# OUTLINE

- Types of Databases and Database Applications
- Basic Definitions
- Typical DBMS Functionality
- Example of a Database (UNIVERSITY)
- Main Characteristics of the Database Approach
- Types of Database Users
- Advantages of Using the Database Approach
- Extending Database Capabilities
- When Not to Use Databases

# Types of Databases and Database Applications

- Traditional Applications:
  - Numeric and Textual Databases
- More Recent Applications:
  - Multimedia Databases
  - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
  - Biological and Genome Databases
  - Data Warehouses
  - Mobile databases
  - Real-time and Active Databases
- First part of book focuses on traditional applications
- *A number of recent applications are described later in the book (for example, Chapters 24,25,26,27,28,29)*

# Recent Developments (1)

- Social Networks started capturing a lot of information about people and about communications among people-posts, tweets, photos, videos in systems such as:
  - Facebook
  - Twitter
  - Linked-In
- All of the above constitutes data
- Search Engines- Google, Bing, Yahoo : collect their own repository of web pages for searching purposes

# Recent Developments (2)

- New Technologies are emerging from the so-called non-database software vendors to manage vast amounts of data generated on the web:
- Big Data storage systems involving large clusters of distributed computers (Chapter 25)
- NOSQL (Not Only SQL) systems (Chapter 24)
- A large amount of data now resides on the “cloud” which means it is in huge data centers using thousands of machines.

