



Database Fundamentals

Lecture 1 – Introduction

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Course Outline



Grading System

» Lab assignments

» Final Exam

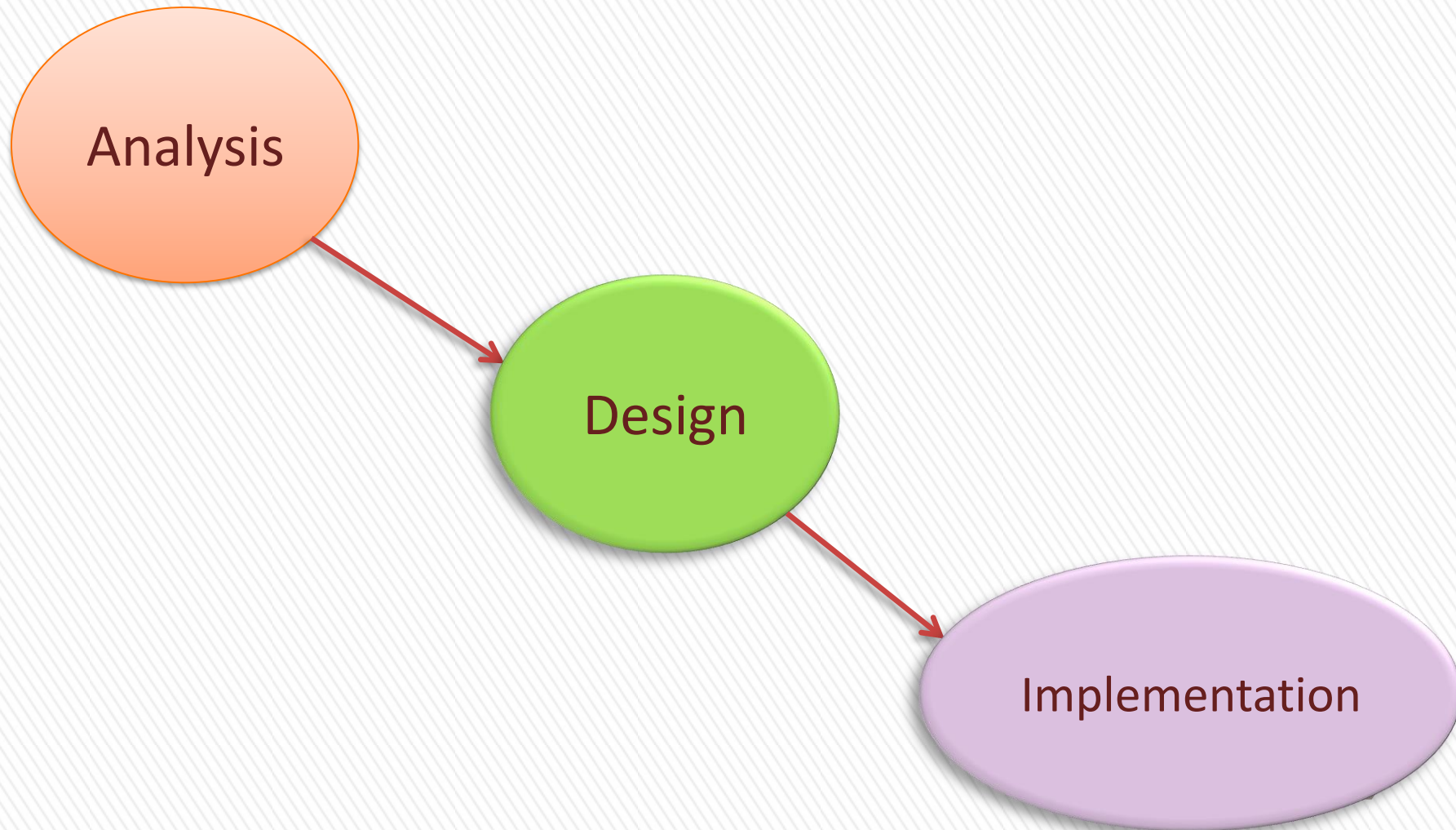


Example

The image shows a screenshot of the Information Technology Institute (ITI) website. The website has a blue header with the ITI logo and the text "INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE". Below the header is a navigation menu with links: About ITI, Academics, Admission, Student Corner, Staff, Partnerships, News & Events, and Related Websites. The "Admission" section is highlighted in the left sidebar, which also includes links for Guidelines, Requirements, Login, and FAQs. The main content area displays the "Admission" section, starting with a thank you message and a link to "View ITI Charter". Below this, there is a section titled "ITI 9-month" with a list of dates: Start of, End of A, Welcome, Start of, End of A, and Graduation. A note mentions "Note: Results" and "Note: Kindly tracks".

