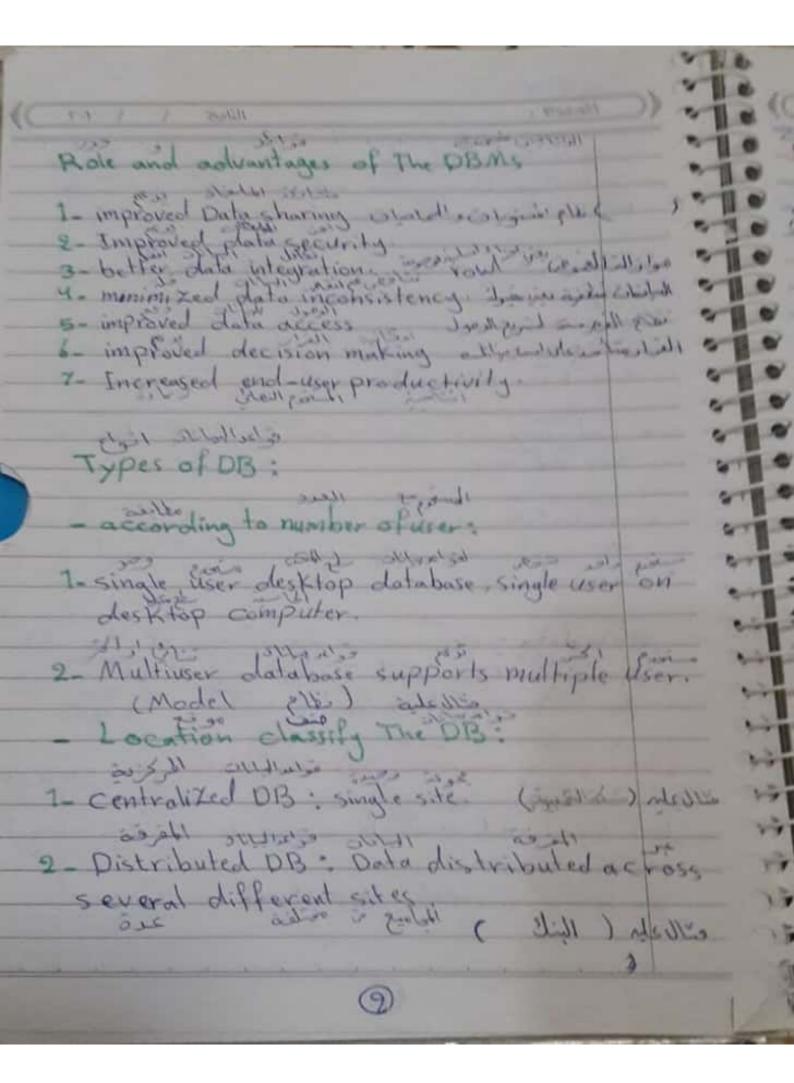
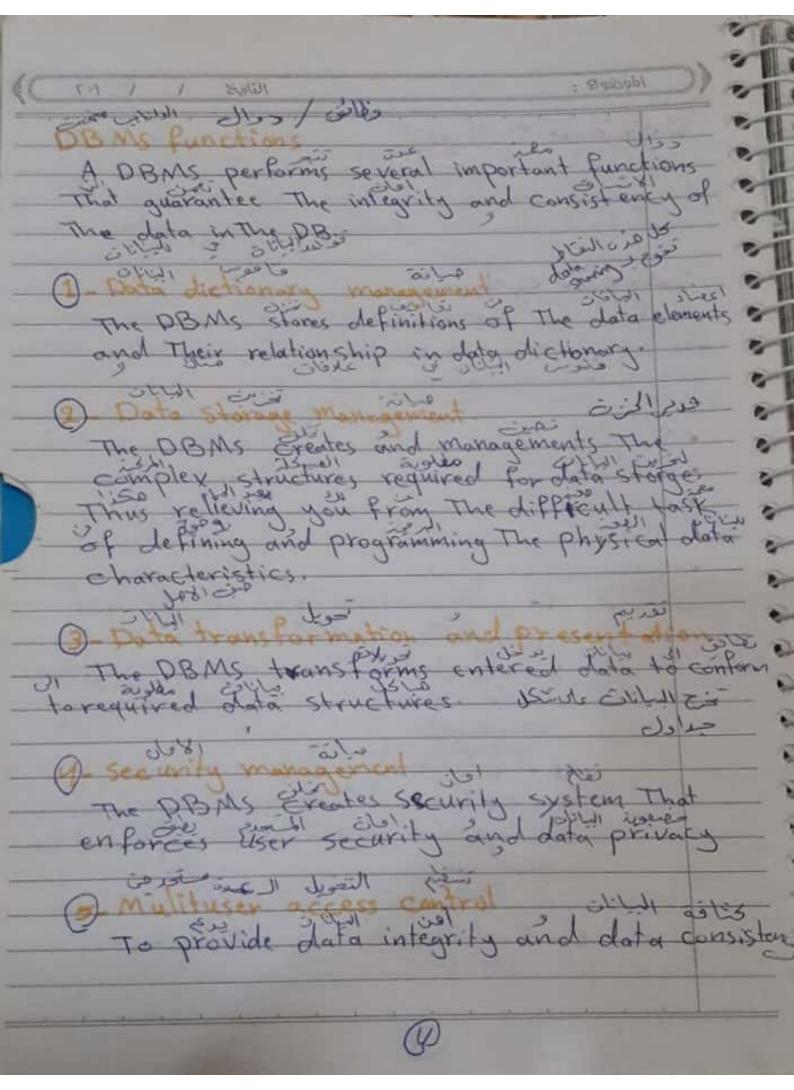
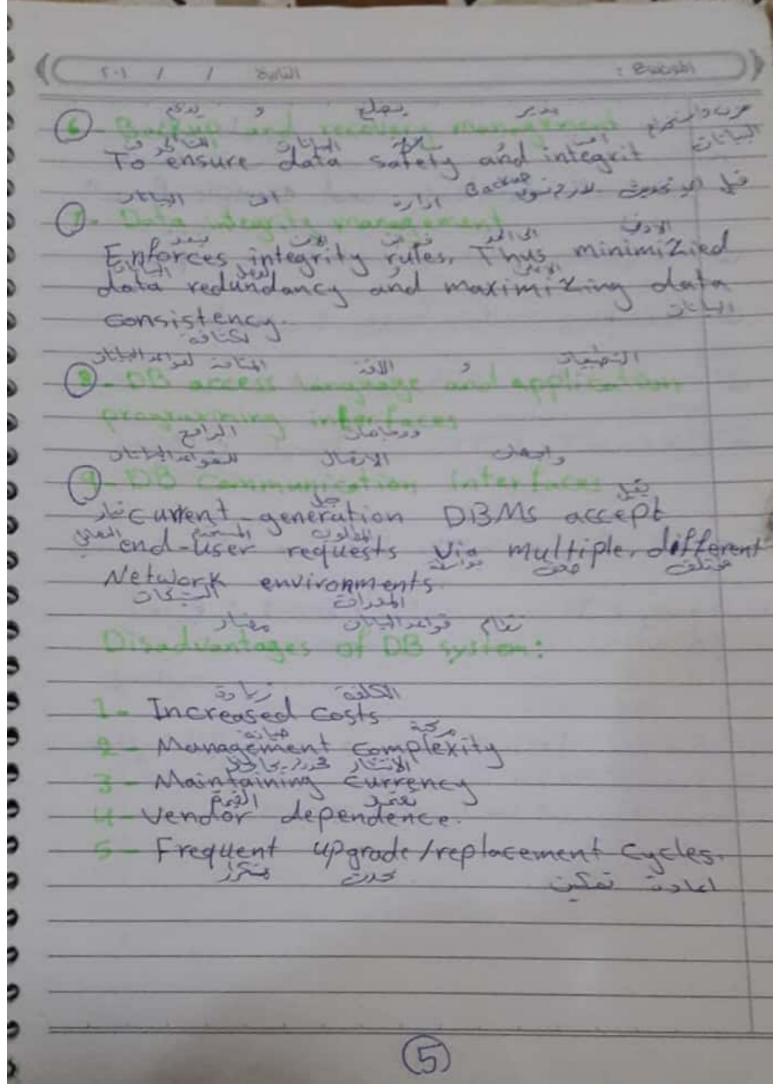
Lecture 1 Pata : are raw facts. The word raw indicates
That the facts have not yet been processed Information: is The result of processing raw Information . Structure That Stores End user data. That is raw facts of interest to · Metadata, or data about data. Through which! The send user data are integrated and ميانة قواعر الميانات It a collection of programs that manages the DB structure and controls access to the data stored performs several important function



