

FEATURE

Flat File System

Structure



Stores data in plain text files

Data Redundancy



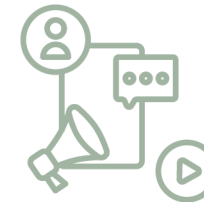
High redundancy

Relationships



None or manual linking

Example Usage



CSV files, logs

Drawbacks



Difficult to scale & maintain

FEATURE

Relational Database

Structure



Uses tables
(rows & columns)

Data Redundancy



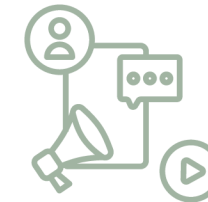
Low, thanks to
normalization

Relationships



Foreign keys and joins
manage relationships

Example Usage



MySQL,
PostgreSQL,
SQL Server

Drawbacks



MySQL, PostgreSQL,
SQL Server

DBMS ADVANTAGES



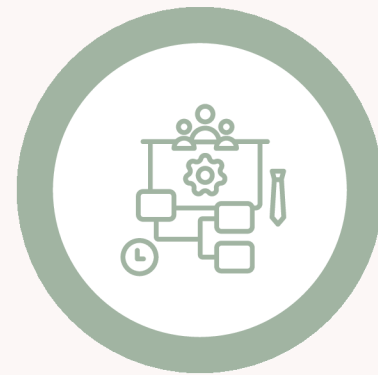
Security

Access control ,
encryption



Integrity

Data accuracy
and consistency



Backup

Automated and
manual backup
options



Redundancy

Reduced with
normalization



Concurrency

Multiple users
accessing data
safely



Data Sharing

Shared access
with permission
levels

ROLES IN A DATABASE SYSTEM



System Analyst

Gathers user requirements, designs high-level solutions, acts as a bridge between users and developers.



Database Designer

Designs the schema, selects data types, normalization, entity-relationship modeling.



Database Developer

Implements the database structure, writes queries, stored procedures, and optimizes performance.



Database Administrator (DBA)

Manages backups, restores, security, tuning, and user access. Ensures data availability.



Application Developer

Builds applications that interact with the database (front-end/back-end). Uses APIs and SQL queries.



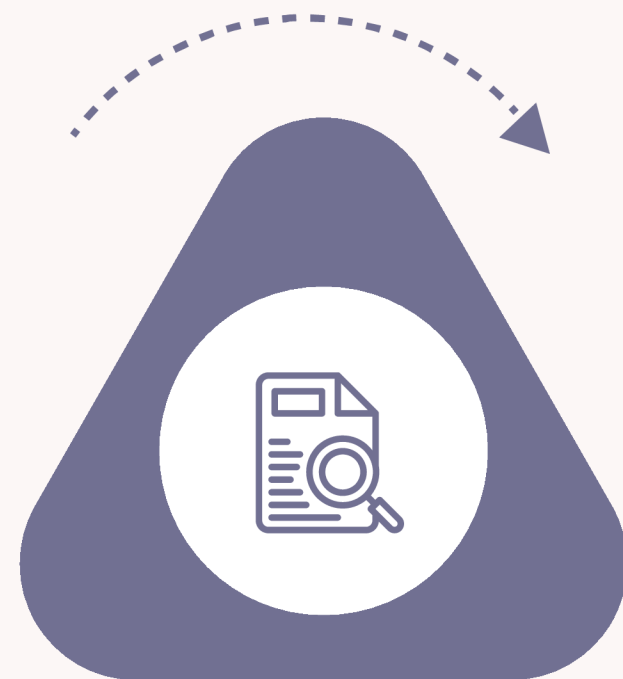
BI Developer

Designs dashboards, analytics, and reports. Transforms raw data into business insights.



TYPES OF DATABASES

Relational



Example

MySQL,
PostgreSQL,
Oracle

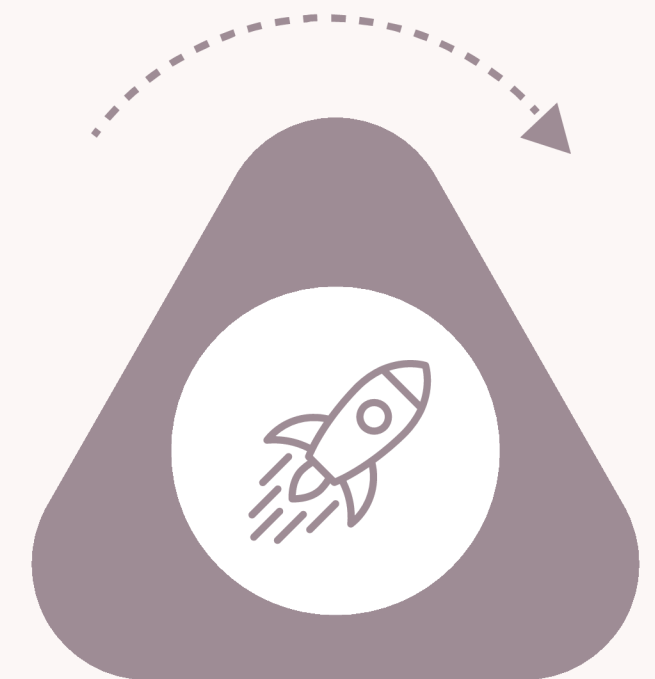
Description

Structured tables with
schema. SQL used.



Use Cases : Banking, ERP, CRM

Non-Relational Databases



Example

MongoDB,
Cassandra,
Redis

Description

Flexible schema, stores
data as documents,
key-value pairs, etc.



Use Cases: IoT, content management, real-time analytics

CENTRALIZED VS. DISTRIBUTED VS. CLOUD DATABASES



**All data is
stored on a
single server.**

Small organizations,
internal tools.



**Data is distributed
across multiple
nodes/locations.**

Global apps, high
availability.



**Hosted on platforms
like AWS, Azure, GCP.
Offers managed
services**

SaaS apps, scalable web
apps, startups.



CLOUD STORAGE AND DATABASES

What is Cloud Storage?

Cloud storage allows data to be stored on remote servers accessed via the internet. It supports database functionality by offering scalable, reliable, and redundant storage infrastructure.