Overlaid on the website is a Windows Internet Explorer browser window. The address bar shows the URL "http://www.iti.gov.eg/ITIPort". The browser displays the ITI login page, which includes the ITI logo, the text "Information Technology Institute", and a "User Management > Login" section. The login form has fields for "Login Name" and "Password", and buttons for "Login" and "Cancel". A "Password Recovery" link is also visible at the bottom of the login section. The browser's status bar at the bottom indicates "Internet | Protected Mode: On" and a zoom level of "100%".

Database Development Phases



Database Processing History Stages

1- File Based System (1960)

2- Relational Model [By: E.F. Codd] (1970)

3- Object Oriented Database (1980)

4- Client Server Database Application (1990)

5- Database using Internet technology (2000)



Database Processing History

Relational Database

A data structure through which data is stored in tables that are related to one another in some way. The way the tables are related is described through a relationship.



Database Models

1- Hierarchical DBMS Model

2- Network DBMS Model

3- Relational DBMS Model

4- Object Oriented DBMS Model

5- Multi dimensional DBMS Model



Definitions



Database

- » **Database:** Logical collection of Non-Redundant, shareable data that is used by different application systems of some given enterprise, this data represents some aspects of the real world.

Advantages:

- + Reduce Redundancy
- + Avoid inconsistency.
- + Share data
- + Security Restrictions
- + Integrity maintained.

Disadvantages:

- + Expensive due to it needs expertise , and the cost of DBMS



Database Management System

- » **Database Management System (DBMS):** A software package/ system to facilitate the creation and maintenance of a computerized database.

It is an intermediate layer between database and the program that access the data. It enables users to create and maintain database and handle all requests from users to access the database.

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DBMS Functions

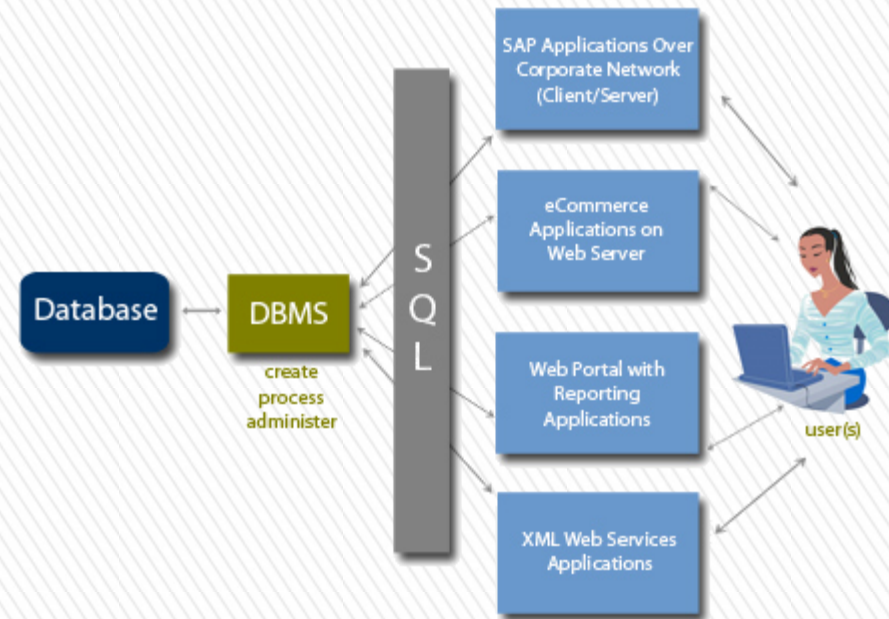
- Defining & constructing the database
- Manipulating the database.
- Data security & integrity
- Concurrency
- Recovery
- Data Dictionary
- Performance



Database Management System

» DBMS Advantages:

- Controlling Redundancy.
- Restricting Unauthorized Access.
- Sharing data.
- Enforcing Integrity Constraints
- Inconsistency can be avoided.
- Providing Backup and Recovery.