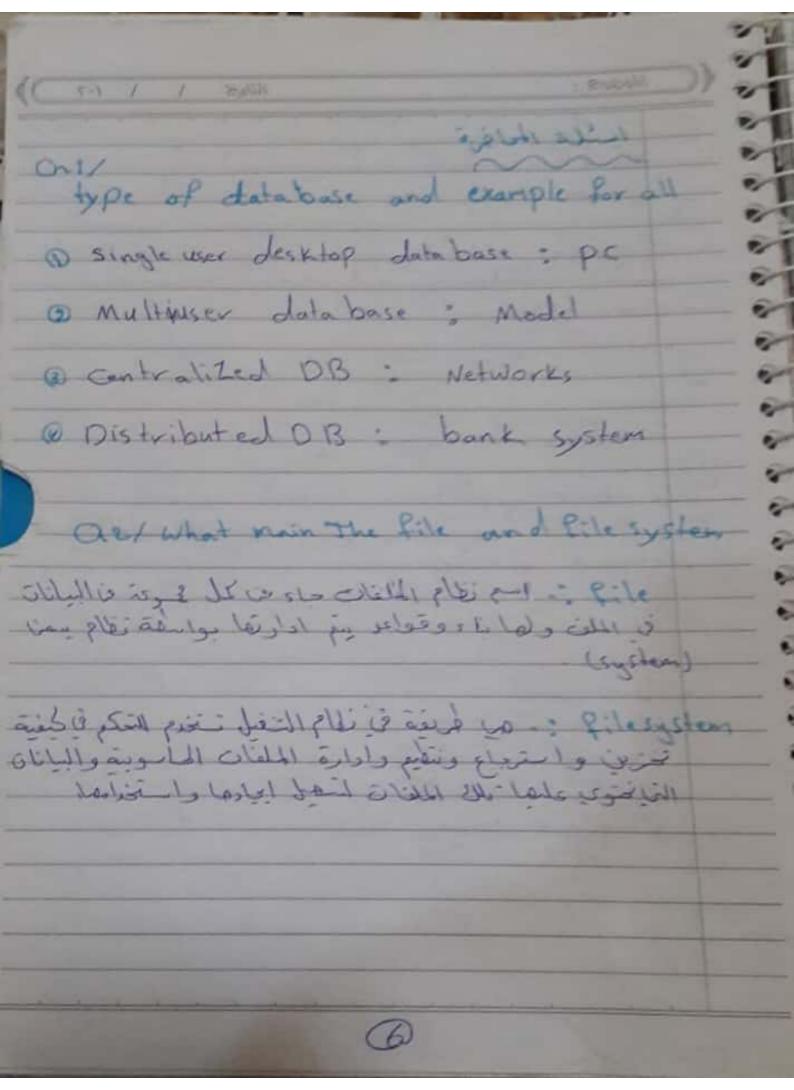
Educates: manage end user data Before to an organization component Matragment point of view, The general from DB system is composed of software procedures People: م المنظرون 2 - DB administrators: manage The DBM ensure The DB is functioning esign and implement bend lams 5 - End Users thing think

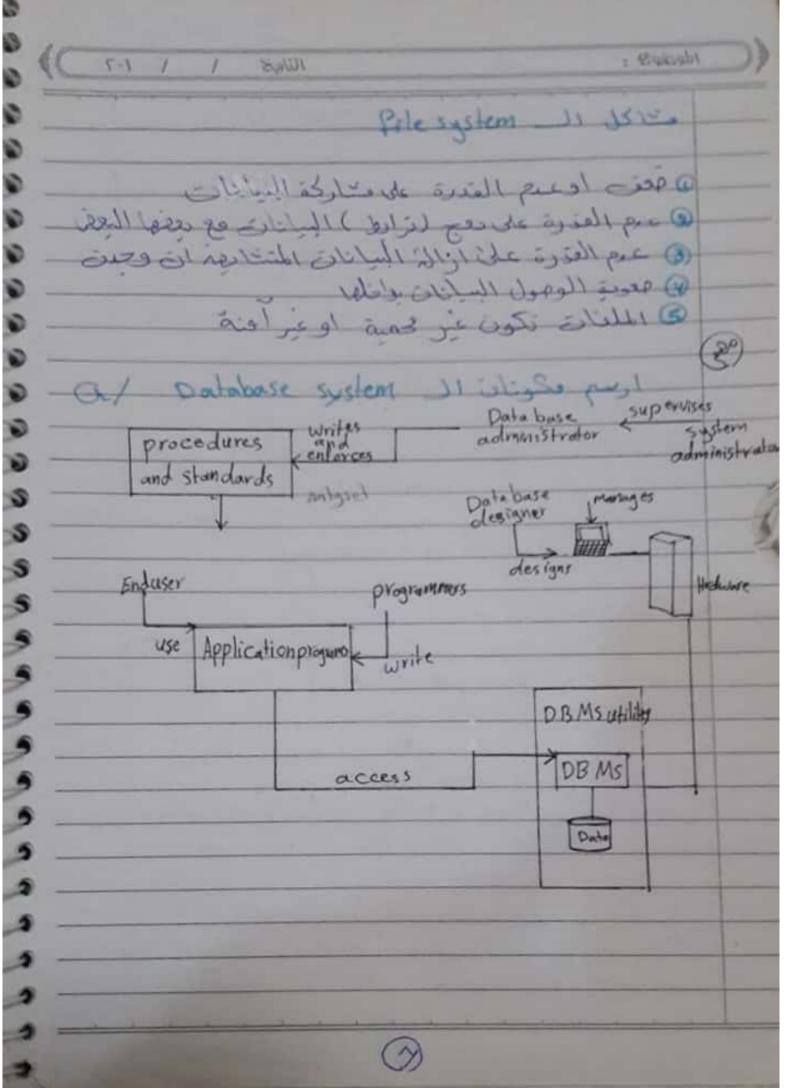
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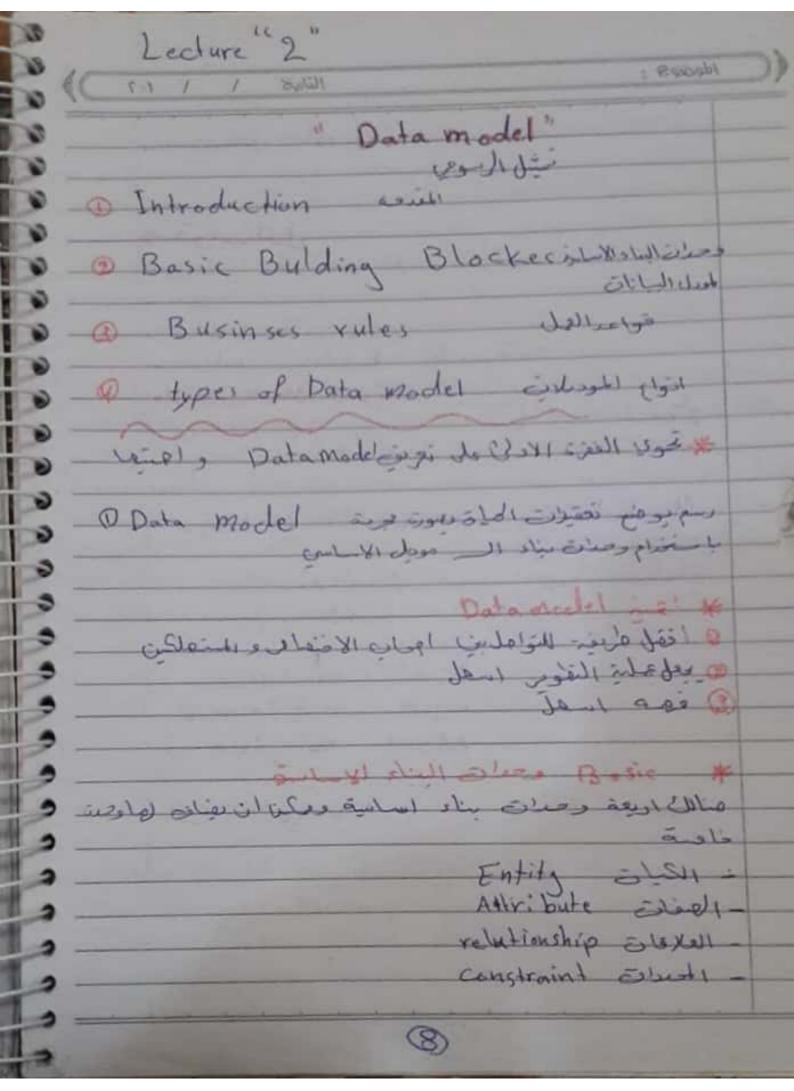


