CS315: Database Systems Introduction

Arnab Bhattacharya arnabb@cse.iitk.ac.in

Computer Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur http://web.cse.iitk.ac.in/~cs315/

 2^{nd} semester, 2018-19 Mon 12:00-13:15, Tue 9:00-10:15

Rules

- Email arnabb@cse.iitk.ac.in to meet or for discussions
- Put "CS315" in the subject for automatic mail filters
- Participate
 - Attend classes
 - Clear doubts
 - Answer questions
- Do homeworks individually
- No extension of deadlines unless notified well in advance for a valid and convincing reason
- If you are sick, follow IITK procedure
 - Produce a sick certificate, etc.

Grading Policy

• Exams: 50-60%

End-semester: 30-35%Mid-semester: 20-25%

Assignments + Quiz: 20-30%

• Project: 20-25%

• Groups of 5

Course Material

- Slides
- Classwork
- Books
 - "Database System Concepts" by Silberschatz, Korth & Sudarshan. McGraw-Hill.
 - (2) "Fundamentals of Database Systems" by Elmasri & Navathe. *Pearson Education*.
 - (3) "Database Management Systems" by Ramakrishnan & Gerhke. McGraw-Hill.
 - "Database Systems: The Complete Book" by Garcia-Molina, Ullman & Widom. Prentice Hall.
 - "Principles of Database Management" by Lemahieu, Broucke & Baesens. Cambridge University Press.

Course Contents

- Motivation
- Relational model
- Relational algebra
- SQL
- Normalization theory
- O Physical design
- Indexing
- Query processing
- Query optimization
- Transactions
- Recovery systems
- Schedules
- Concurrency control
- NoSQL systems

Concept of a Database

A database is

Concept of a Database

- A database is a collection of interrelated data
- A database management system (DBMS) provides an environment that is efficient and convenient to use
- Programs and interface to
 - Store data
 - Visualize data
 - Access (query) data
 - Manipulate data

- Reduces data redundancy and data inconsistency
 - Stores data once
 - Can be combined at runtime

- Reduces data redundancy and data inconsistency
 - Stores data once
 - Can be combined at runtime
- Data isolation
 - Data is stored in an internal format
 - One interface to access data

- Reduces data redundancy and data inconsistency
 - Stores data once
 - Can be combined at runtime
- Data isolation
 - Data is stored in an internal format
 - One interface to access data
- Data integrity
 - Example: CPI is positive and not more than 10
 - Logic is encoded in databases, not buried in program code

- Reduces data redundancy and data inconsistency
 - Stores data once
 - Can be combined at runtime
- Data isolation
 - Data is stored in an internal format
 - One interface to access data
- Data integrity
 - Example: CPI is positive and not more than 10
 - Logic is encoded in databases, not buried in program code
- Atomicity of operations
 - Transactions
 - Example: money transfer from one account to the other

- Reduces data redundancy and data inconsistency
 - Stores data once
 - Can be combined at runtime
- Data isolation
 - Data is stored in an internal format
 - One interface to access data
- Data integrity
 - Example: CPI is positive and not more than 10
 - Logic is encoded in databases, not buried in program code
- Atomicity of operations
 - Transactions
 - Example: money transfer from one account to the other
- Concurrency for multiple users
 - Automatically handles access problems and inconsistency issues

- Reduces data redundancy and data inconsistency
 - Stores data once
 - Can be combined at runtime
- Data isolation
 - Data is stored in an internal format
 - One interface to access data
- Data integrity
 - Example: CPI is positive and not more than 10
 - Logic is encoded in databases, not buried in program code
- Atomicity of operations
 - Transactions
 - Example: money transfer from one account to the other
- Concurrency for multiple users
 - Automatically handles access problems and inconsistency issues
- Security
 - Provides access to only some part of the data