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D.B.M.S. Notes

DBMS [DATA Base MANAGAMENT System]

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DATA → data is a Raw fact
• Collection of Text, Number, DATE etc.

Information :- • the processed data is known as Information

- It is a meaningful data
- Some once information may be the data to other

[Database]

The Collection of related data/information is known as data base.

our DATA Base Management System

The database management System is
way to arrange huge or complex
data a managable way.

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FILE SYSTEM IN C

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ADVANTAGE OF file & DBMS !

View Levels & USER

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1.

Type of User

There are 3 Type of User...

- (a) Naive User
- (b) Sophisticated User
- (c) Application programmer

Naive USERS

The users who don't have any DBMS knowledge are known as Naive user

Example:-

Railway's ticket booking user are naive users. clerks in any bank is a naive user because they don't have any DBMS knowledge but still use the database and perform their given task.

Sophisticated USER

Sophisticated users can be engineer, scientist or business analyst, who are familiar with the Database or the user who can understand and modify the database easily is known as Sophisticated user. and they can also interact with database by writing SQL queries directly through query process.

[Application programmer]

Application programmers are the backEND programmers who writes the codes for the application programs.

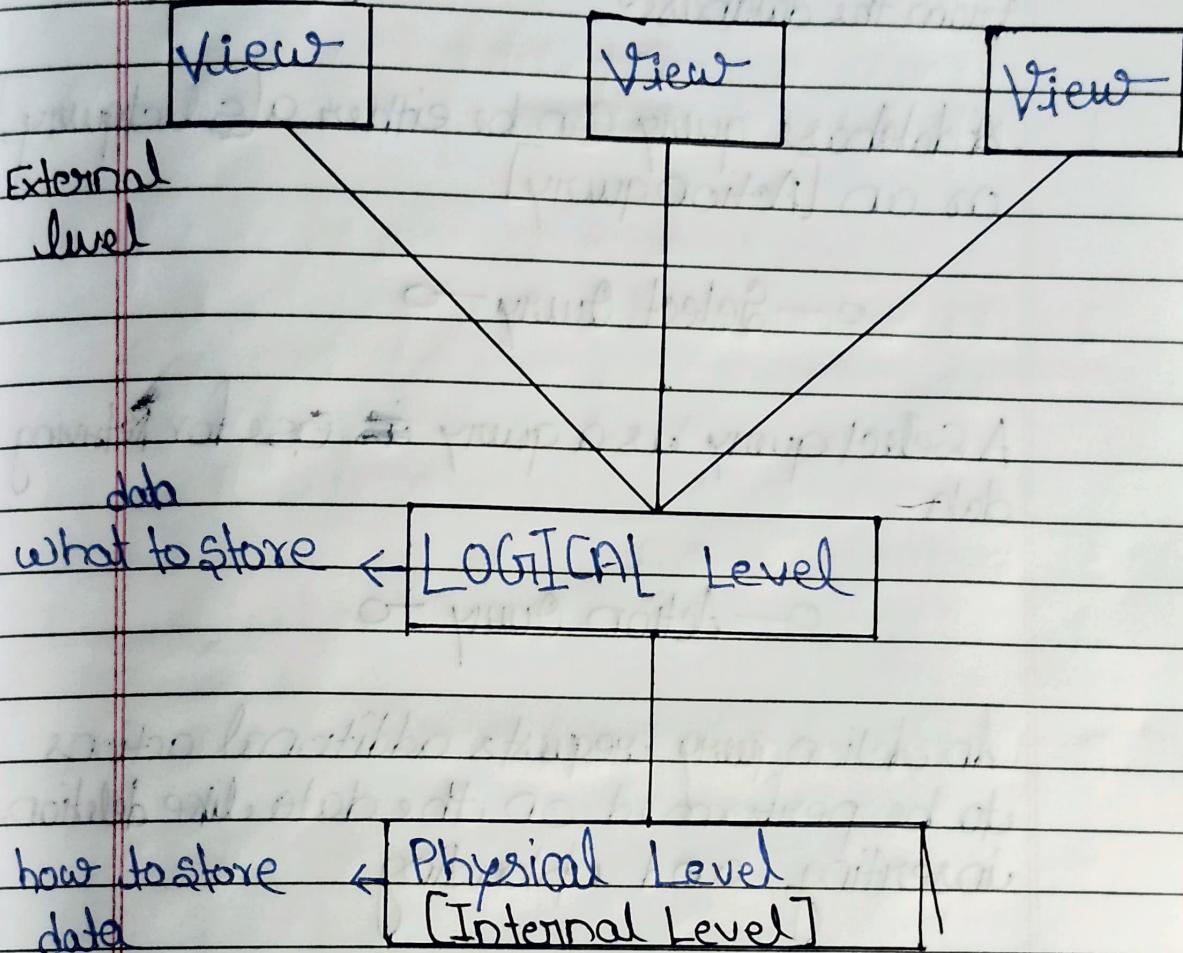
They are the computer professionals.

The programs may also be written in many languages like:- Visual Basic, Development C, FORTRAN, COBOL etc.

[Database Administrator (DBA)]

- Database Administrator (DBA) is a person/ team who defines the schema
- and also Control 3 levels of Database
- DBA is also Responsible for providing security to the database. and only allow to view database to a authenticated user
- DBA is also monitors the recovery and backup and also Supports Technical Support.
- DBA repair damage causes due to hardware and Software failure.

View LEVELs



DATA ABSTRACTION

DATA Abstraction is a process of providing Only the Essential details to the outside world and hiding the internal details.

Query

A query is a way of Requesting information from the database.

A database query can be either a [selectquery] or an [Action query]

o - Select Query - o

A Select query is a query ~~is~~ use for Retrieving data .

o - Action Query - o

An Action query requires additional actions to be performed on the data like deletion, inserting, and updating.

* by the use of Query user can get what they want with exploring whole database.

* Some basic query languages :-

SQL

Query language

ATOMICITY PROBLEMS

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CHARACTER OF DBMS & FILE

DATA STORING

- 1 Repeation - ~~Duplications~~ of DATA in a database
- 2 DATA SHARING Limitation :-
- 3 Security Issue :-
- 4 DATA Access :-
- 5 ATomicity
- 6 DATA Redundancy
- 7 DATA Isolation

MAJOR CONCEPT

o Instance of DataBase

The data stored in database at a particular moment of time is called instance of DataBase

Concurrency Control in DBMS

Concurrency Control in DBMS is a procedure of managing simultaneous operations without conflicting with each other. It ensures that Database transaction are performed concurrently and accurately to produce correct result without violating data integrity of the respective DataBase.

MODIFICATION OF DATABASE

The values are changeable in database over the time, New information / Data can be added by the respect of time.

Schema

Overall grouping of database

Data Independence

Change in one level not effect the other level

Data Independence is defined as a property of DBMS that helps you to change the database Schema at one level of database without disturbing / requiring to change the Schema at the next higher level.

- Physical data independence

- Logical data independence

MAPPING -

DATA BASE LANGUAGE

- o - DDL [Data definition Language]
- o - DML [Data manipulation Language]

- DDL -

- o - It is use to Create Table
- o - It is use to store the data base

COMMAND's

1. Create - to Create a table / object
2. Alter - changes, [Modification in table / object]
3. Drop - Use to delete / destroy the table

- DML -

This is use to see the data

1. Insert - [use to Enter the data in the table]
2. Update - [Modification / changes in Data]
3. Delete - [delete the data from the Table]
4. Select - [It shows the data which is Present in the Table.]