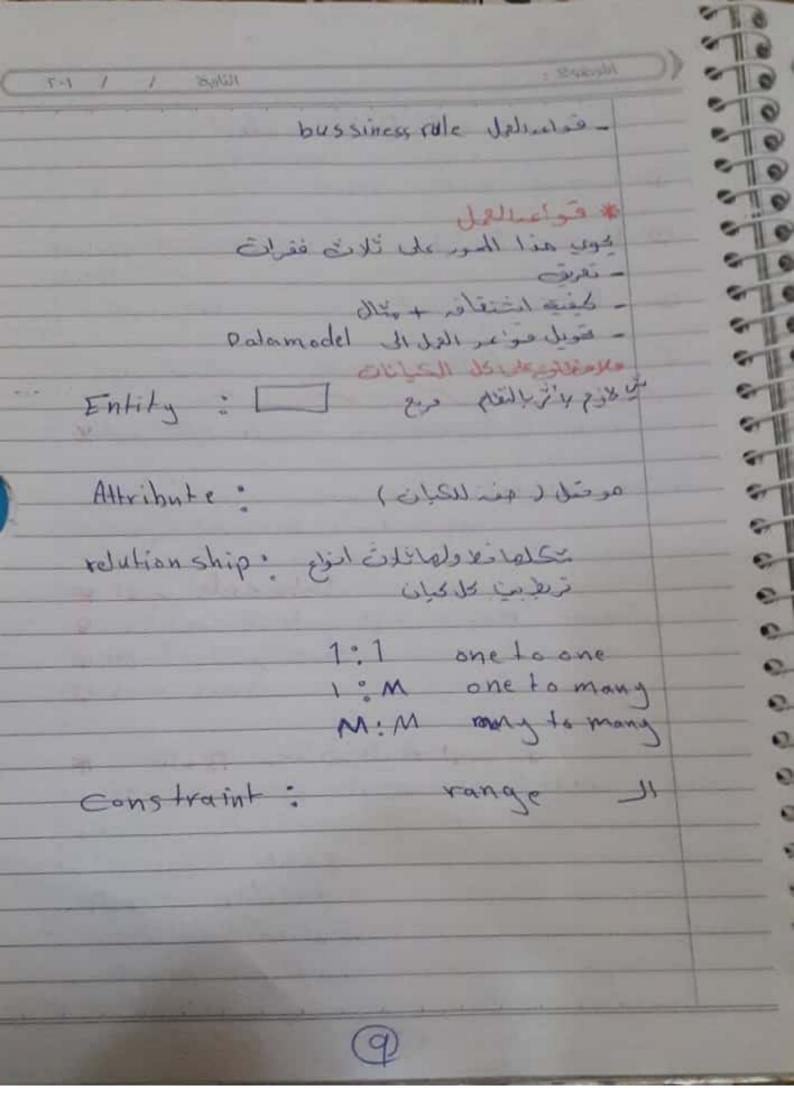


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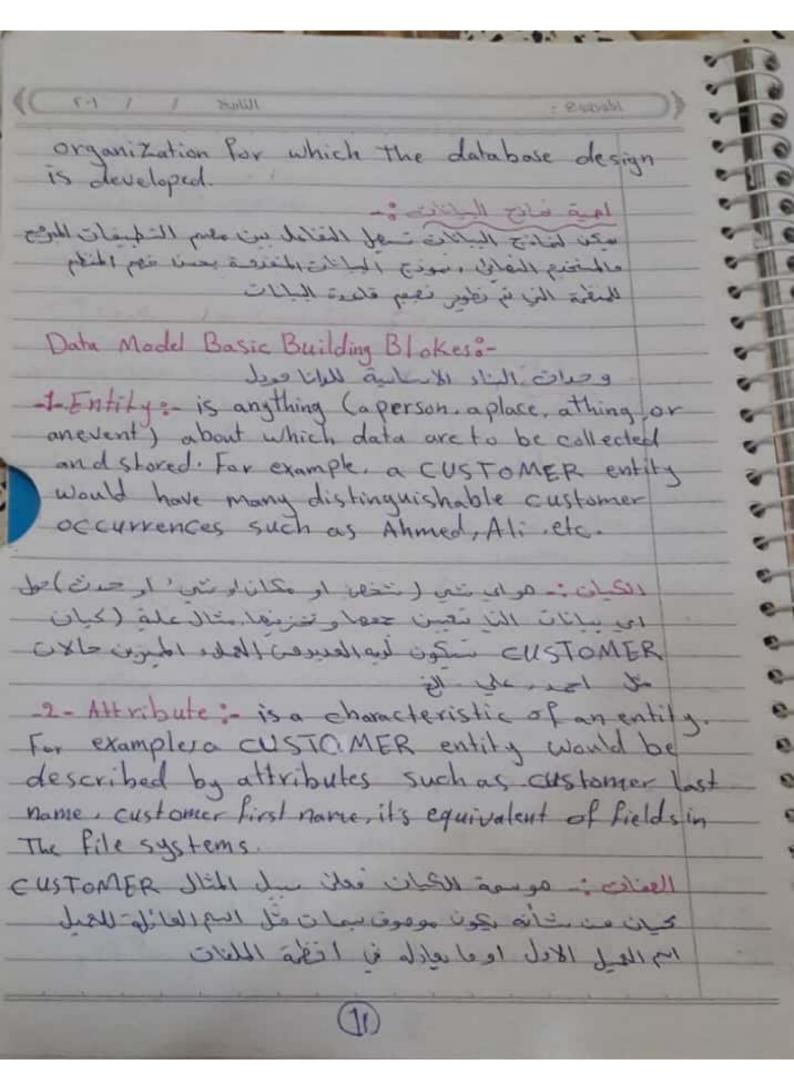


