

# DBMS SQL

## Lesson 01: Getting Started with Database



# Lesson Objectives

➤ To understand the following topics:

- Introduction to DBMS
- Characteristics of DBMS
- DBMS Models
- Relational DBMS
- Data Integrity





# What is Data?

- Data (plural of the word datum) is a factual information used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation
- Data may be numerical data which may be integers or floating point numbers, and non-numerical data such as characters, date etc.
- Data by itself normally doesn't have a meaning associated with it.

e.g:-        Jack  
              01-jan-71  
              15-jun-05  
              50000



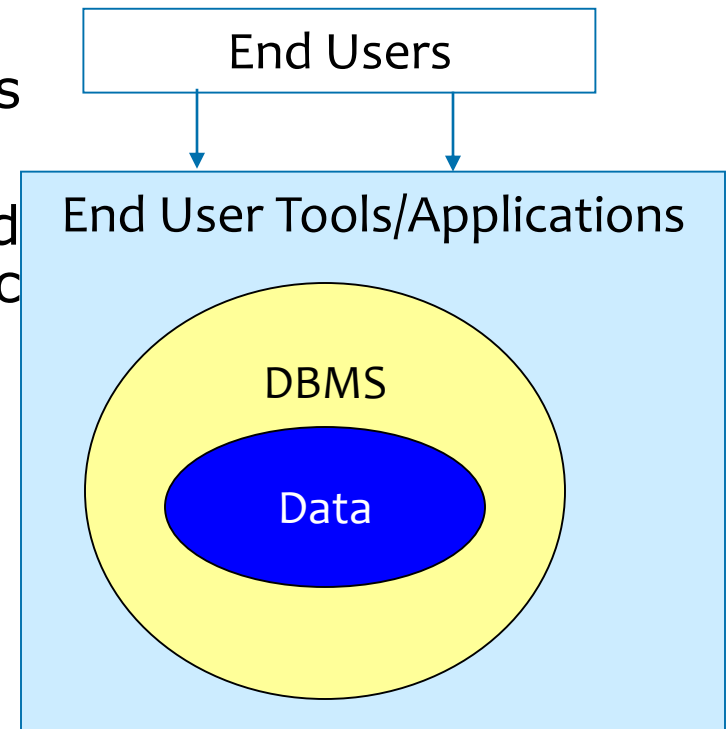
# What is Information?

- Related data is called as information
- Information will always have a meaning and context attached to the data element
- When we add meaning and context to the data it becomes information.
  - Employee name: Jack
  - Date of birth: 01-jan-71
  - Data of joining: 15-jun-05
  - Salary: 50000
  - Department number: 10

