Data Base

سهشنبه
سهشنبه فروردین (۸
بيمه آزمان ١٢٢٨ م
Note Note Data > Structured (types) > Unstructured (connection of interrelated of
(typo) > Unstructured > Kernaki
Connection of interrelated of
• DBMS = Data Base Management System ~ Oracle onvenient and efficient to u
The detail of According Marine Later Rocking
• The need for databases Accessing various datas Banking
Sales Sales
First databases were file systems.
problems o 1- Data Redundancy & incosistency > manufacturing
> problems 1- Data Redundancy & incosistency> Manufacturing 2- Difficulty in accessing Data> Online shoping
3_Data Isolation
4 - Integrity problem 5 - Atomicity of updates
6 - Concurrent Access by multiple nears
7_ Security problems
· Database = collection of interrelated data and a set of programs that allows users to access and modify these data
that allows users to access and monthly these and
Lypurposes providing an abstract view of the data hiding datails of how data are stored and maintained
physical how data is stored actually
o levels of what data, relationship between data [view]
1 2010
e Levels of bgical what data, relationship between data hostraetion between data logical logical logical logical
Abstraction view: hiding certain into from certain users Togical
(physod)
علاظات Data Model = structure of dbs describing " relationships مالحظات Data Model = structure of dbs describing الله عدم عدم عدم المعادلة المعادل
Data Model = structure of dis describing in semantics
Relational tobles " constraints
11 IV 15 10 IF IT IT
TO THE THE THE THE THE THE TENT OF THE
Semistractured (XML)
> Semistractured (NVL)



· 2 Normalization problems of a sepetition of info

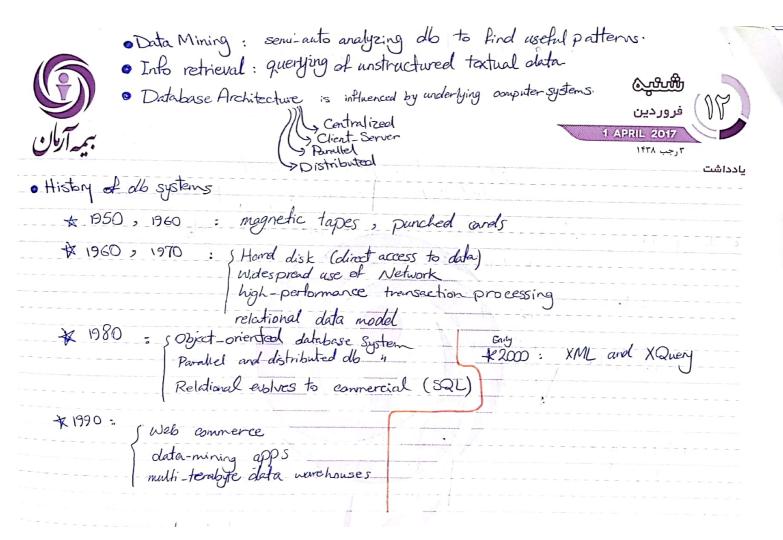
bad design

Inability to represent certain into Note · Storage Manager: interface between low-level data stored in olb 2 (application of queries) * tasks: SInteraction with 08 Rile manager Efficient Sistere of data Transaction manager = handling failure or concurrent transactions

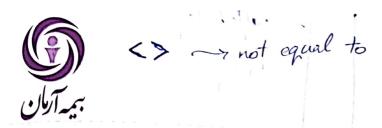
File manager = handling allocation of space / data structures

Buffer Manager = fetch data into main memory I handle large-sized data

Authorization/Integrity manager = authority of users / satisfaction of enstaction = stores db itself * Data Structures in Data tiles Data Dictionary = stores metadata physical System implementation = fast access to data items Query Processing { 1. Parsing and translation (= 466) 13. Evaluation (≈ 1>1) = keeps alb in a consistent state, despite system failure manager = restore the state of alb before 11 1 * Recovery manager = restore the state of old before the failure A Concurrency - control manager = consistency of db during concurren transactions ملاحظات



Instructor dept-name salary < name Note · Domain = allowed values for atts · Att.s should be atomic = "9631046" ab not use for entrance year null E every domain > = unknown value my causes complication sufficient to identify a wight typic of a relation K < superkey {ID}, {ID, name} candidate key if K is minimal {ID} One of the andidate keys When value in one relation appears in another (Must be primary in it's own table) · Relational Algebra Uli * selection of Rows Select & Selection of columns TT 1 Preject # Union of relations * Set difference of relating *Intersection of relations * Each query input is a table. F & * Joining two relations
11 17
17 (Cartesian Product) output " Also, " " FIF. 49 TA TY TE & Rename $P_X(E) \rightarrow \text{returns the expression } E$ under the name X* Natural Jin M





بادداشت - - -

Summary of Relational Algebra Operators

Symbol (Name)	Example of Use
o (Selection)	σ salary >= 85000 (instructor)
	Return rows of the input relation that satisfy the predicate.
П (Projection)	□ 1D, salary (instructor)
	Output specified attributes from all rows of the input relation. Remove duplicate tuples from the output.
x (Cartesian Product)	instructor x department
	Output all pairs of rows from the two input relations (regardless of whether or not they have the same values on common attributes)
∪ (Union)	Π name (instructor) $\cup \Pi$ name (student)
	Output the union of tuples from the <i>two</i> input relations.
- (Set Difference)	Il name (instructor) — Il name (student)
	Output the set difference of tuples from the two input relations.
⊠ (Natural Join)	instructor ⋈ department
	Output pairs of rows from the two input relations that have the same value on all attributes that have the same name.

F T T 1
11 1. 9 A Y S A
11 17 18 10 11 17 17
12 77 77 77 77 77 77

100