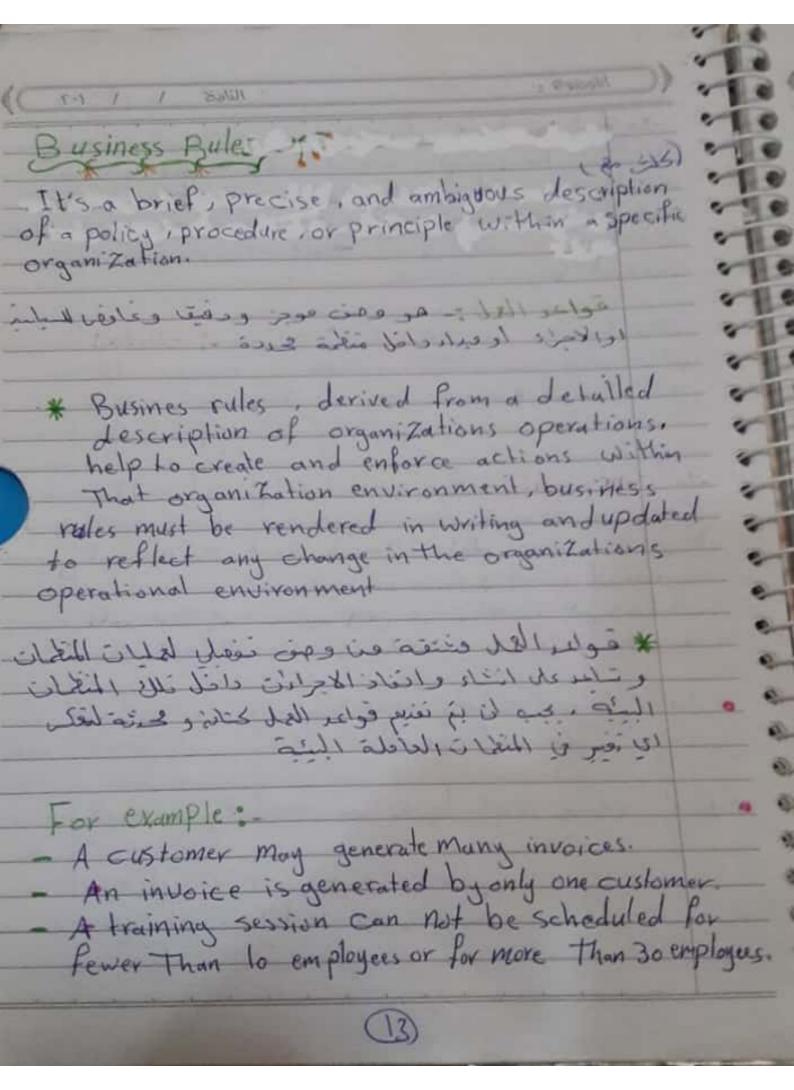


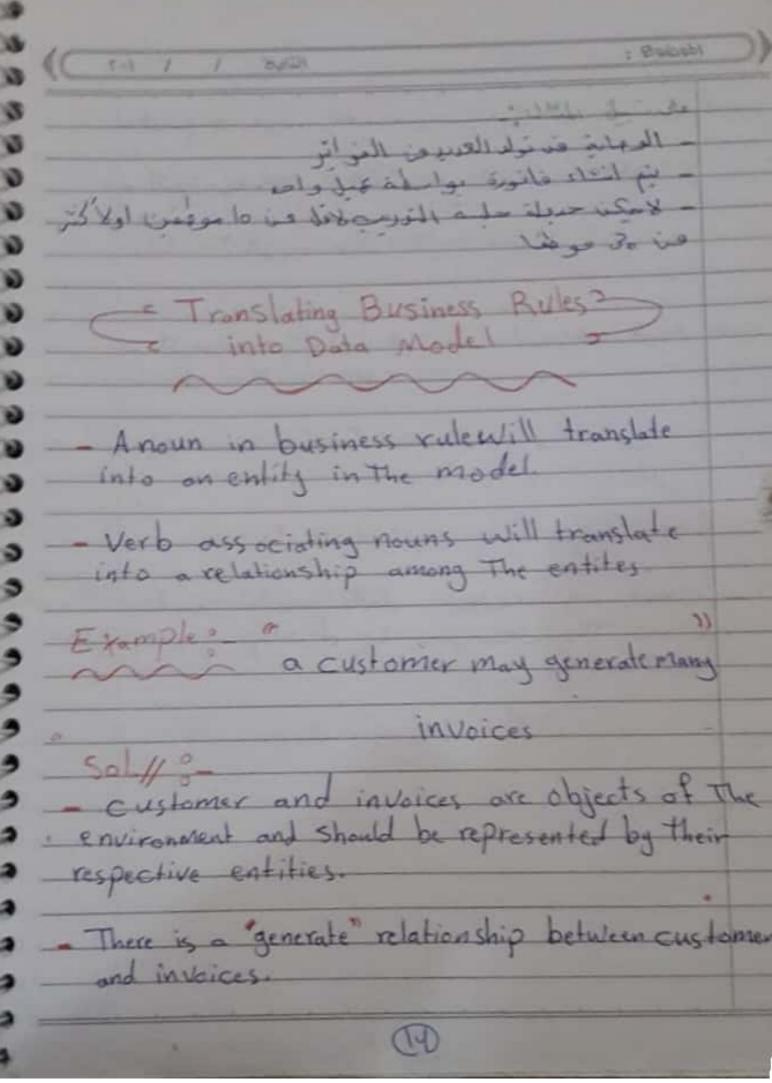


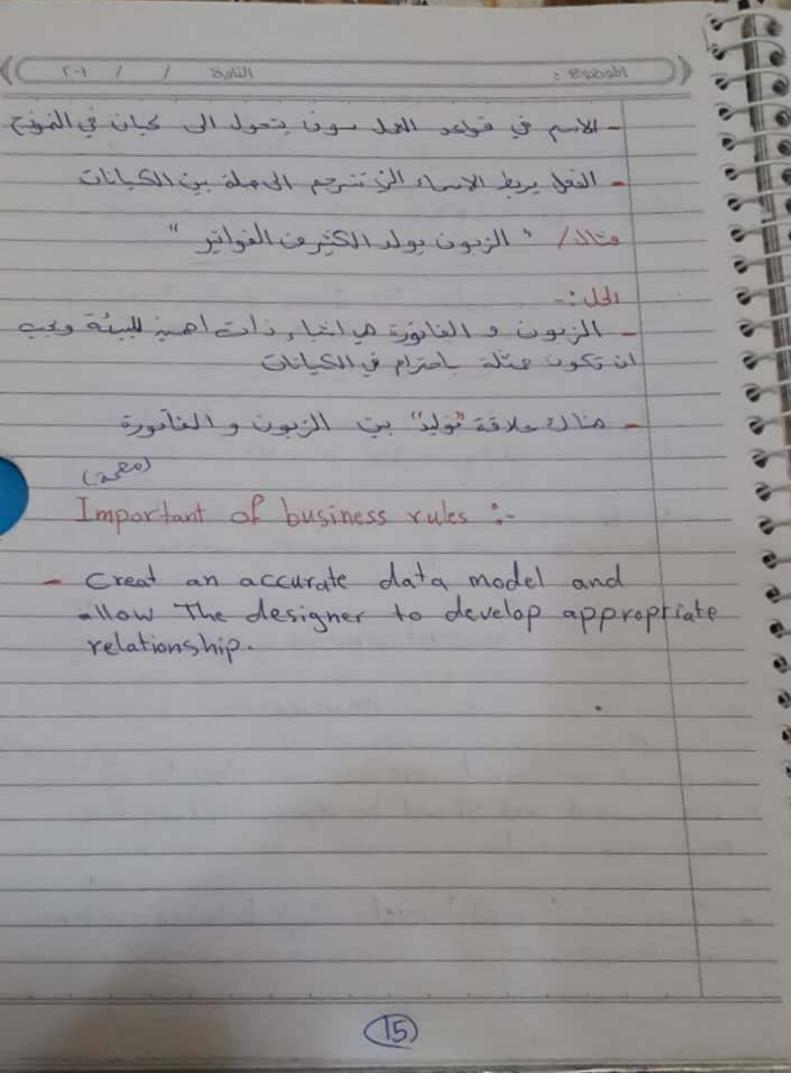


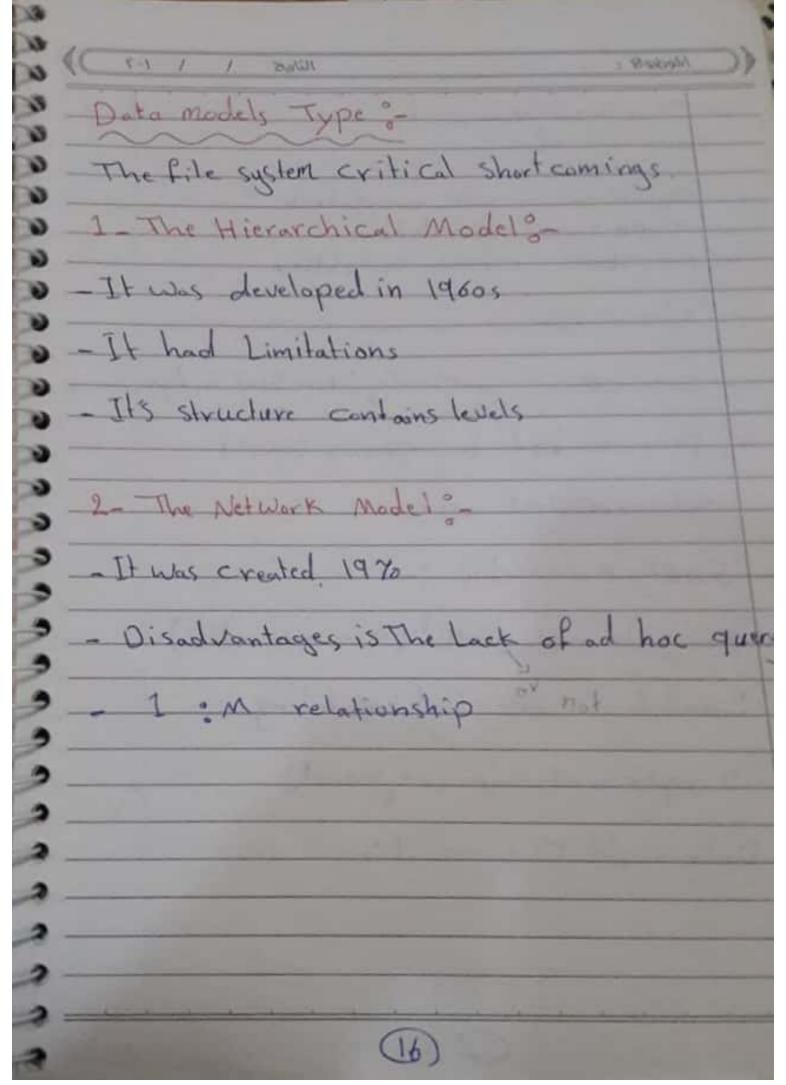
bessen roule Datamodel as de سما ما سي لأن قواعدا للال المنافق الخامة 0 Data model - Is a kelatively simple representation, 0 usually graphical of more abstraction of a more 0 complex real-world object event, a data model. 9 represents data structures and their characteristic 9 relations, constraints, transformations, and ofthe constructs with purpose of supporting a specific 9 problem domain. 3 thank the easy thirting in account and inche along 3 روماً. اكثر من ذلك تو يو حفق الحير تعفود كرن كان ally , were shifting to all the wife of calibal ellexiste eller o light things in I si light est site on the (ace) Importance of Data model:-Data model can facilitate interaction among The designer, The applications programmer and The enduser, a well developed data model Con even faster improved understanding of the (0)