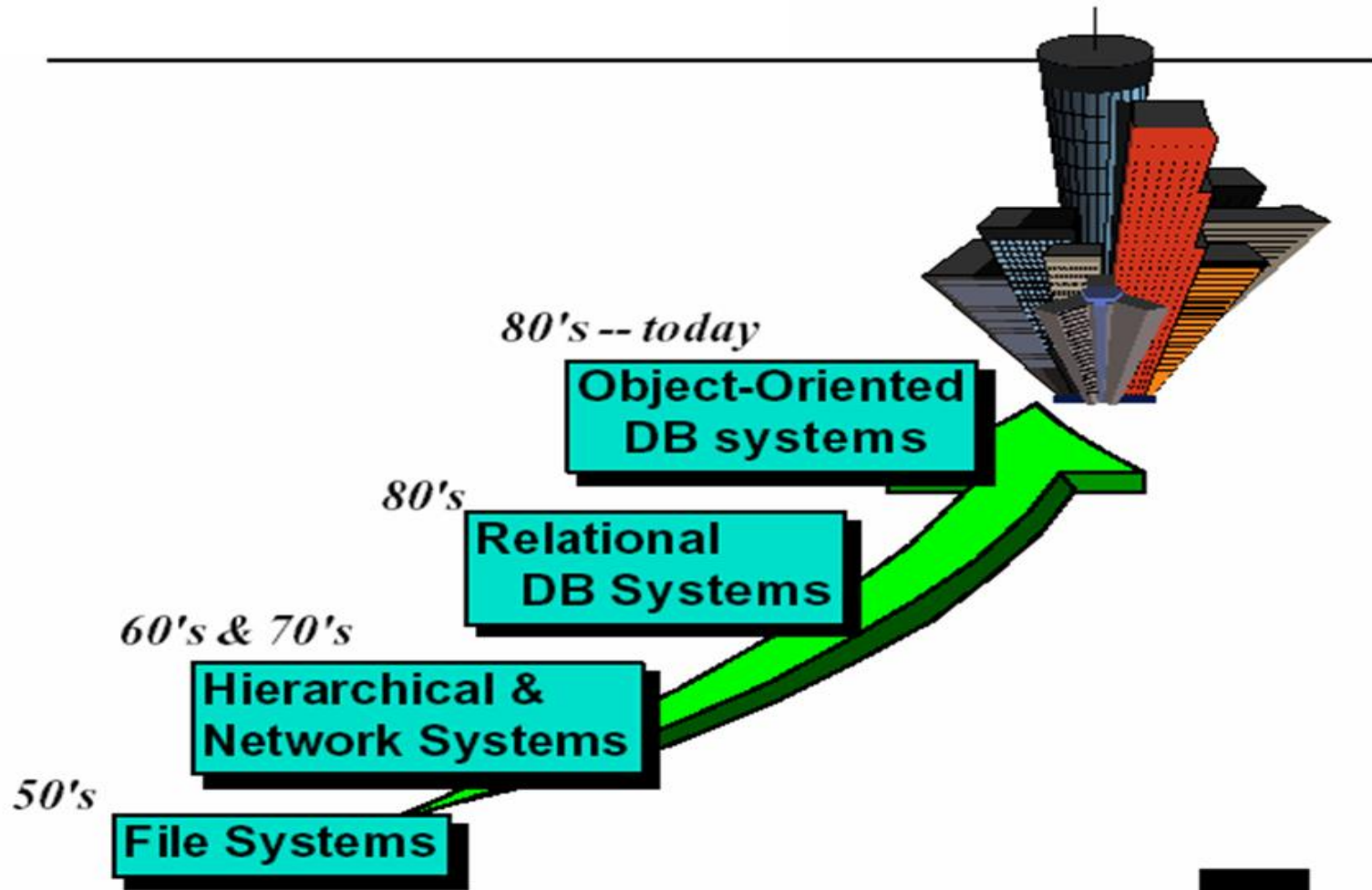


# Defining Database, DBMS & Schema

- Database: It is a set of inter-related data
- DBMS: It is a software that manages the data
- Schema: It is a set of structures and relationships, which meet a specific need



# Evolution of Databases





# Characteristics of DBMS

➤ Given below are the characteristics of DBMS:

- Control of Data Redundancy
  - Traditionally, same data is stored in a number of places
  - Gives rise to data redundancy and its disadvantages
  - DBMS helps in removing data redundancies by providing means of data-integration.
- Sharing of Data
  - DBMS allows many applications to share the data.
- Maintenance of Integrity
  - DBMS maintains the correctness, consistency, and interrelationship of data with respect to the application, which uses the data.



# Characteristics of DBMS

- Support for Transaction Control and Recovery
  - DBMS ensures that updates physically take place after a logical Transaction is complete.
- Data Independence
  - In DBMS, the application programs are transparent to the physical organization and access techniques.
- Availability of Productivity Tools
  - Tools like query language, screen and report painter, and other 4GL tools are available.





# Characteristics of DBMS

- Control over Security
  - DBMS provides tools with which the DBA can ensure security of the database.
- Hardware Independence
  - Most DBMS are available across hardware platforms and operating systems.



# Levels of Abstraction

➤ There are three levels of database abstraction:

- Conceptual Level:
  - The overall integrated structural organization of the database.
- Physical Level:
  - The information about how the database is actually stored in the disk.
- View / External Level:
  - The user view of the database. It is different for different users based on application requirement.



