Advanced Database

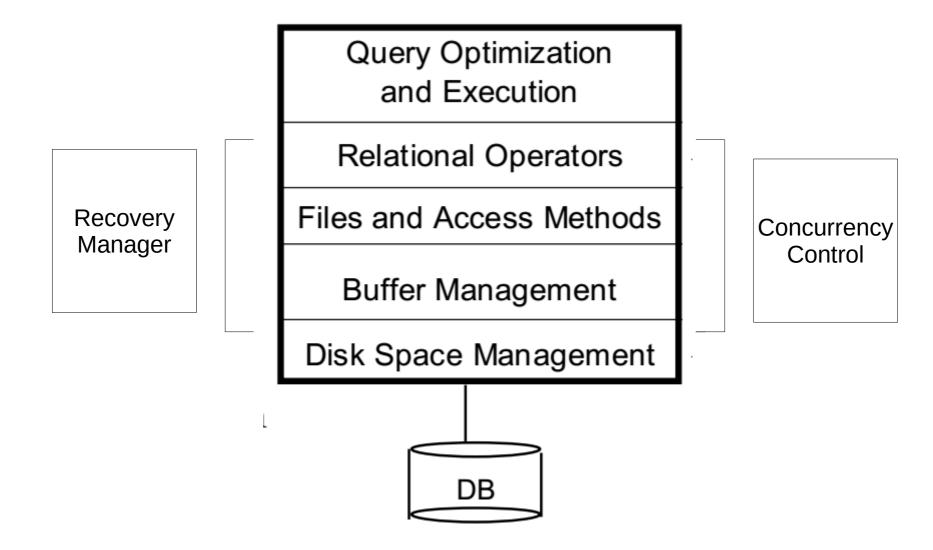
Database Management System Structure

Plan

- Structure: overview
- Query evaluation engine
- File and access method
- Buffer manager
- Disk space manager
- Recovery manager
- Transaction manager

Structure

One possible structure

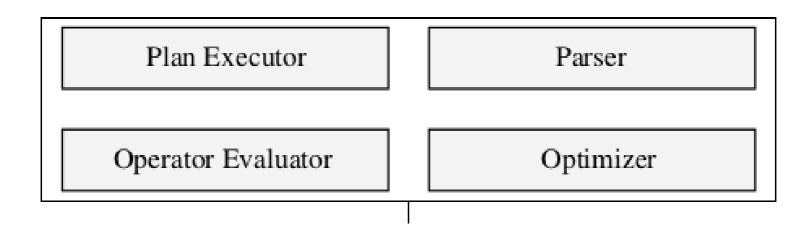


Structure

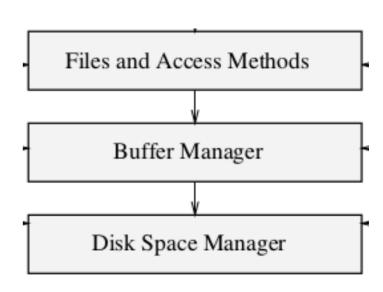
Sophisticated users, application Unsophisticated users (customers, travel agents, etc.) programmers, DB administrators Web Forms Application Front Ends SQL Interface shows command flow SQL COMMANDS Plan Executor Parser shows interaction Query Optimizer Evaluation Operator Evaluator Engine Files and Access Methods Transaction Manager Recovery Buffer Manager Manager Lock Manager Disk Space Manager Concurrency Control DBMS Index Files shows references System Catalog **Data Files**

DATABASE

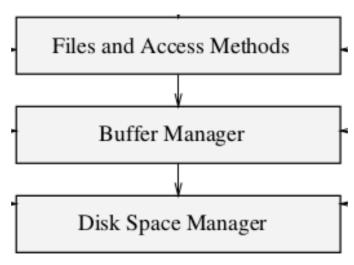
- Query evaluation engine
 - Parser: syntactic and semantic analysis
 - Query optimizer: suggest a good execution plan using information about how data is store (system catalog)
 - Execution plan: a tree of relational operator with annotation about access methods.



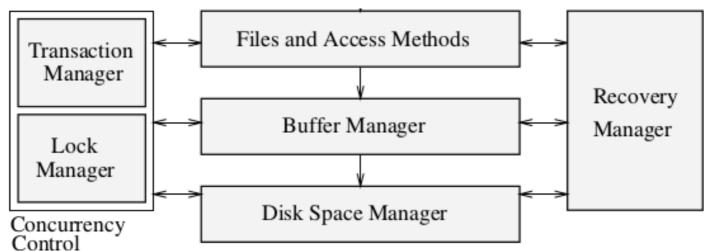
- File and access method: support heap file (unorder file), sort file, index file.
 - file: pages; page contains records.
 - Data file: stores data in database
 - Index file: stores search key and data entry, helps to locate data on disk.
 - System catalog: store data about data (fields, index... of table)



- Buffer manager: bring pages from disk to main memory
- Disk space manager: manage disk where data is stored
 - Help higher layers allocate, deallocate, read, and write pages



- Write-Ahead Log (WAL): write the record about change on database to hard disk before writing the change to hard disk.
 - Used for recovery in case of system crash in the middle of a transaction.
- Recovery Manager
 - Schedules user requests
 - Stores log of all changes in database
 - Restores system to a consistent state after crash.



- Transaction: a sequence of operations performed as a single logical work.
 - Example: transferring money from one account to other account
 - Debit money from account A.
 - Deposit money to account B.
- Locking protocol: is used to control access to database objects.
 - Shared lock (read): can be held by two different transaction at the same time.
 - Exclusive lock (write): ensures that no other transaction can hold any lock on that object.

- Transaction manager:
 - Transaction: a sequence of operations performed as a single logical work.
 - Schedules transaction execution.
 - Ensures that transaction requests and release lock correctly
- Lock manager: keeps track of lock request and grants locks on database objects

