Database Management Systems

Internal Marks: 30 External Marks: 70

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of the course is to

- Introduce database management systems and to give a good formal foundation on the relational model of data and usage of Relational Algebra
- Introduce the concepts of basic SQL as a universal Database language
- Demonstrate the principles behind systematic database design approaches by covering conceptual design, logical design through normalization
- Provide an overview of physical design of a database system, by discussing Database indexing techniques and storage techniques

UNIT I:Introduction:Database system, Characteristics (Database Vs File System), Database Users, Advantages of Database systems, Database applications. Brief introduction of different Data Models; Concepts of Schema, Instance and data independence; Three tier schema architecture for data independence; Database system structure, environment, Centralized and Client Server architecture for the database.

Entity Relationship Model: Introduction, Representation of entities, attributes, entity set, relationship, relationship set, constraints, sub classes, super class, inheritance, specialization, generalization using ER Diagrams.

Unit II: Relational Model: Introduction to relational model, concepts of domain, attribute, tuple, relation, importance of null values, constraints (Domain, Key constraints, integrity constraints) and their importance, Relational Algebra, Relational Calculus. BASIC SQL:Simple Database schema, data types, table definitions (create, alter), different DML operations (insert, delete, update).

UNIT III: SQL: Basic SQL querying (select and project) using where clause, arithmetic & logical operations, SQL functions(Date and Time, Numeric, String conversion). Creating tables with relationship, implementation of key and integrity constraints, nested queries, sub queries, grouping, aggregation, ordering, implementation of different types of joins, view(updatable and non-updatable), relational set operations.

UNIT IV: Schema Refinement (Normalization):Purpose of Normalization or schema refinement, concept of functional dependency, normal forms based on functional dependency Lossless join and dependency preserving decomposition, (1NF, 2NF and 3 NF), concept of surrogate key, Boyce-Codd normal form(BCNF), MVD, Fourth normal form(4NF), Fifth Normal Form (5NF).

UNIT V:Transaction Concept: Transaction State, ACID properties, Concurrent Executions, Serializability, Recoverability, Implementation of Isolation, Testing for Serializability, lock based, time stamp based, optimistic, concurrency protocols, Deadlocks, Failure Classification, Storage, Recovery and Atomicity, Recovery algorithm.

Introduction to Indexing Techniques: B+ Trees, operations on B+Trees, Hash Based Indexing:

Text Books:

- 1. Database Management Systems, 3rd edition, Raghurama Krishnan, Johannes Gehrke, TMH (For Chapters 2, 3, 4)
- 2. Database System Concepts,5th edition, Silberschatz, Korth, Sudarsan,TMH (For Chapter 1 and Chapter 5)

Reference Books:

- 1. Introduction to Database Systems, 8thedition, C J Date, Pearson.
- 2. Database Management System, 6th edition, RamezElmasri, Shamkant B. Navathe, Pearson
- 3. Database Principles Fundamentals of Design Implementation and Management, Corlos Coronel, Steven Morris, Peter Robb, Cengage Learning.

Web-Resources:

1. https://nptel.ac.in/courses/106/105/106105175/
https://infyspringboard.onwingspan.com/web/en/app/toc/lex_auth_0127580
6667282022456_shared/overview

COURSE OUTCOMES:

By the end of the course, the student will be able to

- **CO1.** Describe a relational database and object-oriented database
- CO2. Create, maintain and manipulate a relational database using SQL
- CO3. Describe ER model and normalization for database design
- **CO4.** Examine issues in data storage and query processing and can formulate appropriate solutions
- **CO5.** Outline the role and issues in management of data such as efficiency, privacy, security, ethical responsibility, and strategic advantage.
- **CO6.** Understanding Transaction properties DBMS.