

**IT 775**  
**Database Technology**  
**DataStores**

**DBMS Functionalities,  
Administration, and  
Security**

# DBMS COMPONENTS

DBMS software is used for:

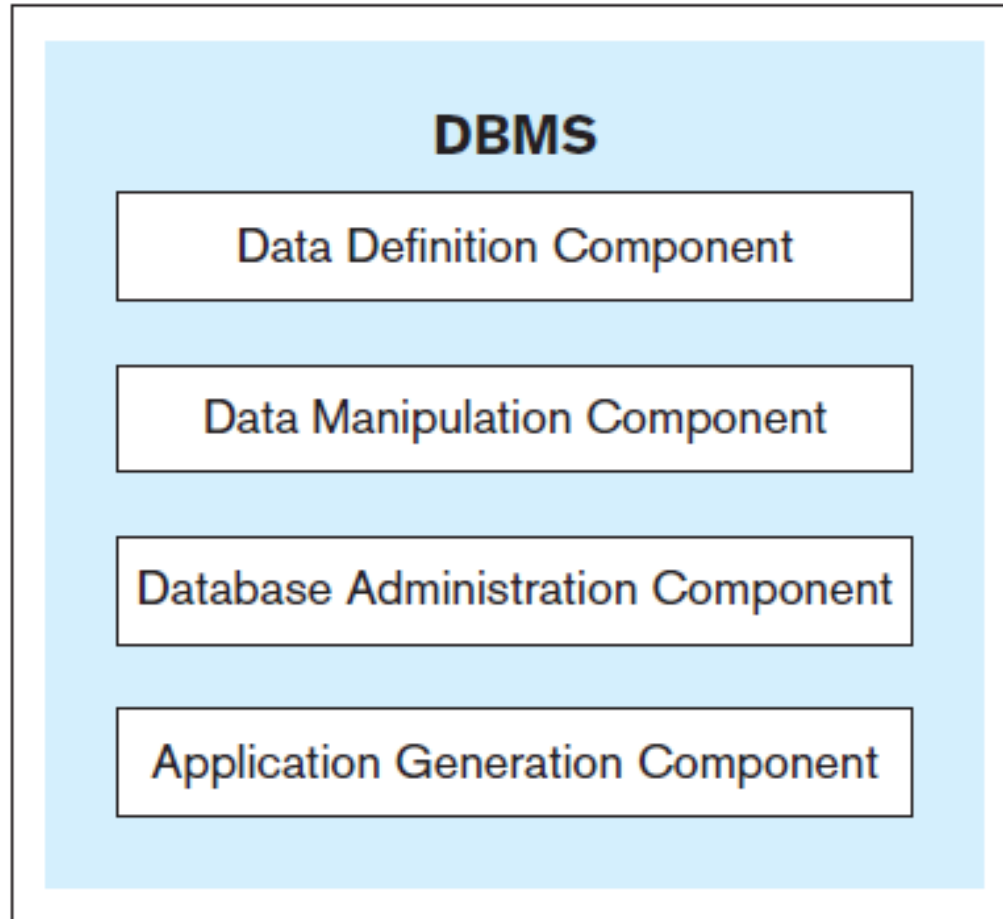
Creation of databases

Manipulation of the data in the databases (i.e. insertion, storage, retrieval, update and deletion)

Maintenance of databases

Creating front-end applications (in some DBMS packages)

# DBMS COMPONENTS



# DBMS COMPONENTS

## **Data definition component**

Used to create the components of the database

- e.g. database tables, referential integrity constraints connecting the created tables.

Uses DDL (Data Definition Language) SQL commands

# DBMS COMPONENTS

## **Data manipulation component**

Used to insert, read, update, and delete information in a database

Uses DML (Data Manipulation Language) SQL commands

## **Single-user systems**

- Data manipulation component used by one user at a time

## **Multiuser systems**

- Data manipulation component used by multiple users at the same time

# DBMS COMPONENTS

## **Data administration component**

Used for technical, administrative, and maintenance tasks of database systems

DCL (Data Control Language) and TCL (Transaction Control Language) SQL commands are used during these tasks

# DBMS COMPONENTS

## **Application development component**

Used to develop front-end applications

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## Database administration

Encompasses the activities that are necessary for the proper functioning of a deployed database system, such as:

- Monitoring and maintaining the database system
- Securing the database against unauthorized access
- Providing database backup and recovery
- Ensuring database integrity
- Optimizing database performance
- Developing and implementing database policies and standards



# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## **Monitoring and maintaining the database system**

### Sample activities

- Recognizing instances when maintenance activities are needed
- Observing the usage of tables
- Managing and upgrading the database software and hardware resources

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## Monitoring and maintaining the database system

### Data dictionary

- Repository of the metadata

### Catalog

- The data dictionary created by the DBMS
- Can be queried using SQL

Sample entries in data dictionary:

TableName	ColumnName	DataType	DataLength
Vendor	VendorId	Char	2
Vendor	VendorName	VarChar	25

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## **Securing the database against unauthorized access**

Preventing unauthorized access to data

Using methods such as:

- **Authentication**
- **Access privileges**
- **Encryption**

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## **Authentication**

Login procedure using user ID and password

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## **Access privileges**

Assigned to the database user account

Determine user's privileges on database columns, relations and views

Include the following actions:

- SELECT
- UPDATE
- ALTER
- DELETE
- INSERT

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## Access privileges

**Authorization matrix** – implements the access privileges

- Provided by the DBMS
- Managed by the DBA
- *Example:*

User	Relation <b>VENDOR</b>	Relation <b>CATEGORY</b>	...
Bob	SELECT	SELECT, UPDATE	...
Alice	–	SELECT	...
Lee	ALL	ALL	...
...	...	...	...

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## Access privileges

DCL commands **GRANT** and **REVOKE**

*Example:*

```
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON vendor TO alice;  
REVOKE UPDATE ON vendor FROM alice;
```

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## Encryption

**Encryption key** - information scrambling algorithm

**Decryption key** - reverts the information to its original state



# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## **Providing Database Backup and Recovery**

**Backup** - saving additional physical copies of the data

**Recovery** - recovering the content of the database after a failure

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## Providing Database Backup and Recovery

### Recovery log

- Logs database updates
- Ensures against loss of updates

### Checkpoint

- Part of a recovery log
- Indicates a point when updates are written on the disk

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## Providing Database Backup and Recovery

DBMS actions in the event of a failure

- Rolling back to the checkpoint state
- Redoing the updates in the recovery log since the last checkpoint

TCL command **COMMIT**

- Causes all the updates to be recorded on the disk

TCL command **ROLLBACK**

- Rolls back all the updates since the last COMMIT

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## Providing Database Backup and Recovery

### Complete mirrored backup

- Ensures against complete database destruction

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## Ensuring Database Integrity

Preventing insertion, modification, or deletion actions that result in invalid, corrupt, or low-quality data in the database

Database integrity can be compromised through events such as:

- Unauthorized malicious data updates
- Update failure
- Accidental misuse

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## **Optimizing database performance**

Seeks to minimize the response time for database queries

Involves actions such as:

- Indexing
- Denormalization
- View materialization
- Query optimization

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## **Developing and implementing database policies and standards**

Policies and standards for database development

- E.g. naming conventions

Policies and standards for database use

- E.g. business rules

Policies and standards for database management and administration

- E.g. policy for assigning administration tasks

# DATABASE ADMINISTRATION

## **Developing and implementing database policies and standards**

Common purpose for database policies and standards is to reflect and support business processes and business logic