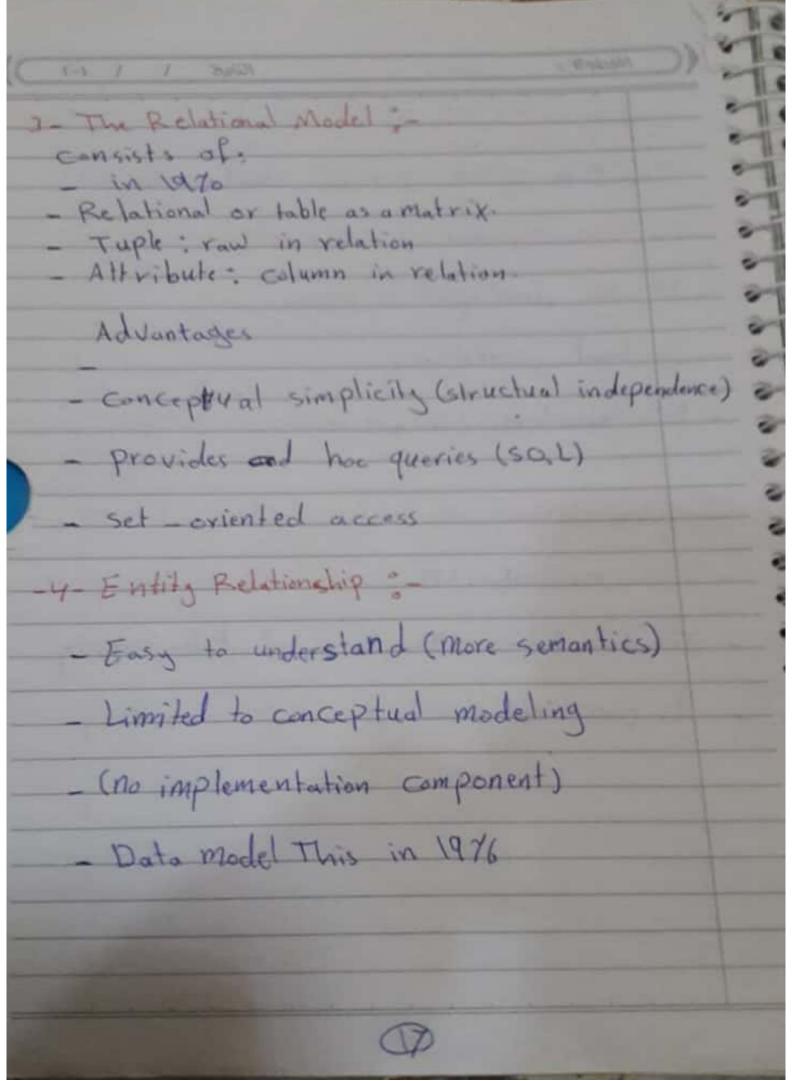


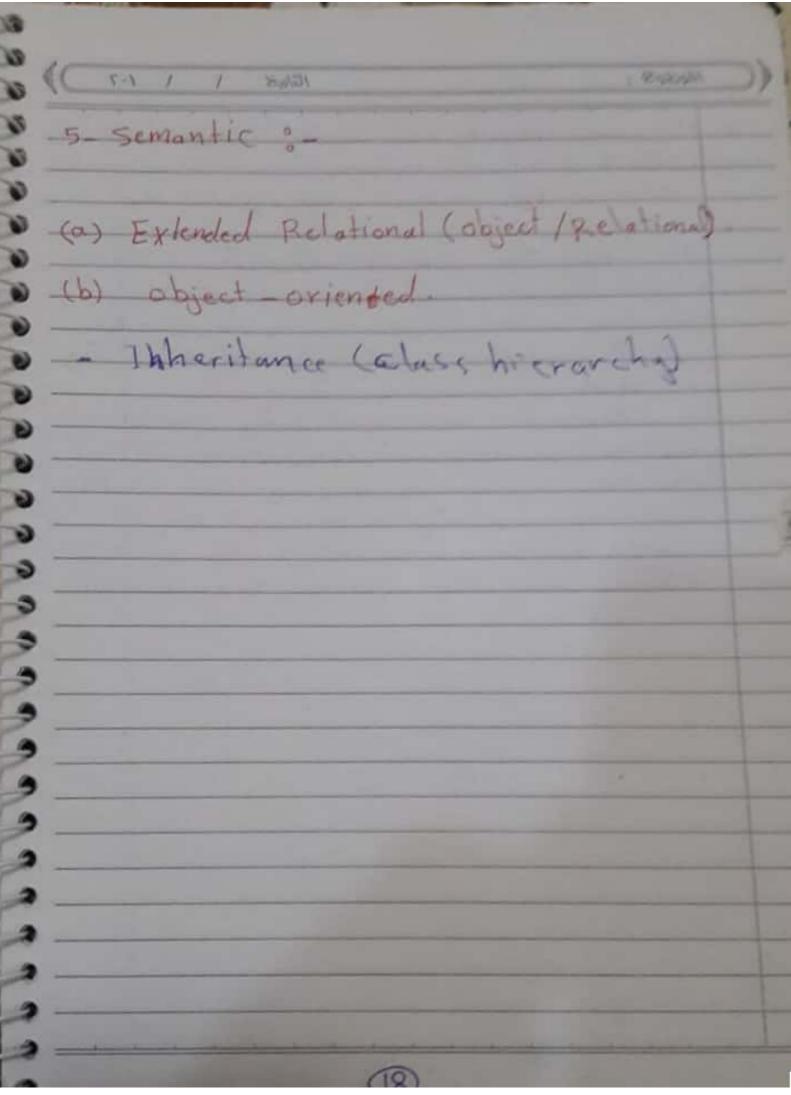


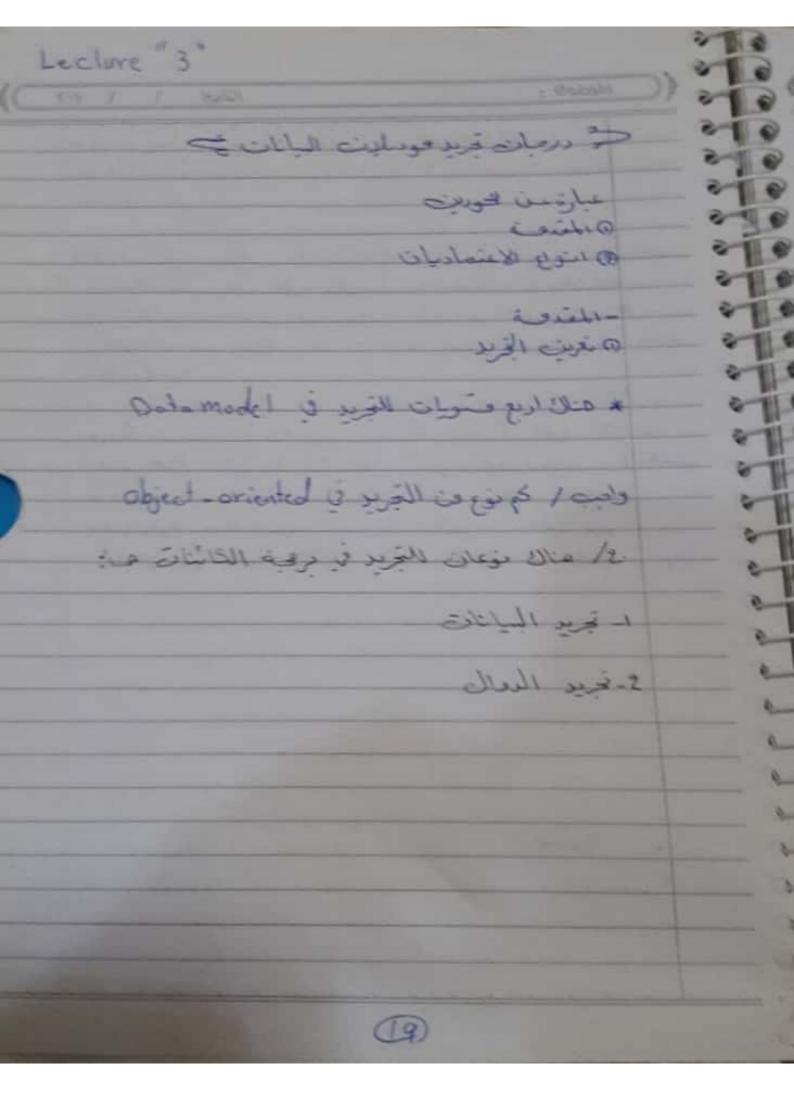




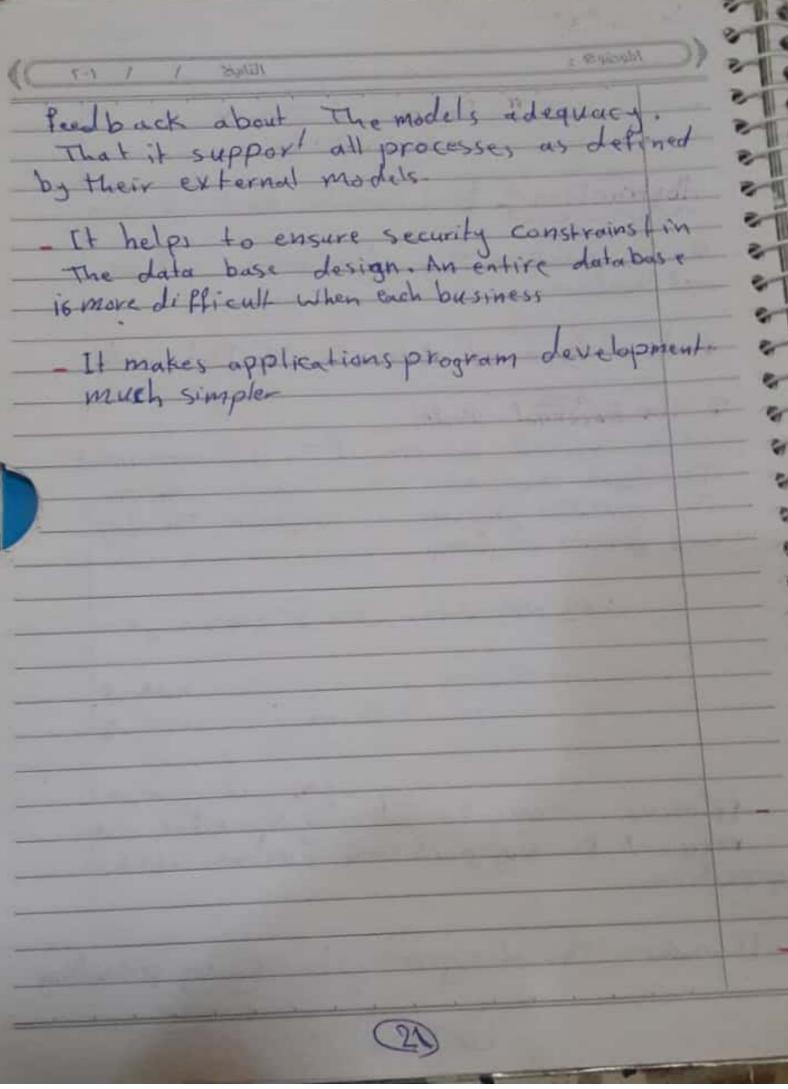








Leclur "3" Degrees of Data Abstraction Abstraction : It is possible to divide rules models based on their dependencies software and hardware. * Level type of abstraction in Data model 1 The External Model It is The end user view of The data environment The term end users refers to people who use The application programs to manipulate The older and generate information. عوعورة وجان نظر فنلفة منفلة بنفاع واحا Softenore Il istimo - It makes it easy to identify specific data
required to support each business units
opreations - It makes the designer's job easy by providing

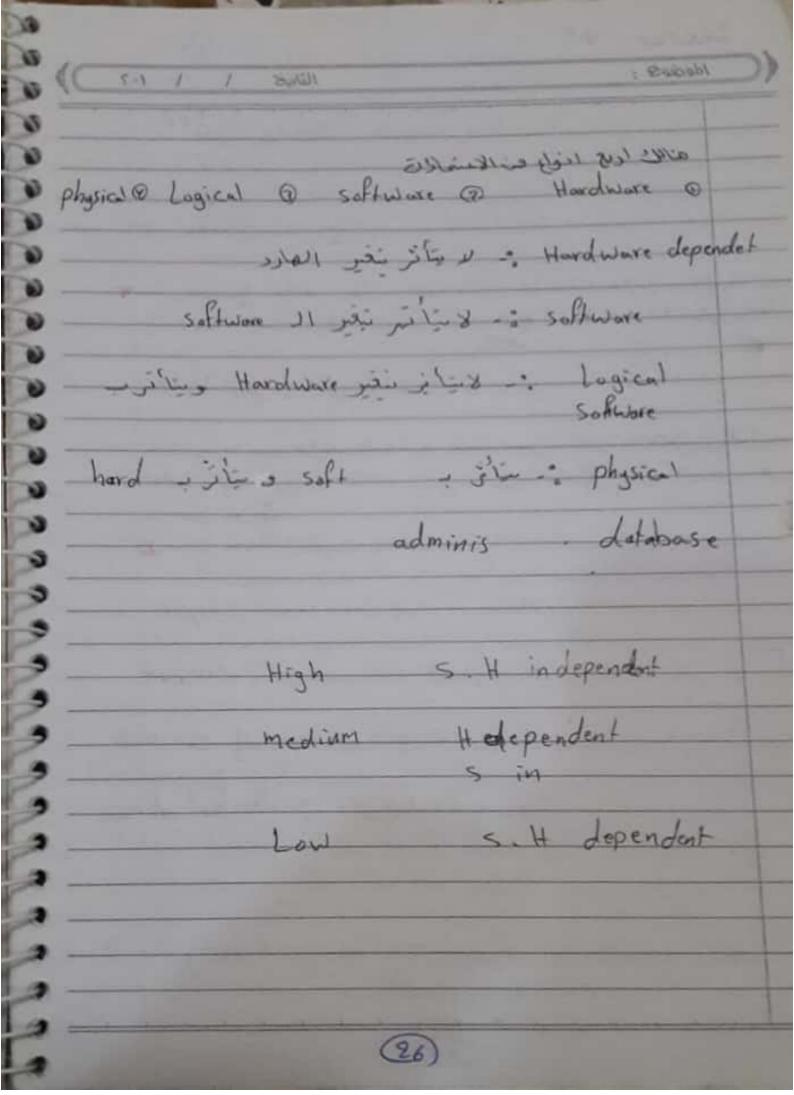


(Colobs) The conceptual model 2 عودل بنع به جع معمات المغل 13 ø software, hardware is a le dance Ø عداد (2) قراطا و المام The conseptual model : It represents a global view of the entire database v as viewed by entire organization. That is 0 The conceptual model integrates all externa views (entities relationships, constraints, and processes) into a single global view of the entire data in the enterprise Э 9 It provides a relatively easil understood (Macro level) view of the data environment 3 It is independent of both software and hardware software independence hard ware independence-Note: - means That The model does not depend on The DB Ms software used to (29)

