# DMW notes

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# DataBase Management System (DBMS)

- A software system for management of databases. Performing creation, manipulation, maintenance, destruction etc. operations on databases
- Database: Store, manipulate and retrieve interrelated data.

### Motivation

#### File system can have redundancy and inconsistency

- Data isolation: Only through single interface data can be accessed
- Data integrity: Validates every data point
- Data abstraction: Only relevant information is provided
- Data independence: Users are free to use database as per permissions
- Atomicity of operations: Either completes the transaction or not
- Concurrency: Tasks can be done simultaneously
- Security: Access is granted as per the level of authority

### Relational data model

- Relations are tables (There can be m relations)
- Relation set  $R: r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_m \ r_i \in R$
- Relations are unordered (Order doesn't matter)
- There can be n attributes  $1, 2, \ldots, n$
- Attributes are atomic
- Attribute set A :  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$   $a_i \in A$

## Relation schema

- Rules to follow Rules that any relation instance follows
- r ∈ R
- Tuple = Row = Relation instance = Record
- Attribute = Column = Field

## Relational algebra

- Procedural language
- Select, project, union, set difference, Cartesian product, rename
- Uses propositional calculus expressions like  $\neg$ ,  $\lor$  and  $\land$
- Attribute comparator =, <, >,  $\le$ ,  $\ge$

# Keys

- Used to identify unique tuples
- Any superset of a key is a superkey
- If roll no is unique then roll\_no+city will also be unique

#### Candidate key

- Minimal superkey
- Any subset is not a superkey anymore
- Superset of candidate key is not candidate key

#### Primary key

- A relation can have multiple candidate keys
- Primary and secondary keys are candidate keys
- One of the candidate keys is designated as the primary (only 1) key
- Remaining candidate keys become the secondary keys (Alternate).
- If there is only one candidate key that becomes the primary key. Is it certain to have 1 candidate key

#### Foreign key

 $\bullet\,$  A key is the primary key of a foreign relation.