# What is a Data Model?

- The “Data model” defines the range of data structures supported and the availability of data handling languages.
  - It is a collection of conceptual tools to describe:
    - Data
    - Data relationships
    - Constraints
  - There are different data models:
    - Hierarchical Model
    - Network Model
    - Relational Model



# Why is Data Modeling Important?

## ➤ Why is Data Modeling important?

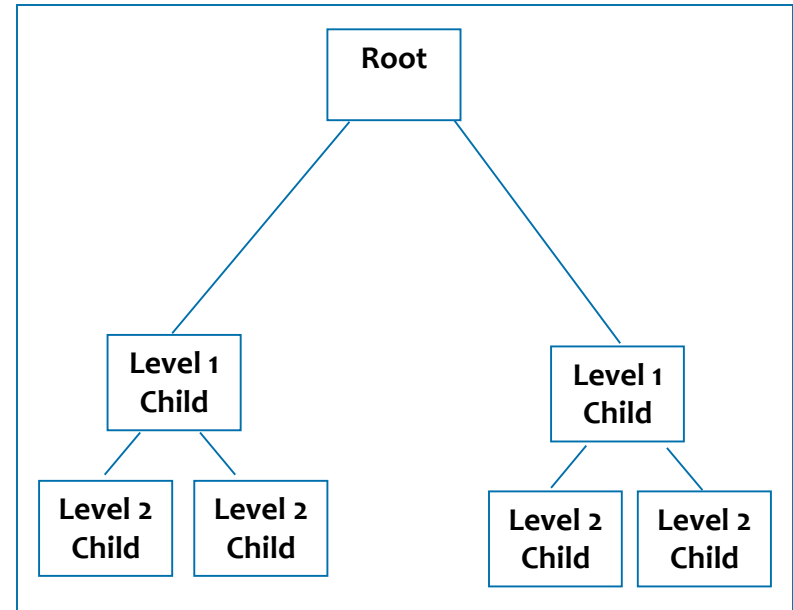
- The goal of the “data model” is to ensure that all the data objects required by the database are completely and accurately represented.
- The “data model” uses easily understood notations and natural language. Hence, it can be reviewed and verified as correct by the end-users.



# Hierarchical Model

## ➤ The Hierarchical model:

- In this model, data is represented by a simple tree-structure.
- Relationships between entities are represented as parent-child.
- Many-to-many relationships are not allowed.
- Parents and children are tied together by links called “pointers”.





# Hierarchical Model- Example

## ➤ Example:

- Consider a student course - marks database.
- In the Hierarchical model a student can register for many courses and gets marks for each course.

- A parent can have many children
- A child cannot have more than one parent
- No child can exist without its parent

Scode	Sname
S1	A

Scod e	Sname
S2	B

Ccode	Cname	Marks
C1	Physics	65
C2	Chemistr y	78
C3	Maths	83
C4	Biology	85

Ccod e	Cnam e	Marks
C3	Maths	83
C4	Biolog y	85



# Hierarchical Model - Possibilities

## ➤ Possibilities in a Hierarchical model:

- INSERT
  - Insertion of Dummy student is required to introduce a new course.
- DELETE
  - Deleting a student - the only one to take the course deletes course information.
- UPDATE
  - To change the course name of one course, the whole database has to be searched. This may result in data inconsistency.