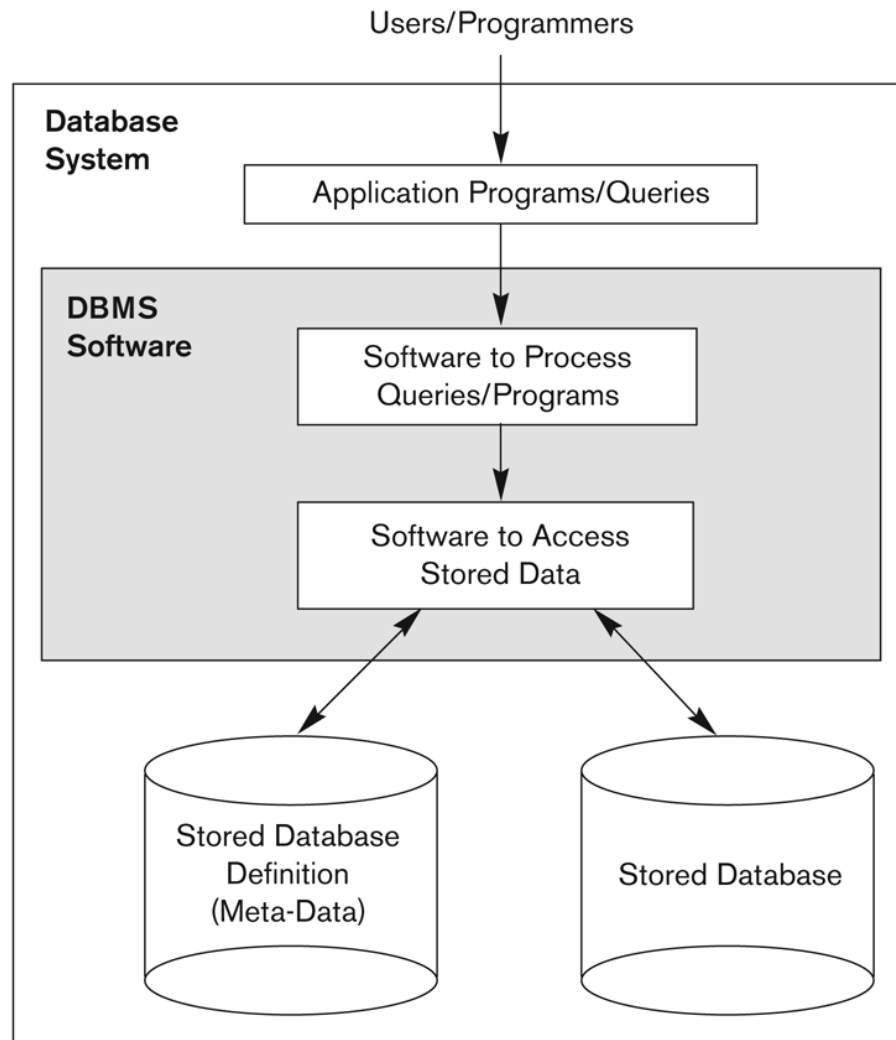
# Basic Definitions

- **Database:**
  - A collection of related data.
- **Data:**
  - Known facts that can be recorded and have an implicit meaning.
- **Mini-world:**
  - Some part of the real world about which data is stored in a database. For example, student grades and transcripts at a university.
- **Database Management System (DBMS):**
  - A software package/ system to facilitate the creation and maintenance of a computerized database.
- **Database System:**
  - The DBMS software together with the data itself. Sometimes, the applications are also included.

# Impact of Databases and Database Technology

- **Businesses:** Banking, Insurance, Retail, Transportation, Healthcare, Manufacturing
- **Service Industries:** Financial, Real-estate, Legal, Electronic Commerce, Small businesses
- **Education :** Resources for content and Delivery
- **More recently:** Social Networks, Environmental and Scientific Applications, Medicine and Genetics
- **Personalized Applications:** based on smart mobile devices

# Simplified database system environment



**Figure 1.1**  
A simplified database  
system environment.



# Typical DBMS Functionality

- *Define* a particular database in terms of its data types, structures, and constraints
- *Construct* or Load the initial database contents on a secondary storage medium
- *Manipulating* the database:
  - Retrieval: Querying, generating reports
  - Modification: Insertions, deletions and updates to its content
  - Accessing the database through Web applications
- *Processing and Sharing* by a set of concurrent users and application programs – yet, keeping all data valid and consistent

# Application Activities Against a Database

- Applications interact with a database by generating
  - **Queries:** that access different parts of data and formulate the result of a request
  - **Transactions:** that may read some data and “update” certain values or generate new data and store that in the database
- Applications must not allow unauthorized users to access data
- Applications must keep up with changing user requirements against the database

# Additional DBMS Functionality

- DBMS may additionally provide:
  - Protection or Security measures to prevent unauthorized access
  - “Active” processing to take internal actions on data
  - Presentation and Visualization of data
  - Maintenance of the database and associated programs over the lifetime of the database application
    - Called database, software, and system maintenance

# Example of a Database (with a Conceptual Data Model)

- **Mini-world for the example:**
  - Part of a UNIVERSITY environment.
- **Some mini-world *entities*:**
  - STUDENTs
  - COURSEs
  - SECTIONs (of COURSEs)
  - (academic) DEPARTMENTs
  - INSTRUCTORs

# Example of a Database (with a Conceptual Data Model)

- **Some mini-world *relationships*:**
  - SECTIONs *are of specific* COURSEs
  - STUDENTs *take* SECTIONs
  - COURSEs *have prerequisite* COURSEs
  - INSTRUCTORs *teach* SECTIONs
  - COURSEs *are offered by* DEPARTMENTs
  - STUDENTs *major in* DEPARTMENTs
- **Note:** The above entities and relationships are typically expressed in a conceptual data model, such as the ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP data model (see Chapters 3, 4)

# Example of a simple database

## COURSE

Course_name	Course_number	Credit_hours	Department
Intro to Computer Science	CS1310	4	CS
Data Structures	CS3320	4	CS
Discrete Mathematics	MATH2410	3	MATH
Database	CS3380	3	CS

## SECTION

Section_identifier	Course_number	Semester	Year	Instructor
85	MATH2410	Fall	04	King
92	CS1310	Fall	04	Anderson
102	CS3320	Spring	05	Knuth
112	MATH2410	Fall	05	Chang
119	CS1310	Fall	05	Anderson
135	CS3380	Fall	05	Stone

## GRADE\_REPORT

Student_number	Section_identifier	Grade
17	112	B
17	119	C
8	85	A
8	92	A
8	102	B
8	135	A

## PREREQUISITE

Course_number	Prerequisite_number
CS3380	CS3320
CS3380	MATH2410
CS3320	CS1310

**Figure 1.2**

A database that stores student and course information.

