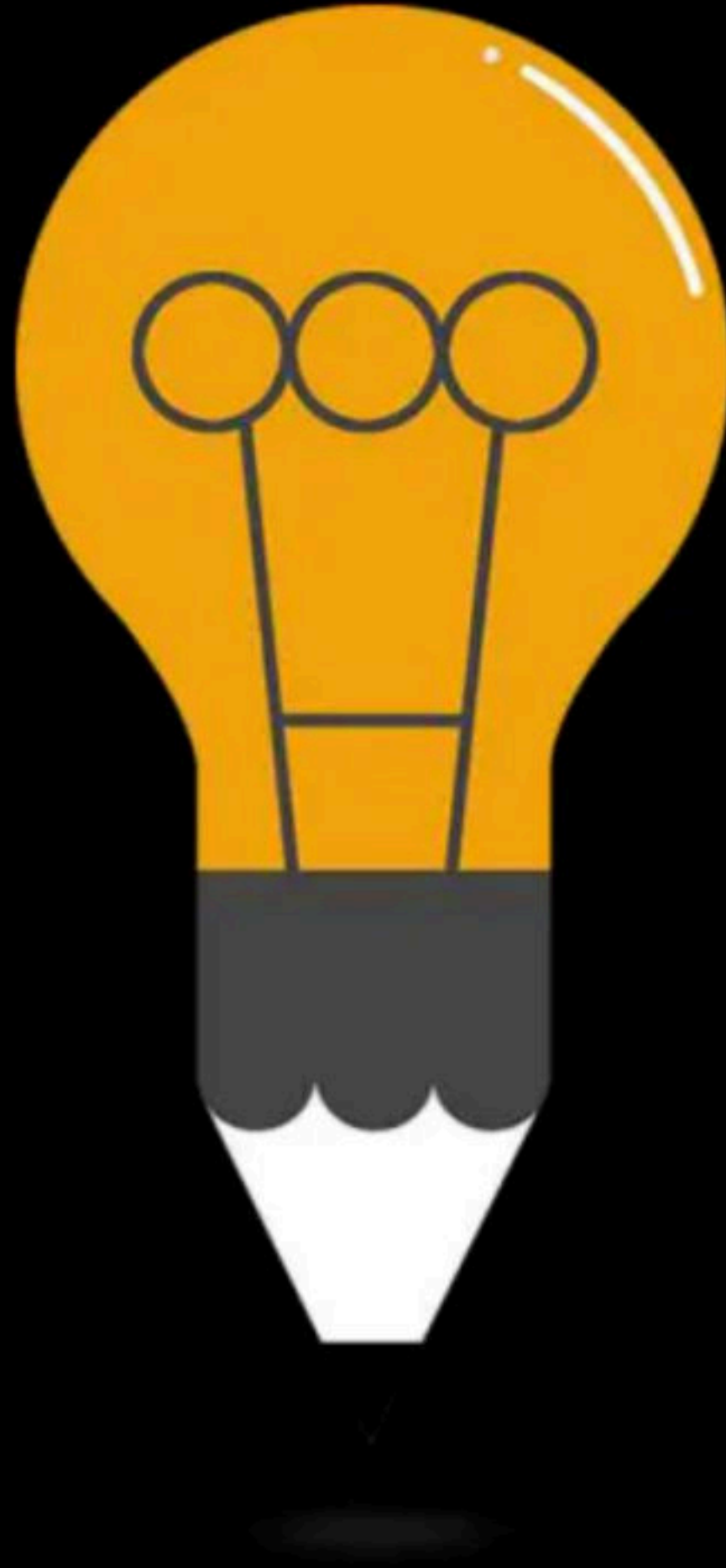




# DBMS Designing and ER Modeling

Complete Course on Database Management System



VD's s/anton  
file  
↪ ↪

**DBMS**

# Introduction & Database Design

By: **Vishvadeep Gothi**

# DBMS

A database-management system (DBMS) is a collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access those data.