جلية استاط لماموجود بالمتمم الدالواقع dependent software logical indepodels as عالممليه فومود ع The Internal model of It is maps The Conceptual model to the DBMS. The internal Model is The representation of the database 0 as " Seen" by The DBMS also it called the internal schema Note: It is logical independences because you can change the internal mode without affecting The conceptual model, it is hardware independent because it is unaffected by The choice of computer on which The software is installed. (23)

ع بكينية مزن راستويع الميا نات داري الاسلا المزن dependent software madinine ø physical independence The physical model :- It is operators at The lowest level of abostraction, describing The way data are souled on storage media such as disks or topes. The physical model requires The definition of both The physical storge devices and The access methods required to reach the data within Those storages devices, making it both Saltware and hardware - dependent. Note :- This model is physical independence any change it storage divices or methods and even a change in operating, system with not affect the internal model (24)

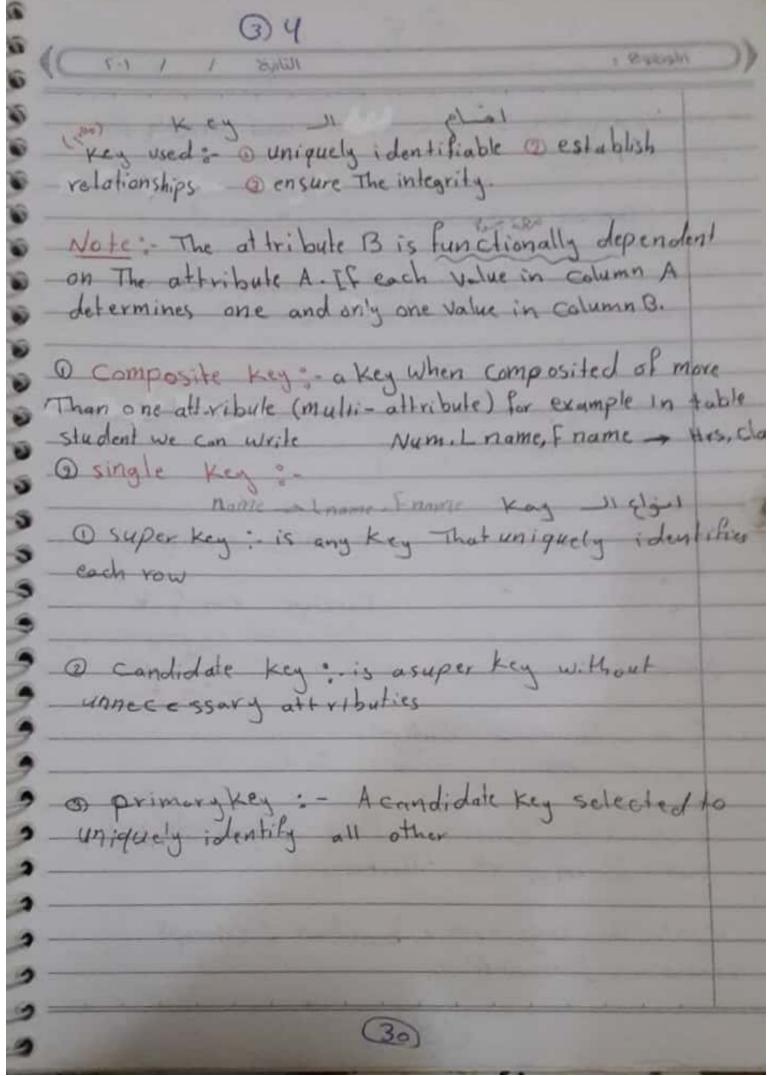
10 Hardware dependence of it doesn't affect with change The hardware @ software dependence - it doesn't affect with chang The software (3) Logical dependence :- it doesn't affect with change The hardware and il affect with chang The software @ physical dependence :- it - affect with change hard were and software