# Main Characteristics of the Database Approach

- **Self-describing nature of a database system:**
  - A DBMS **catalog** stores the description of a particular database (e.g. data structures, types, and constraints)
  - The description is called **meta-data\***.
  - This allows the DBMS software to work with different database applications.
- **Insulation between programs and data:**
  - In traditional file processing, the structure of data files is embedded in the application programs, so many changes to the structure of a file may require changing all programs that access that file. By contrast, DBMS access programs do not require such changes. The structure of data is stored in the DBMS catalog separately from the access programs. We call this property program-data independence

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\* Some newer systems such as a few NOSQL systems need no meta-data: they store the data definition within its structure.

# Example of a simplified database catalog

## RELATIONS

Relation_name	No_of_columns
STUDENT	4
COURSE	4
SECTION	5
GRADE_REPORT	3
PREREQUISITE	2

**Figure 1.3**

An example of a database catalog for the database in Figure 1.2.

## COLUMNS

Column_name	Data_type	Belongs_to_relation
Name	Character (30)	STUDENT
Student_number	Character (4)	STUDENT
Class	Integer (1)	STUDENT
Major	Major_type	STUDENT
Course_name	Character (10)	COURSE
Course_number	XXXXNNNN	COURSE
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
Prerequisite_number	XXXXNNNN	PREREQUISITE

*Note:* Major\_type is defined as an enumerated type with all known majors. XXXXNNNN is used to define a type with four alpha characters followed by four digits



# Main Characteristics of the Database Approach (continued)

- **Data Abstraction:**

- Save users details about the storage of the data. It doesn't matter if the database occupies one or hundred of files, this fact is transparent to the user.

- **Support of multiple views of the data:**

- Each user may see a different view of the database, which describes **only** the data of interest to that user.

# Main Characteristics of the Database Approach (continued)

- **Sharing of data and multi-user transaction processing:**
  - Allowing a set of **concurrent users** to retrieve from and to update the database.
  - *Concurrency control* within the DBMS guarantees that each **transaction** is correctly executed or aborted
  - *Recovery* subsystem ensures each completed transaction has its effect permanently recorded in the database
  - **OLTP** (Online Transaction Processing) is a major part of database applications. This allows hundreds of concurrent transactions to execute per second.

# Database Users

- Users may be divided into
  - Those who actually use and control the database content, and those who design, develop and maintain database applications (called “Actors on the Scene”), and
  - Those who design and develop the DBMS software and related tools, and the computer systems operators (called “Workers Behind the Scene”).

# Database Users – Actors on the Scene

- Actors on the scene
  - **Database administrators:**
    - Responsible for authorizing access to the database, for coordinating and monitoring its use, acquiring software and hardware resources, controlling its use and monitoring efficiency of operations.
  - **Database Designers:**
    - Responsible to define the content, the structure, the constraints, and functions or transactions against the database. They must communicate with the end-users and understand their needs.

# Database End Users

- Actors on the scene (continued)
  - **End-users:** They use the data for queries, reports and some of them update the database content. End-users can be categorized into:
    - **Casual:** access database occasionally when needed
    - **Naïve** or Parametric: they make up a sizable portion of database end users
      - They use previously well-defined functions in the form of “canned transactions” against the database.
      - Users of Mobile Apps mostly fall in this category
      - Bank-tellers are parametric users who do this activity for an entire shift of operations.
      - Social Media Users post and read information from websites

# Database End Users (continued)

- **Sophisticated:**

- These include business analysts, scientists, engineers, others thoroughly familiar with the system capabilities.
- Many use tools in the form of software packages that work closely with the stored database.

- **Stand-alone:**

- Mostly maintain personal databases using ready-to-use applications.
- An example is the user of a financial software package that stores a variety of personal financial data.
- Another example is a user that maintains a database of personal photos and videos.

