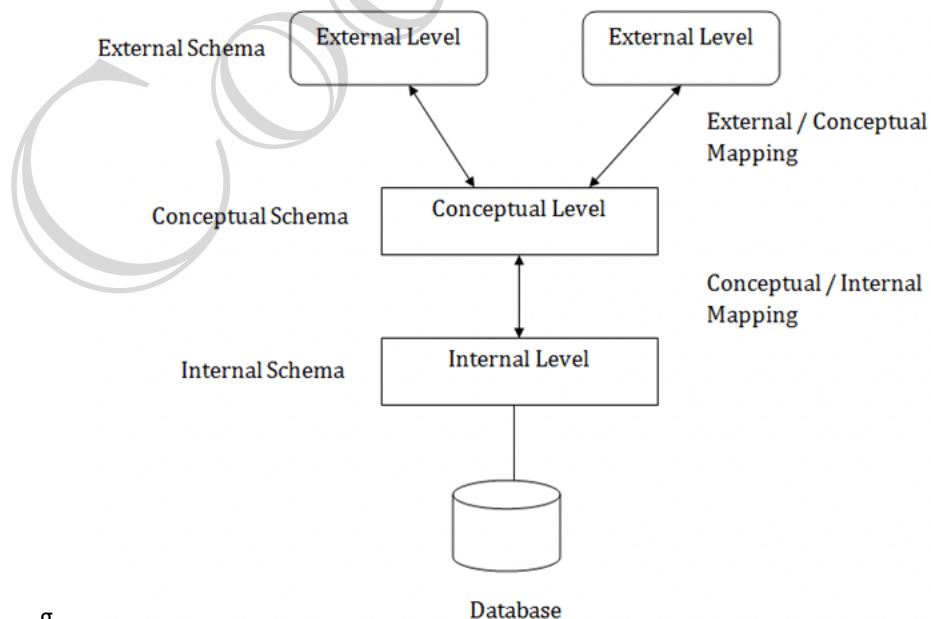


LEC-2: DBMS Architecture



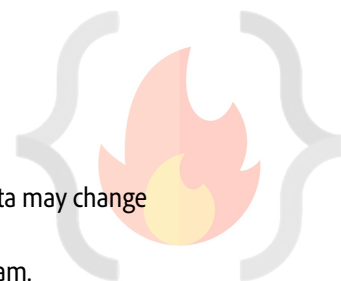
1. View of Data (Three Schema Architecture)

- a. The major purpose of DBMS is to provide users with an **abstract view** of the data. That is, the **system hides certain details of how the data is stored and maintained**.
- b. To simplify user interaction with the system, abstraction is applied through **several levels of abstraction**.
- c. The **main objective** of three level architecture is to enable multiple users to access the same data with a personalized view while storing the underlying data only once
- d. **Physical level / Internal level**
 - i. The lowest level of abstraction describes how the data are stored.
 - ii. Low-level data structures used.
 - iii. It has **Physical schema** which describes physical storage structure of DB.
 - iv. Talks about: Storage allocation (N-ary tree etc), Data compression & encryption etc.
 - v. **Goal**: We must define algorithms that allow efficient access to data.
- e. **Logical level / Conceptual level**:
 - i. The **conceptual schema** describes the design of a database at the conceptual level, describes **what** data are stored in DB, and what **relationships** exist among those data.
 - ii. User at logical level does not need to be aware about physical-level structures.
 - iii. **DBA**, who must decide what information to keep in the DB use the logical level of abstraction.
 - iv. **Goal**: ease to use.
- f. **View level / External level**:
 - i. Highest level of abstraction aims to simplify users' interaction with the system by providing different view to different **end-user**.
 - ii. Each **view schema** describes the database part that a particular user group is interested and hides the remaining database from that user group.
 - iii. At the external level, a database contains several schemas that sometimes called as **subschema**. The subschema is used to describe the different view of the database.
 - iv. At views also provide a **security** mechanism to prevent users from accessing certain parts of DB.



2. Instances and Schemas

- a. The collection of information stored in the DB at a particular moment is called an **instance** of DB.