# But Why DBMS?

## Disadvantages of File System:

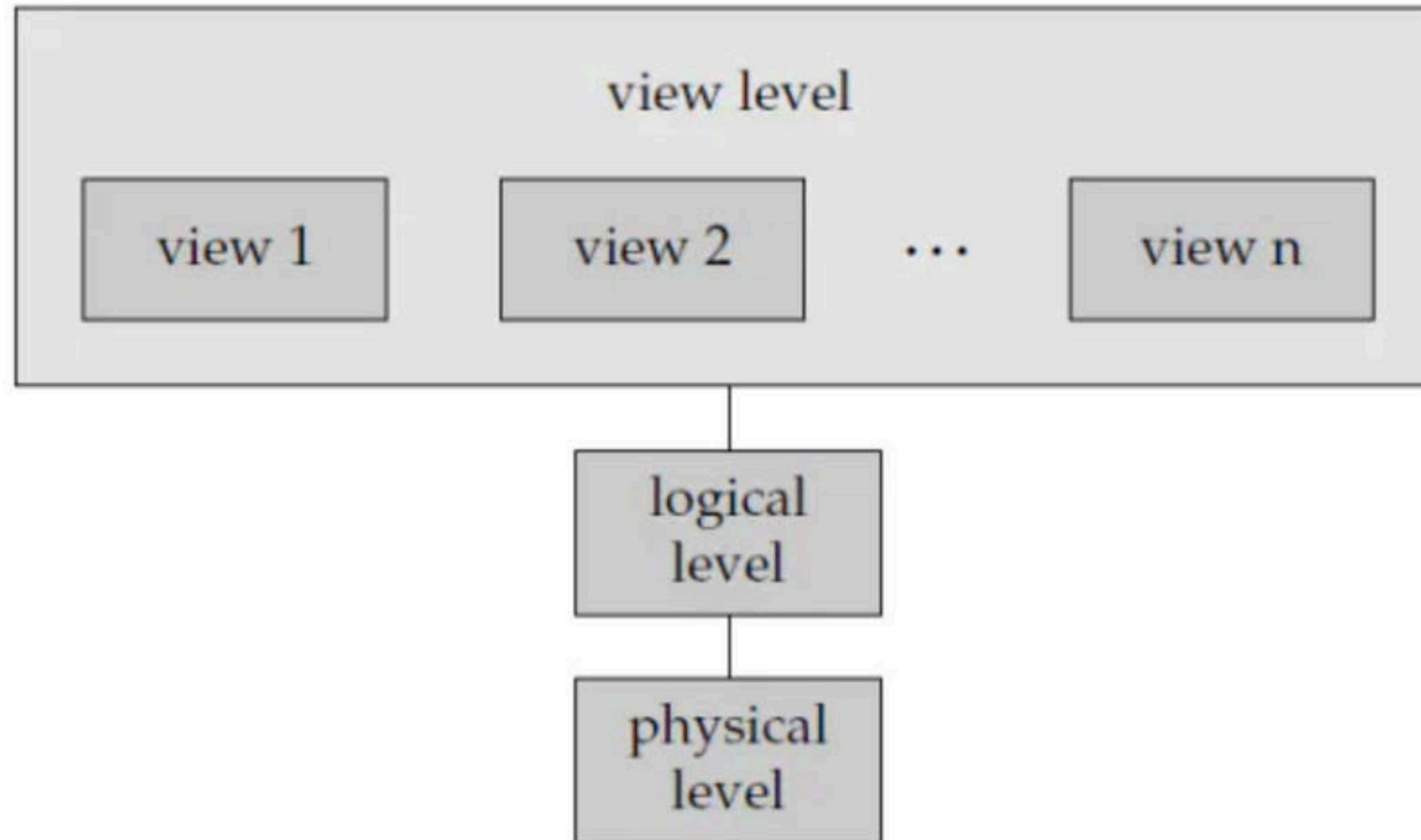
1. Data Redundancy and Inconsistency
2. Difficulty in Accessing Data
3. Data Isolation
4. Integrity Problems
5. Atomicity Problems
6. Concurrent-Access Anomalies
7. Security Problems

# View of Data

1. Physical Level
2. Logical Level
3. View Level



# View of Data



→ Commit

→ rollback ⇒ The db changes can be reverted to previously saved state.

a	b	c	d
x			
<del>5</del>	8		
<del>15</del>	9		

5

your acc	friend acc.
<del>5000</del>	2000
<del>4000</del>	
5000	



NULL  $\Rightarrow$  is a represent<sup>n</sup> of no any value present

student

Rno	name	Phone-no
1	Amit	1234
2	Rohit	3456
3	Anita	NULL

# Instance and Schema

# Database Languages

1. Data-Definition Language (DDL)
2. Data-Manipulation Language (DML)

→ working on d.b. design

→ working on data

student

Rno.	name	dob
1	Priya	----
2	VD	27 Oct
3	—	<del>17 Jan</del>

2 Feb

→ insert  
→ update data  
→ delete data  
→ fetching data

→ creating, deletion tables,  
→ updating column name  
→ deleting column  
→ adding new column

