

Database System Architecture

Overview

Database Users

Database Administrator

Database System Architecture

Storage Manager

The Query Processor

Application Architectures

Database Users

Users are differentiated by the way they expect to interact with the system

Application programmers

Interact with system through application programs.

User interfaces are developed using RAD tools.

Should thoroughly understand the logical schema or relavant views

Sophisticated users / Data Analyst

Form requests in a database query language

Uses SQL to generate answers for complex queries

Specialized users

Write specialized database applications that do not fit into the traditional data processing framework

E.g. CAD system, KB and expert systems, system that stores graphics and audio data, environment-modelling systems.

Database Users

Naïve users / Data entry operators

Invoke one of the application programs that have been written previously.

Use the GUI provided by an application program.

E.g. people accessing database over the web, bank tellers, clerical staff.

No deep (technical) knowledge of the database required.

Database Administrator

Coordinates all the activities of the database system;

the database administrator has a good understanding of the enterprise's information resources and needs.

Database administrator's duties include:

Schema definition

Storage structure and access method definition

Schema and physical organization modification

Granting user authority to access the database

Periodical backup to prevent loss of data

Ensuring enough free disk space is available and upgrading disk space

Monitoring performance and responding to changes in requirements

Database System Architecture

The functional components of a database system is divided into:

Storage Manager

The Query Processor

Storage Manager

Storage Manager

A program module that provides the interface between:

the lowest level data stored in the database and

the application programs and queries submitted to the system

Translates the DML statements into low-level file-system commands

Storage manager components:

Authorization and Integrity Manager

Tests integrity constraints and checks the authority of users to access data

Transaction Manager

Ensures that the database remains in a consistent state despite failures

Concurrent transaction executions proceed without conflicting

Storage Manager

Storage manager components:

File Manager

Manages the allocation of space on disk storage and the data structures used to represent information stored on disk

Buffer Manager

Responsible for fetching data from disk into main memory, deciding what data to cache in main memory

Storage Manager

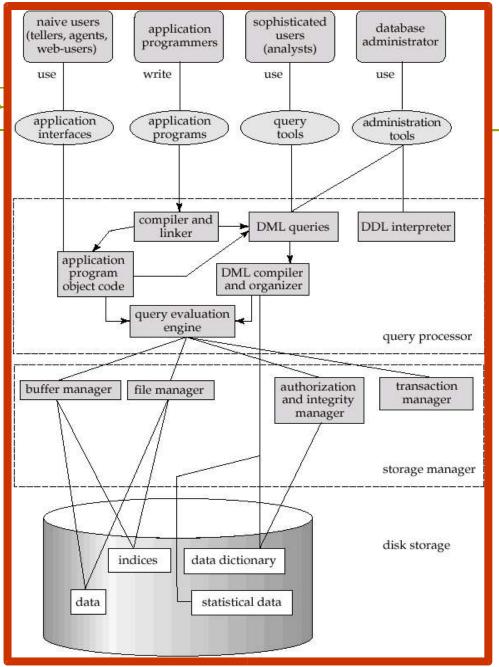
Storage manager implements several data structures:

Data files, which store the database itself

Data dictionary, which stores meta-data about the structure of the database

Indices, which can provide fast access to data items

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The Query Processor

The query processor components include:

DDL interpreter – interprets DDL statements and records the definitions in the data dictionary

DML compiler – translates DML statements into an evaluation plan (low-level instructions) that the query evaluation engine understands

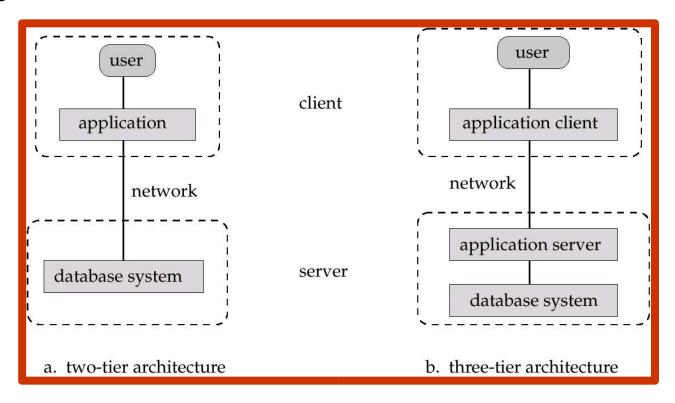
Performs *Query optimization* – picks the lowest cost evaluation plan

Query evaluation engine – executes low-level instructions generated by
the DML compiler

Application Architectures

Two-tier architecture: E.g. client programs using ODBC/JDBC to communicate with a database

Three-tier architecture: E.g. web-based applications, and applications built using "middleware"



Reference

Database System Concepts,

Abraham Silberschatz, Korth, Sudarshan 5th Edition, Tata McGraw Hill

Thank You!