## Network Model

### ➤ The Network model:

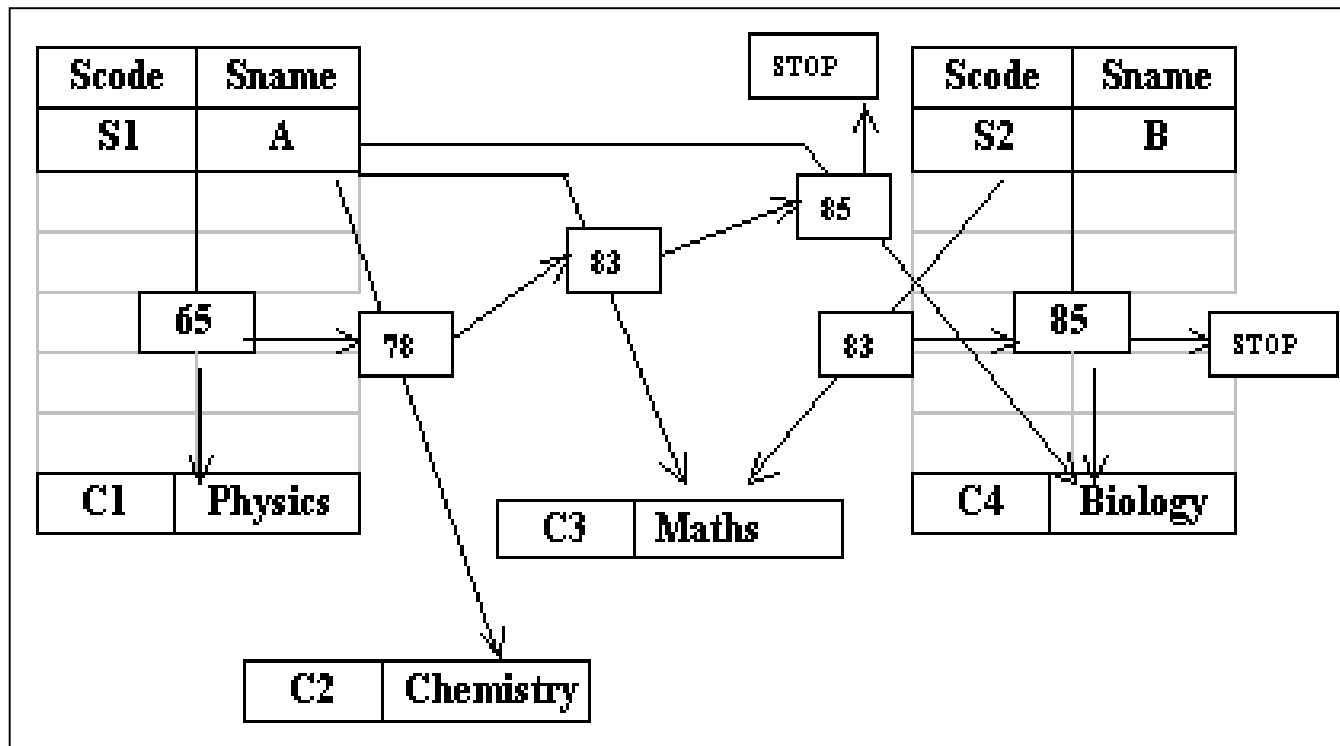
- The Network model solves the problem of data redundancy by representing relationships in terms of “sets” rather than “hierarchy”.
- A record occurrence may have any number of immediate superiors.
- The Network model supports many-to-many relationships.
- There is no restriction on number of parents.
- A record type can have a number of parent and child record types.
- It is more complex than the Hierarchical model because of links.
- It is a superset of the Hierarchical model.





# Network Model - Example

- In the example of student course – marks, “student record” and “course record” is linked together through “marks record”.





# Network Model - Possibilities

## ➤ Possibilities in a Network model:

- INSERT

- Inserting a “course record” or “student record” poses no problems. They can exist without any connectors till a student takes the course.

- DELETE

## ➤ Deleting any record automatically adjusts the chain.

- UPDATE

- Update can be done only to a particular child record.



# Relational Model

## ➤ The Relational model:

- The Relational model developed out of the work done by Dr. E. F. Codd at IBM in the late 1960s. He was looking for ways to solve the problems with the existing models.
- At the core of the Relational model is the concept of a “table” (also called a “relation”), which stores all data.
- Each “table” is made up of:
  - “records” (i.e. horizontal rows that are also known as “tuples”), and
  - “fields” (i.e. vertical columns that are also known as “attributes”)



# Relational Model

## ➤ The Relational model:

- Examples of RDBMS:

- Oracle
- Informix
- Sybase

- Because of lack of linkages, the Relational model is easier to understand and implement.