# Database Languages

1. Data-Definition Language (DDL)
2. Data-Manipulation Language (DML)
  - I. Procedural DMLs
  - II. Non-procedurals (Declarative) DMLs



# Database Languages

## 1. Procedural DMLs:

Require a user to specify what data are needed and how to get those data

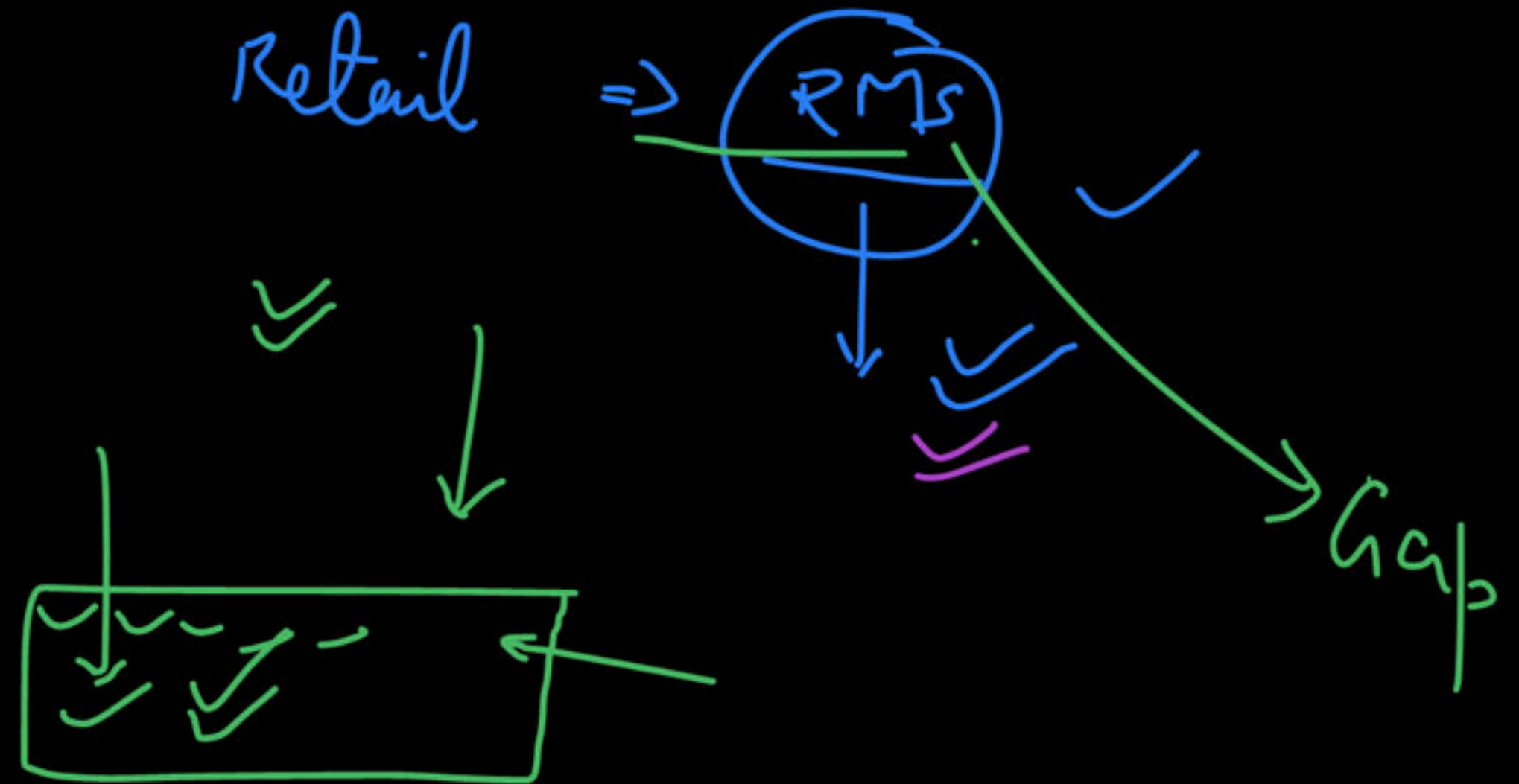
## 2. Non-procedurals (Declarative) DMLs

