



CSE3103: Database

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What is a Database?

- To Know about the Database first think about the types of Data.
- Make them a relation or interrelate each data items.
- Now think how much data are you maintaining each day in Social Network.
- DB is basically huge amount of interrelated data collection which is ease to retrieve and having very good speed for access and search.



Database Applications?

- Banking
- Airlines
- Universities
- Sales
- Purchases
- Order Tracking
- Customized Recommendations
- Supply Chain
- Human Resources
- Tax Deduction



Database Management System (DBMS)

- DBMS contains information about a particular enterprise.
- DBMS is a software package to store and manage database.
 - Set of programs to access the data
 - An environment that is both convenient and efficient to use
- Database system allow users to store, update, retrieve, organize, protect their data by providing an environment.



Drawbacks of using file systems to store data

- Data redundancy and inconsistency
- Difficulty in accessing data
- Data Isolation
- Integrity problems
 - Integrity constraints
 - Hard to add new constraints

- Atomicity of updates
- Concurrent access by multiple users
 - Concurrent access needed for performance
 - Uncontrolled concurrent accesses can lead to inconsistencies
- Security problems
 - Hard to provide user access to some, but not all, data

Levels of Abstraction

- Physical level: describes how a record (e.g., instructor) is stored.
- Logical level: describes data stored in database, and the relationships among the data.

```
type instructor = record

ID : string;
    name : string;
    dept_name : string;
    salary : integer;
end;
```

• **View level:** application programs hide details of data types. Views can also hide information (such as an employee's salary) for security purposes.

View of Data