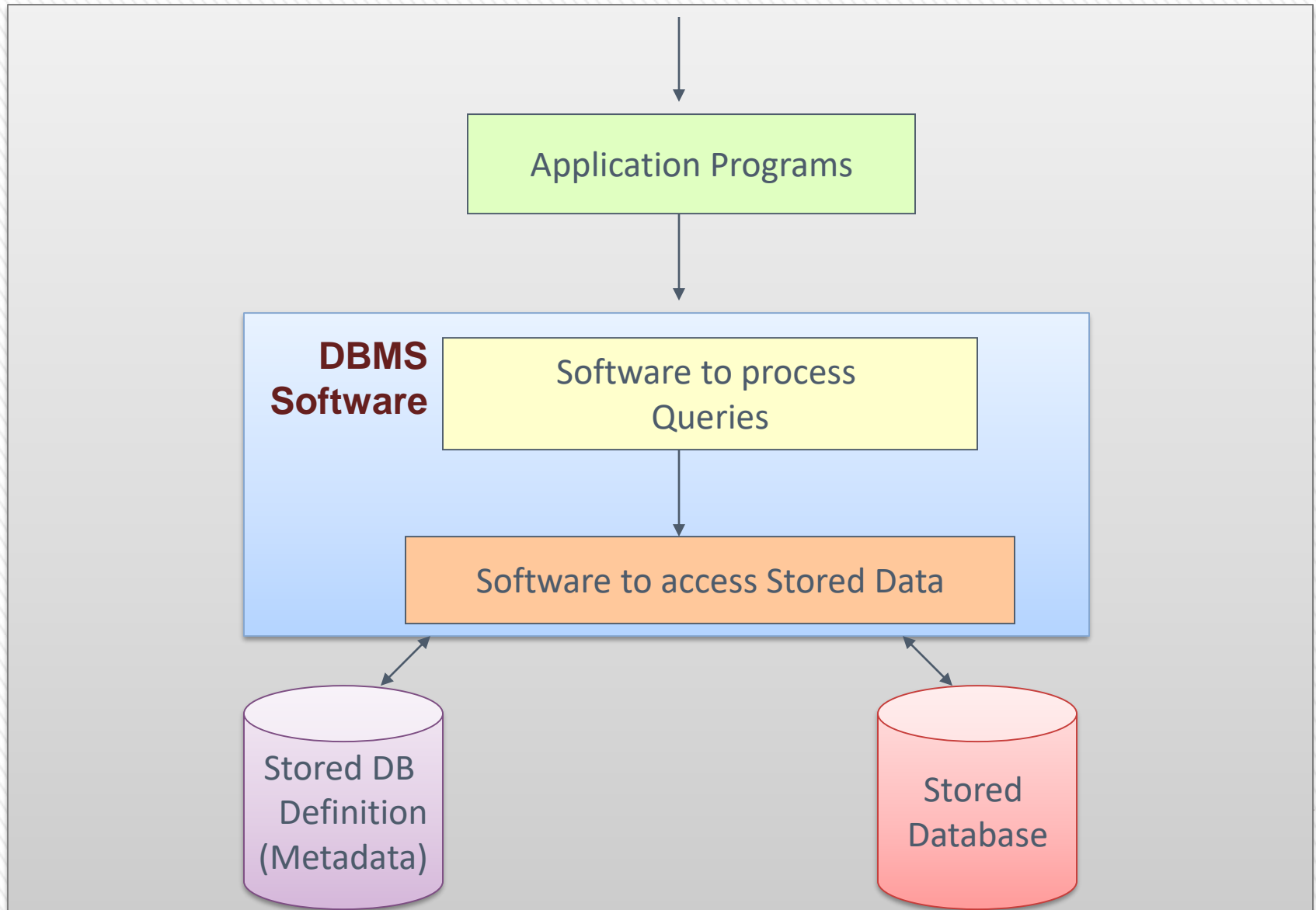
» DBMS Disadvantages:

- It needs expertise to use (which is expensive)
- DBMS itself is expensive



Database System

Users



Database System

The DBMS software together with the data itself.

Sometimes, the applications are also included.