Student Table	
Scode	Sname
S1	A
S2	B

Course Table	
Ccode	Cname
C1	Physics
C2	Chemistr y
C3	Maths
C4	Biology

Marks Table		
Ccode	Scode	Marks
C1	S1	65
C2	S1	78
C3	S1	83
C4	S1	85
C3	S2	83
C4	S2	85



# Relational Model - Possibilities

## ➤ Possibilities in a Relational model:


- INSERT
  - Inserting a “course record” or “student record” poses no problems because tables are separate.
- DELETE
  - Deleting any record affects only a particular table.
- UPDATE
  - Update can be done only to a particular table.



## 1.4: Relational DBMS

# Relational Tables

**Examples of Relational tables:** "column" or "attribute"

Dept table		
Deptno 	Dname	Loc
10	Accounting	New York
20	Research	Dallas
30	Sales	Chicago
40	Operations	Boston

"row" or  
"tuple"

Emp table				
Empno	Empname	Job	Mgr	Deptno
7369	Smith	Clerk	7902	20
7499	Allen	Salesman	7839	30
7566	Jones	Manager	7839	20
7839	King	President		10
7902	Ford	Analyst	7566	20





# Relational Tables - Properties

## ➤ Properties of Relational Data Entities:

- Tables must satisfy the following properties to be classified as relational:
  - Entries of attributes should be single-valued.
  - Entries of attributes should be of the same kind.
  - No two rows should be identical.
  - The order of attributes is unimportant.
  - The order of rows is unimportant.
  - Every column can be uniquely identified.



# Data Integrity

- “Data Integrity” is the assurance that data is consistent, correct, and accessible throughout the database.
- Some of the important types of integrities are:
  - Entity Integrity:
    - It ensures that no “records” are duplicated, and that no “attributes” that make up the primary key are NULL.
    - It is one of the properties that is necessary to ensure the consistency of the database.





# Data Integrity

## ➤ Foreign Key and Referential Integrity

- The Referential Integrity rule: If a Foreign key in table A refers to the Primary key in table B, then every value of the Foreign key in table A must be null or must be available in table B.

## ➤ Unique Constraint:

- It is a single field or combination of fields that uniquely defines a tuple or row.
- It ensures that every value in the specified key is unique.
- A table can have any number of unique constraints, with at most one unique constraint defined as a Primary key.
- A unique constraint can contain NULL value.



# Data Integrity

## ➤ Column Constraint:

- It specifies restrictions on the values that can be taken by a column.

<b>DEPT table</b>		
Deptno	Dname	Loc
10	Accounting	New York
20	Research	Dallas

EMP table				
Empno	Empname	Job	Mgr	Deptno
7369	Smith	Clerk	7902	20
7499	Allen	Salesman	7839	30



# Database Administrator

- A Database Administrator (DBA) is the database architect.
  - DBA is responsible for the design and implementation of new databases, and:
    - centrally manages the database.
    - decides on the type of data, internal structures, and their relationships
    - ensures the security of the database
    - controls access to the data through user codes and passwords
    - can restrict the views or operations that the users can perform on the database



# Summary

➤ In this lesson, you have learnt:

- What is a Database?
- Characteristics of DBMS
- The Data models, including:
  - the Hierarchical model
  - the Network model
  - the Relational model
- Relational DBMS (RDBMS)
- What is Data Integrity?





# Review Question

## ➤ Question 1: A DBA \_\_\_\_.

- Option 1: ensures the security of the application server.
- Option 2: controls access to the data through the user codes and passwords.
- Option 3: manages users.

## ➤ Question 2: The Physical Level is \_\_\_\_.

- Option 1: the overall structural organization of the d/b.
- Option 2: the information about how the database is actually stored in the disk.
- Option 3: the user view of the database.



# Review Question

- Question 3: There are different data models such as \_\_\_\_.
- Question 4: In Network model, each table is made up “tuples” and “fields”.
  - True / False
- Question 5: A table can have any number of “Unique constraints”.
  - True / False