Require a user to specify what data are needed without specifying how to get those data

ex:- SQL

# Database Users and Admins

1. Naive users
2. Application programmers
3. Sophisticated users
4. Specialized users
5. Database Administrator





# Database System Structure

The functional components of a database system

1. Storage manager
2. Query processor components

# Data Model

# Data Model

A collection of conceptual tools for describing data, data relationships, data semantics, and consistency constraints

# Data Models

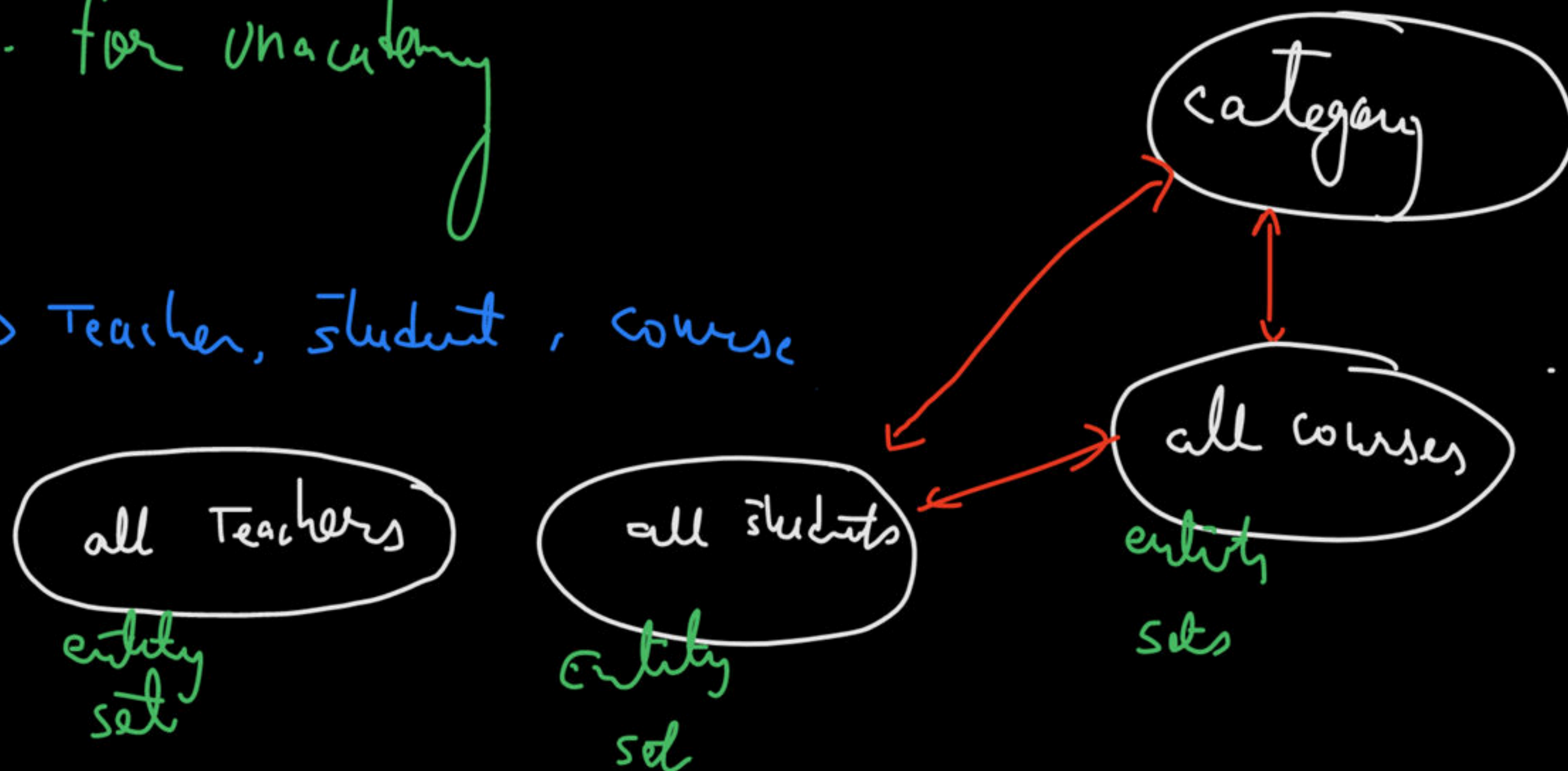
1. The Entity-Relationship Model
2. Relational Model