- b. The overall design of the DB is called the DB **schema**.
 - c. Schema is **structural** description of data. Schema **doesn't change frequently**. Data may change frequently.
 - d. **DB schema** corresponds to the variable declarations (along with type) in a program.
 - e. We have 3 types of **Schemas: Physical, Logical**, several **view schemas** called subschemas.
 - f. Logical schema is most **important** in terms of its effect on application programs, as programmers construct apps by using logical schema.
 - g. **Physical data independence**, physical schema change should not affect logical schema/application programs.
3. **Data Models:**
- a. Provides a way to describe the **design** of a DB at **logical level**.
 - b. Underlying the structure of the DB is the Data Model; a collection of conceptual tools for describing **data, data relationships, data semantics & consistency constraints**.
 - c. E.g., **ER model, Relational Model, object-oriented model, object-relational data model** etc.
4. **Database Languages:**
- a. **Data definition language (DDL)** to specify the database schema.
 - b. **Data manipulation language (DML)** to express database queries and updates.
 - c. **Practically**, both language features are present in a single DB language, e.g., SQL language.
 - d. DDL
 - i. We specify consistency constraints, which must be checked, every time DB is updated.
 - e. DML
 - i. Data manipulation involves
 - 1. **Retrieval** of information stored in DB.
 - 2. **Insertion** of new information into DB.
 - 3. **Deletion** of information from the DB.
 - 4. **Updating** existing information stored in DB.
 - ii. **Query language**, a part of DML to specify statement requesting the retrieval of information.
5. **How is Database accessed from Application programs?**
- a. Apps (written in host languages, C/C++, Java) interacts with DB.
 - b. E.g., Banking system's module generating payrolls access DB by executing DML statements from the host language.
 - c. API is provided to send DML/DDL statements to DB and retrieve the results.
 - i. Open Database Connectivity (**ODBC**), Microsoft "C".
 - ii. Java Database Connectivity (**JDBC**), Java.
6. **Database Administrator (DBA)**
- a. A person who has **central control** of both the data and the programs that access those data.
 - b. **Functions** of DBA
 - i. Schema Definition
 - ii. Storage structure and access methods.
 - iii. Schema and physical organization modifications.
 - iv. Authorization control.
 - v. Routine maintenance
 - 1. Periodic backups.
 - 2. Security patches.
 - 3. Any upgrades.
7. **DBMS Application Architectures:** Client machines, on which remote DB users work, and server machines on which DB system runs.
- a. **T1 Architecture**
 - i. The client, server & DB all present on the same machine.

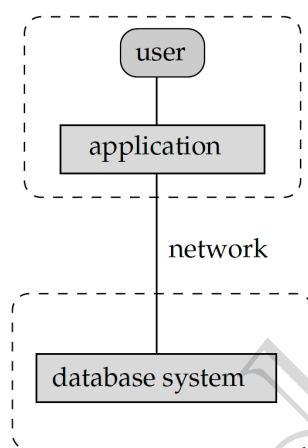


b. **T2 Architecture**

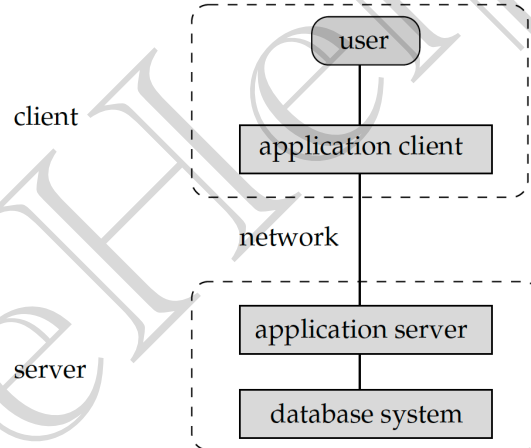
- i. App is partitioned into 2-components.
- ii. Client machine, which invokes DB system functionality at server end through query language statements.
- iii. API standards like **ODBC & JDBC** are used to interact between client and server.

c. **T3 Architecture**

- i. App is partitioned into 3 logical components.
- ii. Client machine is just a frontend and doesn't contain any direct DB calls.
- iii. Client machine communicates with App server, and App server communicated with DB system to access data.
- iv. **Business** logic, what action to take at that condition is in App server itself.
- v. T3 architecture are best for **WWW** Applications.
- vi. **Advantages:**
 1. **Scalability** due to distributed application servers.
 2. **Data integrity**, App server acts as a middle layer between client and DB, which minimize the chances of data corruption.
 3. **Security**, client can't directly access DB, hence it is more secure.



a. two-tier architecture



b. three-tier architecture