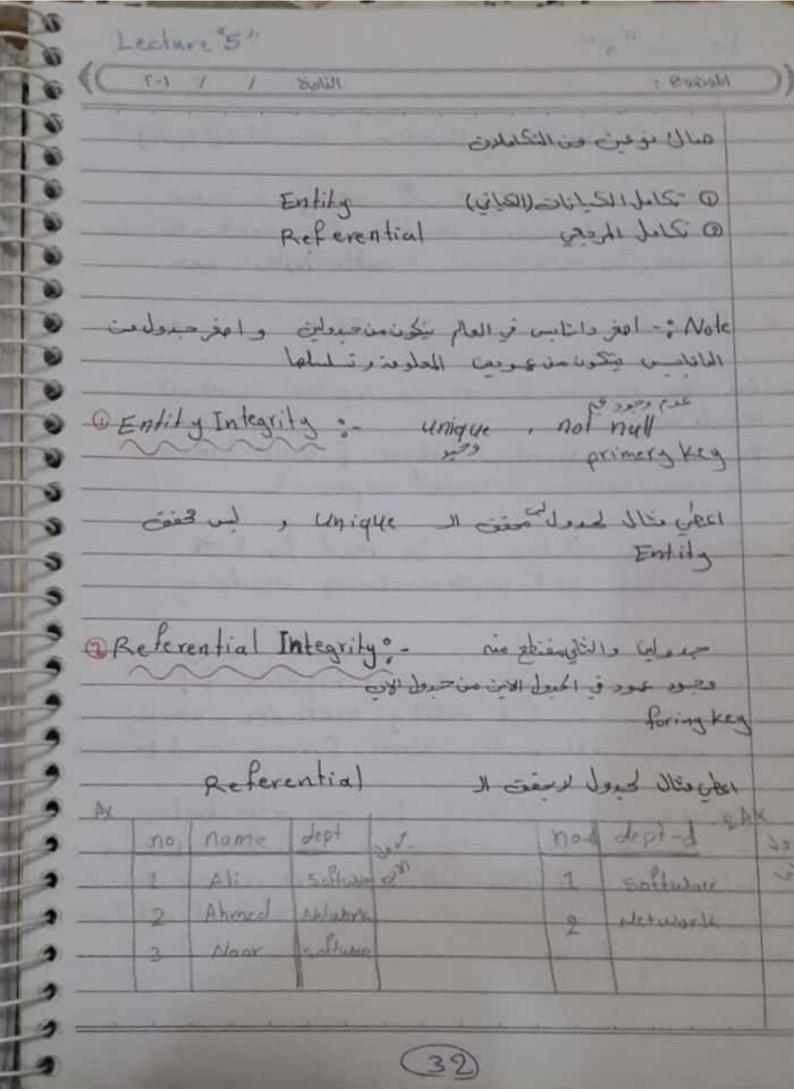
Lecture "4" "The Relational Database Model" Ke 105 Chil - 2 هو موريل يحمّو على العلاقات المنطقية عابي البيانات ليناوجه ، حيث مدل على ان مال عام العام البيانات فابينها علاقات تعليد حواسط تمثيل ولاغي للعلاقات والمجاميع مان : اسط تثيل للمعاميع عواله ول أفرق التنظيم والنرتيب على بيانات المه وعد لذلك اص المهويل العلاقي Mb A عوائده يرماعي خصاري الحبول العلائمي الم :- من من جدول محتول على سيانات aftribute - هو الهور الذي تجوي على بانات so 211 record 1 place ; - are istly 1 besong 1/2 ec rangel value 11 -: attribut domain (27)

Q 4 The Relational Database Model: The logical View of The relational database is facilitated by The creation of dala relationship based on a logical construct known as a relation. Or/ what, why it much easier to think of a velation as a table? AN/ Becouse a relation is a mothematical construct-Note: A table is perceived as a two-dimensional structure composed of rows and columns. * characteristics of a Relational Table: 1 - A table is perceived as a two - dimensional structure composed of rows and columns 2 - Each table row (tuple) represents a single entity occurrence within The entity set. 3- Each tuble column represents attribute, and each column has a distance nome.

(2 4 : 2 months) TUNE 1 1 1-7) 4- Each row/column intersection represents a single data value. 5- All values in a column must conform to the same data format. 6 - Each column has a specific range of value Known as The attribute domain. 7 - The order of The rows and columns is immaterial to The DBMs. 8- Each table must have an attribute or a combination of attributes That uniquely identities each row. tuple: table you represents a single entity occurrence within The entity set. has a distinct name -. single Data value: - row / column intersection represents. attribute domin: - column has a specific range of Values Known.

