



UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT, KOLKATA

Course Name : Database Management System



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Module 1: Introduction of DBMS

Outline

- Basic concepts
- The Need for Databases
- Data Models
- Relational Databases
- Database Design
- Storage Manager
- Query Processing
- Transaction Manager

- Data : Raw & Isolated facts about an entity or any real life thing.
- Information : Processed, meaningful and useable form of data.
- Database : Collection of similar / related data.
- DBMS : A set of programs / software used to create, manipulate and delete database / database items.

Database Management System (DBMS)

- DBMS contains information about a particular enterprise
 - Collection of **interrelated data**
 - **Set of programs to access the data**
 - An **environment** that is both *convenient* and *efficient* to use

Database Management System (DBMS)

- Database Applications: Examples:
 - Banking: transactions
 - Airlines: reservations, schedules
 - Universities: registration, grades
 - Sales: customers, products, purchases
 - Online retailers: order tracking, customized recommendations
 - Manufacturing: production, inventory, orders, supply chain
 - Human resources: employee records, salaries, tax deductions
- Databases can be very large.
- Databases touch all aspects of our lives

Database System Applications

- Enterprise Information:
 - Sales – for customer, products & purchase history information
 - Accounting – For Payments , receipts, acc balance etc. information
 - HR : information about employees
 - Manufacturing : supply chain, tracking orders, inventories of warehouses.
 - Online retailers: sales data, order trackings, recommended lists etc.

Database System Applications (Contd.)

- Banking & Finance:
 - Banking : customer information, accounts, loans etc.
 - Credit card transactions : purchases on card, monthly statement generation etc.
 - Loan management : Applications, management, pipelining, approval & EMI management etc.

Database System Applications (Contd.)

- Airline:
 - Reservation management :
 - Scheduling :
- Telecommunication:
 - Call records management:
 - Monthly bill generation etc.

University Database Example

- **Application program examples**
 - Add new students, instructors, and courses
 - Register students for courses, and generate class rosters
 - Assign grades to students, compute grade point averages (GPA) and generate transcripts
- In the early days, database applications were built directly on top of file systems

Drawbacks of using file systems to store data

- **Data redundancy and inconsistency**
 - Multiple file formats, duplication of information in different files
- **Difficulty in accessing data**
 - Need to write a new program to carry out each new task
- **Data isolation**
 - Multiple files and formats
- **Integrity problems**
 - Integrity constraints (e.g., account balance > 0) become “buried” in program code rather than being stated explicitly
 - Hard to add new constraints or change existing ones

Drawbacks of using file systems to store data (Cont.)

- **Atomicity of updates**
 - Failures may leave database in an inconsistent state with partial updates carried out
 - Example: Transfer of funds from one account to another should either complete or not happen at all

Drawbacks of using file systems to store data (Cont.)

- **Concurrent access by multiple users**
 - Concurrent access needed for performance
 - Uncontrolled concurrent accesses can lead to inconsistencies
 - Example: Two people reading a balance (say 100) and updating it by withdrawing money (say 50 each) at the same time
- **Security problems**
 - Hard to provide user access to some, but not all, data

Database systems offer solutions to all the above problems

Thank You

