1.6. 1) When I tell someone in the “ЦОН” my “ИИН”.

2) When I make an account on a site.

3) When I made a “Kaspi card”.

4) When I use my Student ID in KBTU.

1.7. 1) DMBS is convenient and efficient while file-processing system is not.

2) DMBS

1.8. As I understand the physical data independence is when you don’t need to be aware of how data is stored, you just need to decide what kind of data you will keep in database, and interrelationship between them.

It is important because you do your work without knowing the complexity of how it works and save your time. Also, if something changed in the physical level you do not need to change something in the logical level.

1.9. 1) Ensuring the atomicity and durability properties. If it was not discharged it may lead to having an effect on the state of database (may be having a wrong data).

2) Control the interaction among the concurrent transactions, to ensure the consistency of the database. Otherwise, the consistency of data may no longer be preserved.

3) Test for the satisfaction of integrity constraints and checks the authority of users to access data.

4) Manage the allocation of space on disk storage and the data structures used to represent information stored on disk.

5) Fetching data from disk storage into main memory and deciding what data to cache in main memory.

1.11. Transaction manager.

1.15. 1) Login, password, id, name table

2) The table about the information about the user

3) Comment table of the users. (Name, time, comment, post)