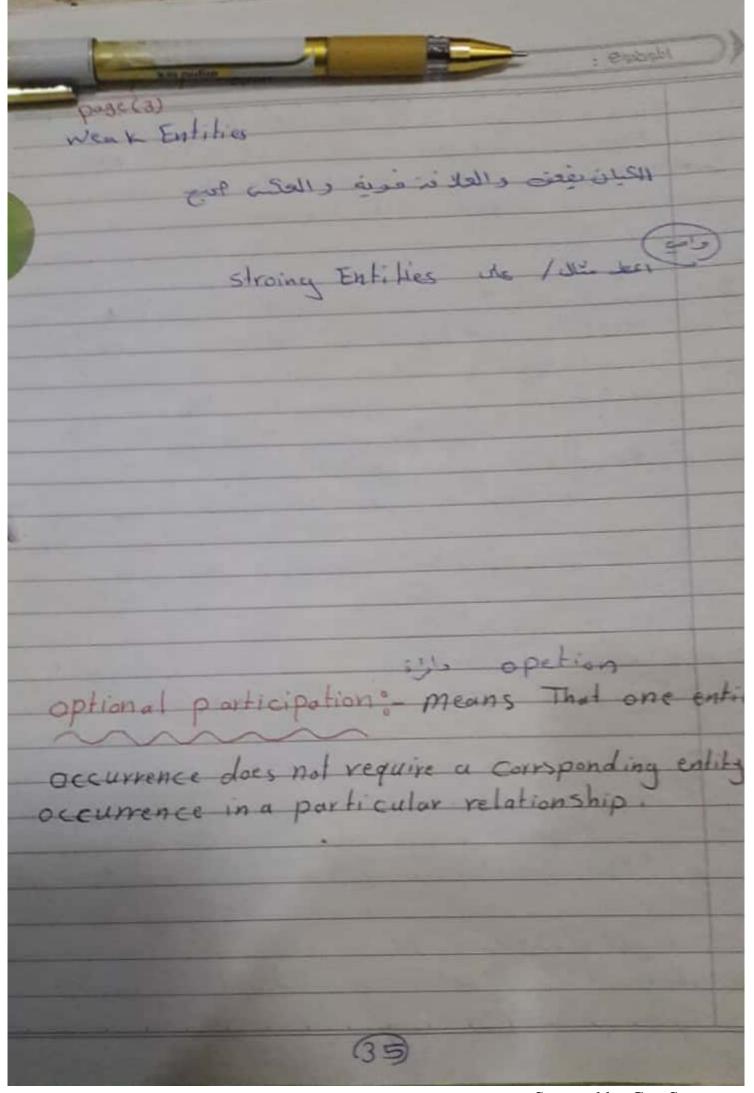


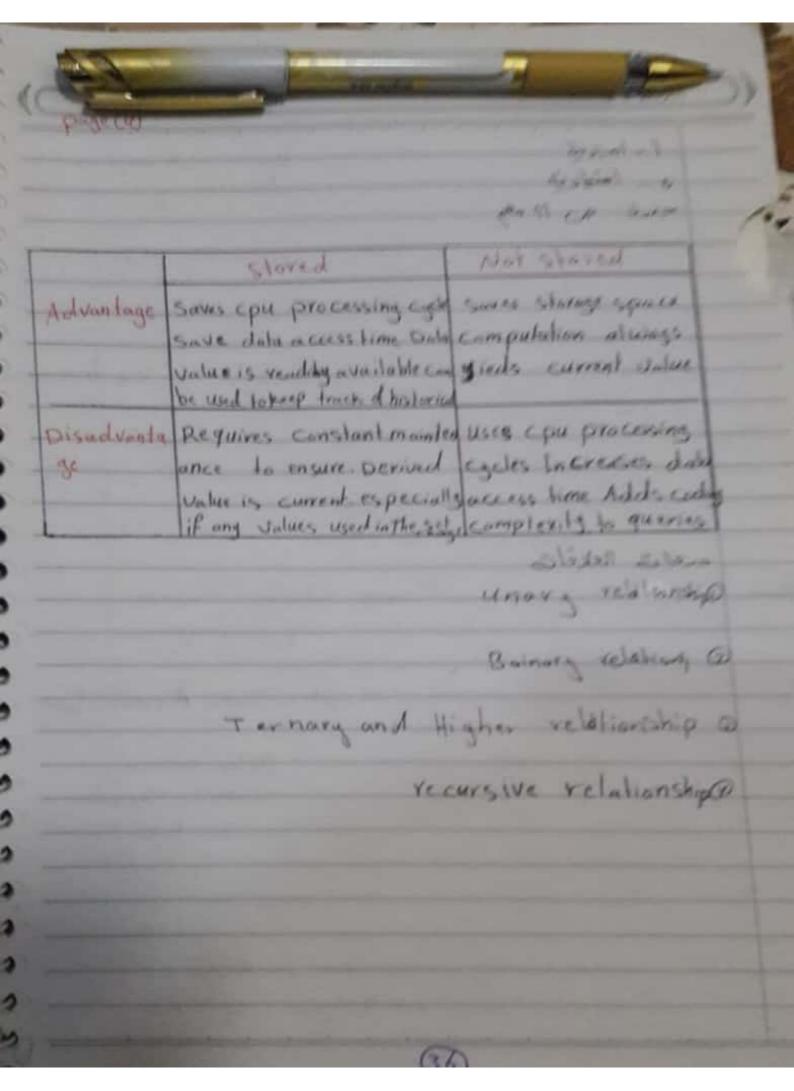
(C 1-1) ratio (1 1-1) Descondary key :- is key that used strictly for praming them I puri secondary in Note: necessarily girld a unique out come 1 foreign key: is an attribute whose value match The primary key praming de pok Foreign en f.k Sinh - اس المناخ Fire - dustra - dustra Note: A key consists of one or more attributes. Note: The Keys role is based on a concept known as determination. (31)

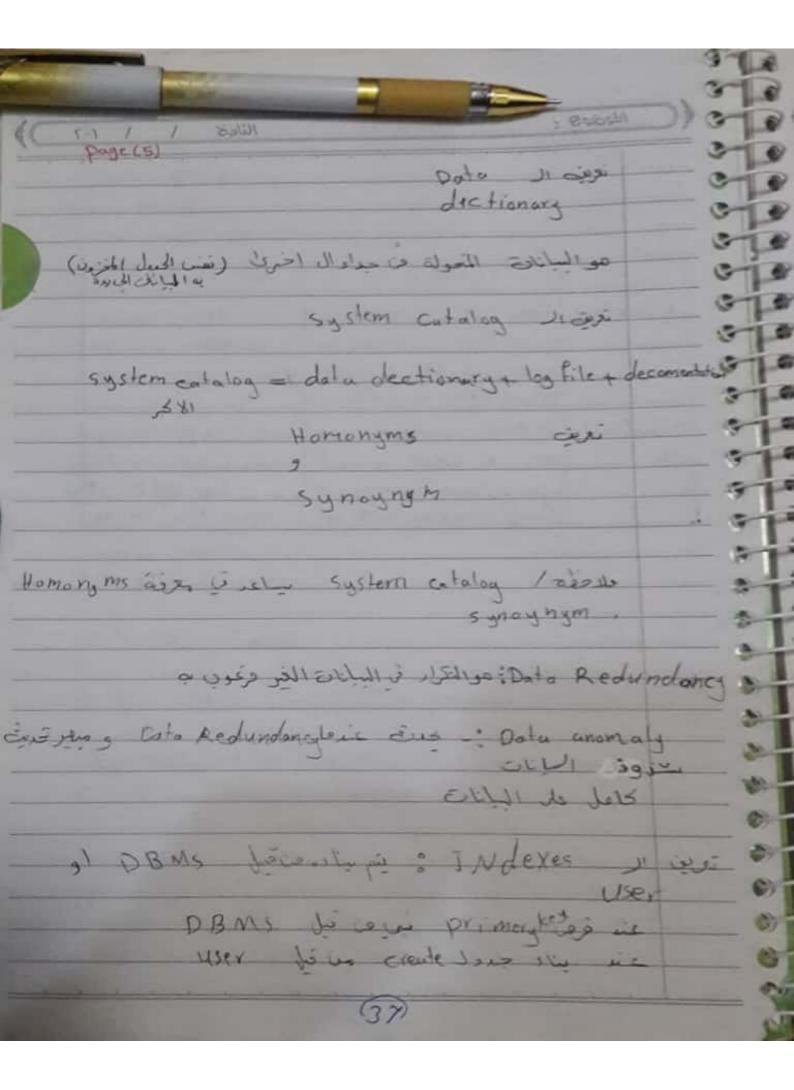


" The Entity Relational Model (ERM)" Entity :- is an object of interest to The end user Entity correspond to The table - not to a raw - in The relational environ ment. ER can be represented by = -- The Chen notation favors conceptual winter modeling - The crow's Foot notation Favors a more implementation - oriented approach. - The UML notation can be used for both conceptual and implementation modeling. attributes in each er Allribules - are characteristics of entities. The student entity includes, among mong other attributes Name, FName, and INITIA - optional Attributes - Is an attributes That does not require a value. Therefore it can be left empty and Those altributes are not presented in bold fac in The entity in The crow's Foot notation as following figure. (33)

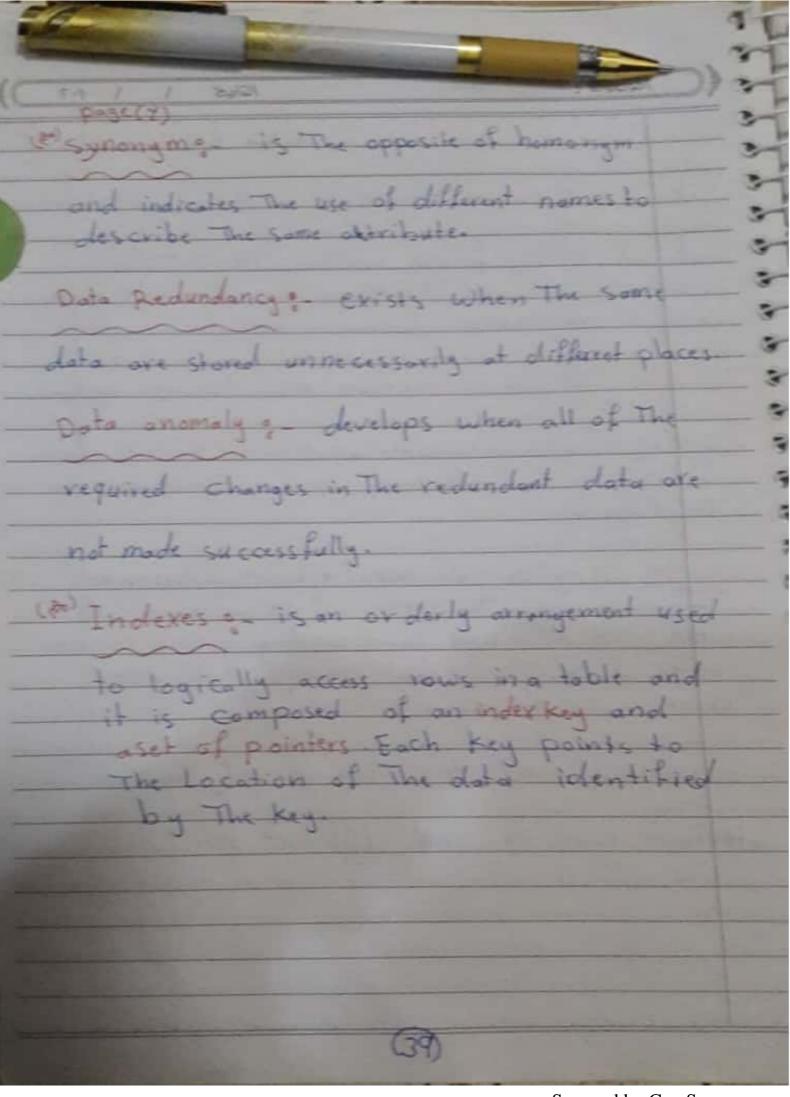
Page (2) La Required Attributes: - is an attributes That must have a value, in other words, it cannot be left empty Domines :- is That set of possible isi I dentifiers key . That is one or more attributes . That uniquely identify each entity instance. تت بنع المطاف (١١) الموام connectivity Cardinally سنل المغير العليا والنسا لحدث instarel (will) with ا درا ما در دی ا اختاً ری مو دادر ه ادکار در با کالابود Existance dependent is in the LADI in the LADI I were Existance independen siens ما مذا الإساس تم نقيم العلاقات عالى توبيا 1 Strong relabbing







(5-1 / / Solide Page (6) Data Dictionary: provides a detail description - created database. It contains The attribute names and charateristics for each table in the system "System Catalog of contains metadata. The system dictionary That describes all objects within The database. Notes including data name. The tables creator and creation data. The number of columns in each table, The data type corresponding to each column index filenames, index creators authorized users, and a ccess privileges. Homonyms indicate? The use of The same attribute name to label different attributes.



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