



Database system environment

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Simplified database system environment

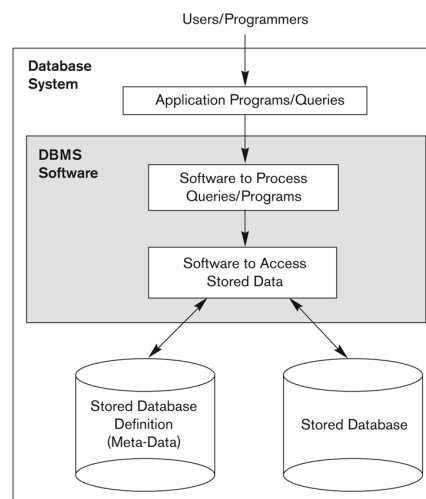


Figure 1.1
A simplified database system environment.

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Components of a Database Management System

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DBMS Architecture

- User/Programmers
- Database System
- DBMS Software
- Data
 - The “cylindrical” component contains not only data, but also metadata

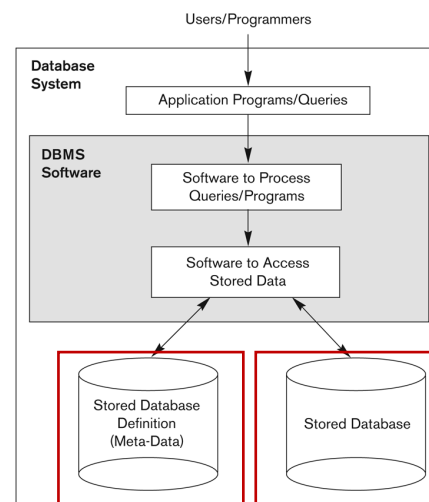


Figure 1.1
A simplified database
system environment.

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Metadata

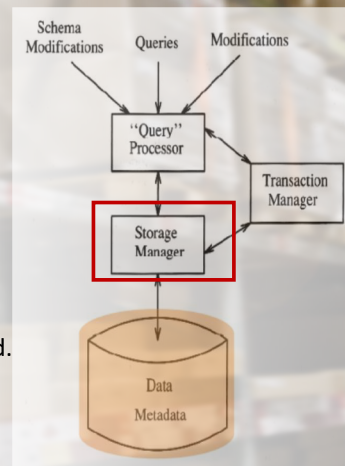
- Info about the structure of data. Data about Data
- If DBMS is relational, metadata Includes names of relations, name of attributes of those relations and data types for those attributes (e.g., integer or character string).



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Storage Manager

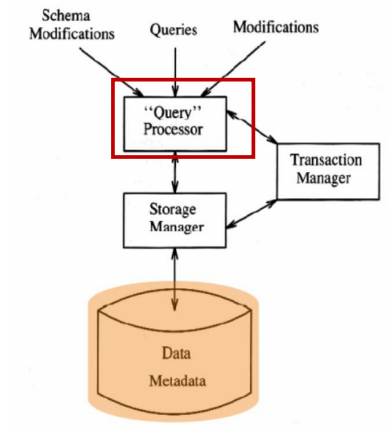
- It is part of the DBMS Software component
- The job of the Storage Manager is to
 - Obtain data from the data storage, and
 - Return new data to the data storage when updated.



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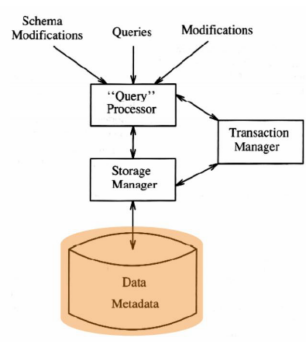
Query Processor

- It is part of the DBMS Software component
- The job of the Query Processor is to
 - Queries and modifications to the data.
 - Finds the best way to carry out a requested operation.



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Example: Query optimization

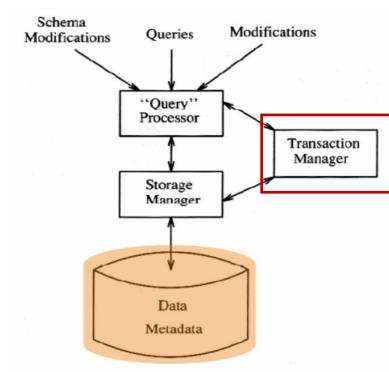


- A bank has a DB with two tables:
Customers (name, SIN, address),
Accounts (accountNo, balance, SIN)
- Query: "Find the balances of all accounts of which Sally is the owner."
- SQL:

```
SELECT Accounts.balance FROM
  Customers, Accounts WHERE
    Customers.SIN
      = Accounts.SIN AND
    Customers.name = 'Sally';
```

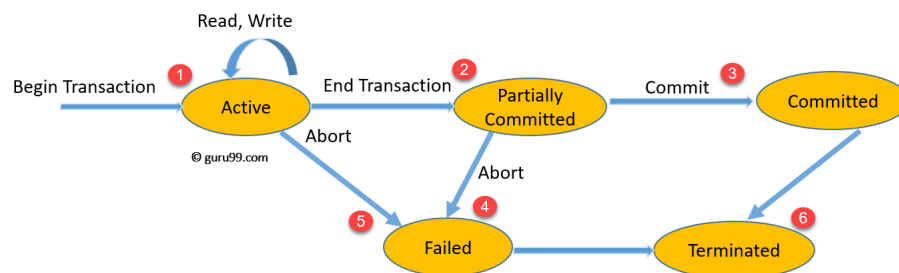
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Transaction Manager



- Transaction Manager jobs assures that:
 - Several queries running simultaneously do not interfere with each other and that,
 - The system will not end up with corrupted data even if there is a power failure.
- Transaction Manger interacts with:
 - Query Manager Because it may need to delay certain query operations to avoid conflicts.

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State Transition Diagram for a Database Transaction

<https://www.guru99.com>

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Typical DBMS Functionality



Define a particular database in terms of its data types, structures, and constraints



Construct or Load the initial database contents on a secondary storage medium



Manipulating the database:

Retrieval: Querying, generating reports
Modification: Insertions, deletions and updates to its content
Accessing the database through Web applications



Processing and Sharing by a set of concurrent users and application programs – yet, keeping all data valid and consistent

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Additional DBMS Functionality



Protection or Security measures to prevent unauthorized access



“Active” processing to take internal actions on data



Presentation and Visualization of data



Maintenance of the database and associated programs over the lifetime of the database application

Called database, software, and system maintenance

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Application Activities Against a Database



Applications interact with a database by generating

- Queries: that access different parts of data and formulate the result of a request

- Transactions: that may read some data and "update" certain values or generate new data and store that in the database



Applications must not allow unauthorized users to access data



Applications must keep up with changing user requirements against the database