# Database Users – Actors on the Scene (continued)

- **System Analysts and Application Developers**
  - **System Analysts:** They understand the user requirements of naïve and sophisticated users and design applications including canned transactions to meet those requirements.
  - **Application Programmers:** Implement the specifications developed by analysts and test and debug them before deployment.
  - **Business Analysts:** There is an increasing need for such people who can analyze vast amounts of business data and real-time data (“Big Data”) for better decision making related to planning, advertising, marketing etc.

# Database Users – Actors behind the Scene

- **System Designers and Implementers:** Design and implement DBMS packages in the form of modules and interfaces and test and debug them. The DBMS must interface with applications, language compilers, operating system components, etc.
- **Tool Developers:** Design and implement software systems called tools for modeling and designing databases, performance monitoring, prototyping, test data generation, user interface creation, simulation etc. that facilitate building of applications and allow using database effectively.
- **Operators and Maintenance Personnel:** They manage the actual running and maintenance of the database system hardware and software environment.



# Advantages of Using the Database Approach

- Controlling redundancy in data storage and in development and maintenance efforts.
  - Sharing of data among multiple users.
- Restricting unauthorized access to data. Only the DBA staff uses privileged commands and facilities.
- Providing Storage Structures (e.g. indexes) for efficient Query Processing – see Chapter 17.

# Advantages of Using the Database Approach (continued)

- Providing optimization of queries for efficient processing.
- Providing backup and recovery services.
- Providing multiple interfaces to different classes of users.
- Representing complex relationships among data.
- Enforcing integrity constraints on the database.

# Additional Implications of Using the Database Approach

- Potential for enforcing standards:
  - This is crucial for the success of database applications in large organizations. **Standards** refer to data item names, display formats, report structures, meta-data (description of data), Web page layouts, etc.
- Reduced application development time:
  - Incremental time to add each new application is reduced.

# Additional Implications of Using the Database Approach (continued)

- Flexibility to change data structures:
  - Database structure may evolve as new requirements are defined.
- Availability of current information:
  - Extremely important for on-line transaction systems such as shopping, airline, hotel, car reservations.

# Extending Database Capabilities (1)

- New functionality is being added to DBMSs in the following areas:
  - Scientific Applications – Physics, Chemistry, Biology - Genetics
  - Earth and Atmospheric Sciences and Astronomy
  - XML (eXtensible Markup Language)
  - Image Storage and Management
  - Audio and Video Data Management
  - Data Warehousing and Data Mining – a very major area for future development using new technologies (see Chapters 28-29)
  - Spatial Data Management and Location Based Services
  - Historical Data Management
- The above gives rise to *new research and development* in incorporating new data types, complex data structures, new operations and storage schemes in database systems.

# Extending Database Capabilities (2)

- Background since the advent of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century:
  - First decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century has seen tremendous growth in user generated data and collected data from applications and search engines.
  - Social Media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter are generating millions of transactions a day and businesses are interested to tap into this data to “understand” the users
  - Cloud Storage is making unlimited amount of storage available to users and applications

# Extending Database Capabilities (3)

- Emergence of Big Data Technologies and NOSQL databases
  - New data storage, management and analysis technology was necessary to deal with the onslaught of data in petabytes a day (1000 terabytes) in some applications – this started being commonly called as “Big Data”.
  - Hadoop (which originated from Yahoo) and MapReduce Programming approach to distributed data processing (which originated from Google) as well as the Google file system have given rise to Big Data technologies (Chapter 25).
  - NOSQL (Not Only SQL- where SQL is the de facto standard language for relational DBMSs) systems have been designed for rapid search and retrieval from documents, processing of huge graphs occurring on social networks, and other forms of unstructured data (Chapter 24).

# When not to use a DBMS

- Costs of using a DBMS:
  - High initial investment and possible need for additional hardware.
  - Overhead for providing security, concurrency control, recovery and integrity.
- When a DBMS may be unnecessary:
  - If the database and applications are simple, well defined, and not expected to change.
  - If access to data by multiple users is not required.



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