# The Entity-Relationship Model

The entity-relationship (E-R) data model consists of a collection of basic objects, called entities, and of relationships among these objects

ex.: D.B. for unacademy

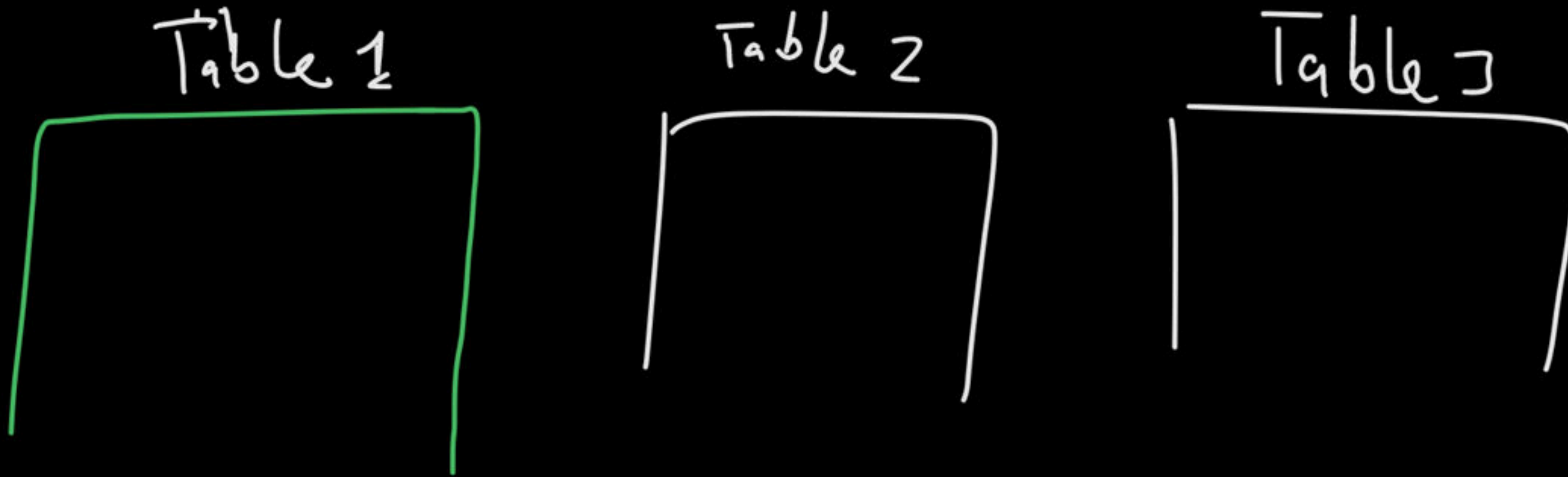
obj.  $\Rightarrow$  Teacher, Student, course





# Relational Model ✓✓

The relational model uses a collection of tables to represent both data and the relationships among those data.



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DB based on relational model  $\Rightarrow$  RDBMS





# Other Data Models

1. Object-oriented data model
2. Network data model
3. Hierarchical data model

# Database Design

# Database Design

1. Requirement Analysis

✓ 2. Conceptual Database Design

3. Schema Refinement

4. Logical Database Design

5. Physical Database Design

6. Security Design

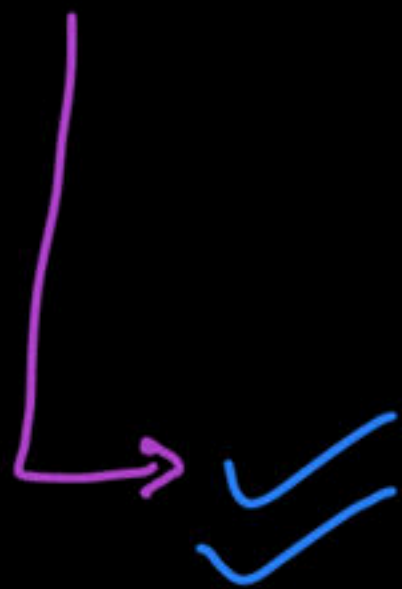
→ E-R modeling

→ E-R to relational & refinement

→ Use DB tool & make db

→ decisions related to  
physical level of db

(ex:- indexing)



# Happy Learning.!