(Software + Database)



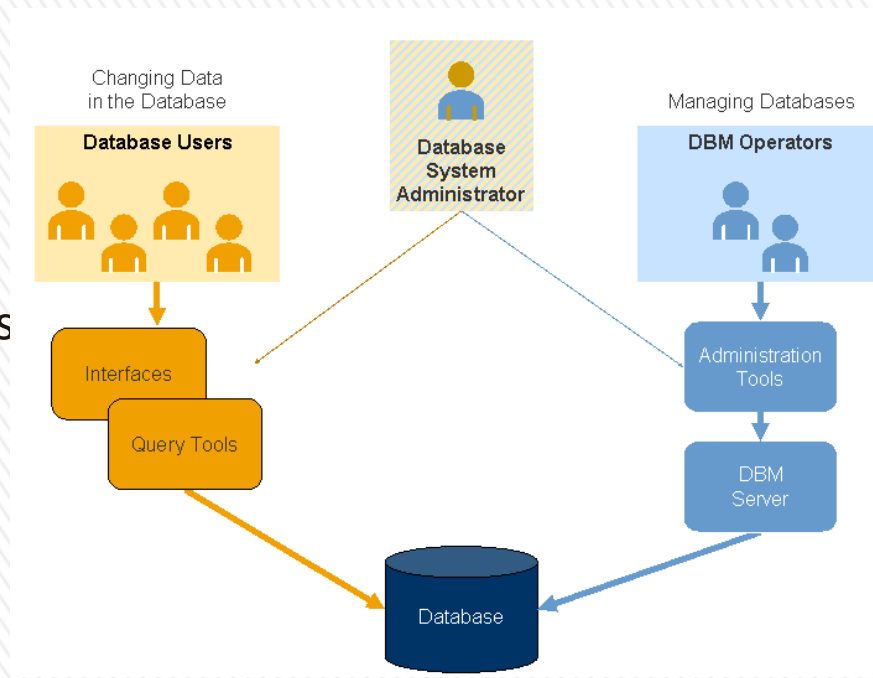
Database Users

» Database Administrator (DBA)

- Put and implement suitable strategy & policy of the whole database
- Define internal schema
- Define security & integrity checks
- Define backup & recovery procedure
- Monitor performance

» System Analysts

- Determine the user requirements



Database Users

» Database Designer

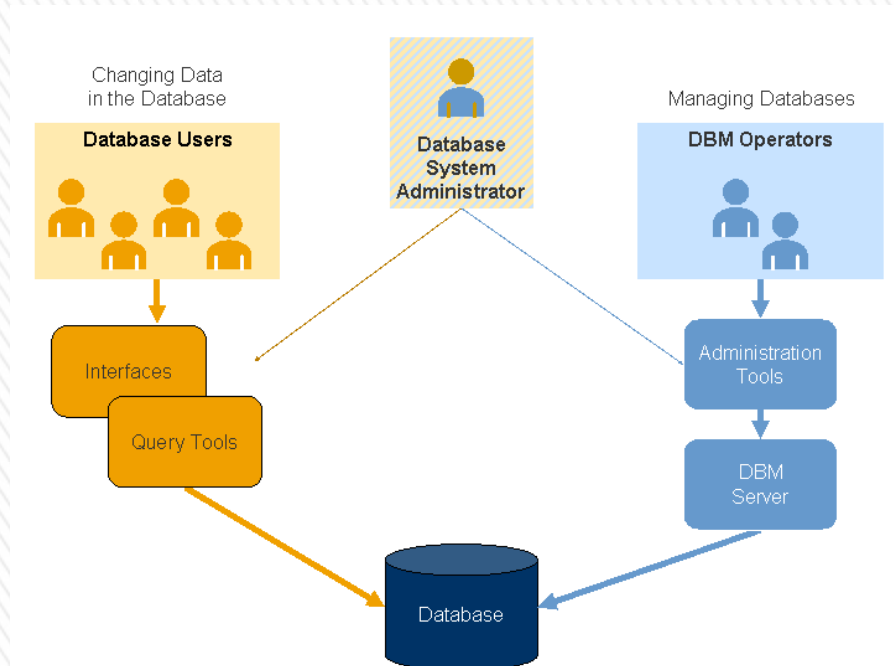
- Choose the appropriate structure to represent data

» Application programmers

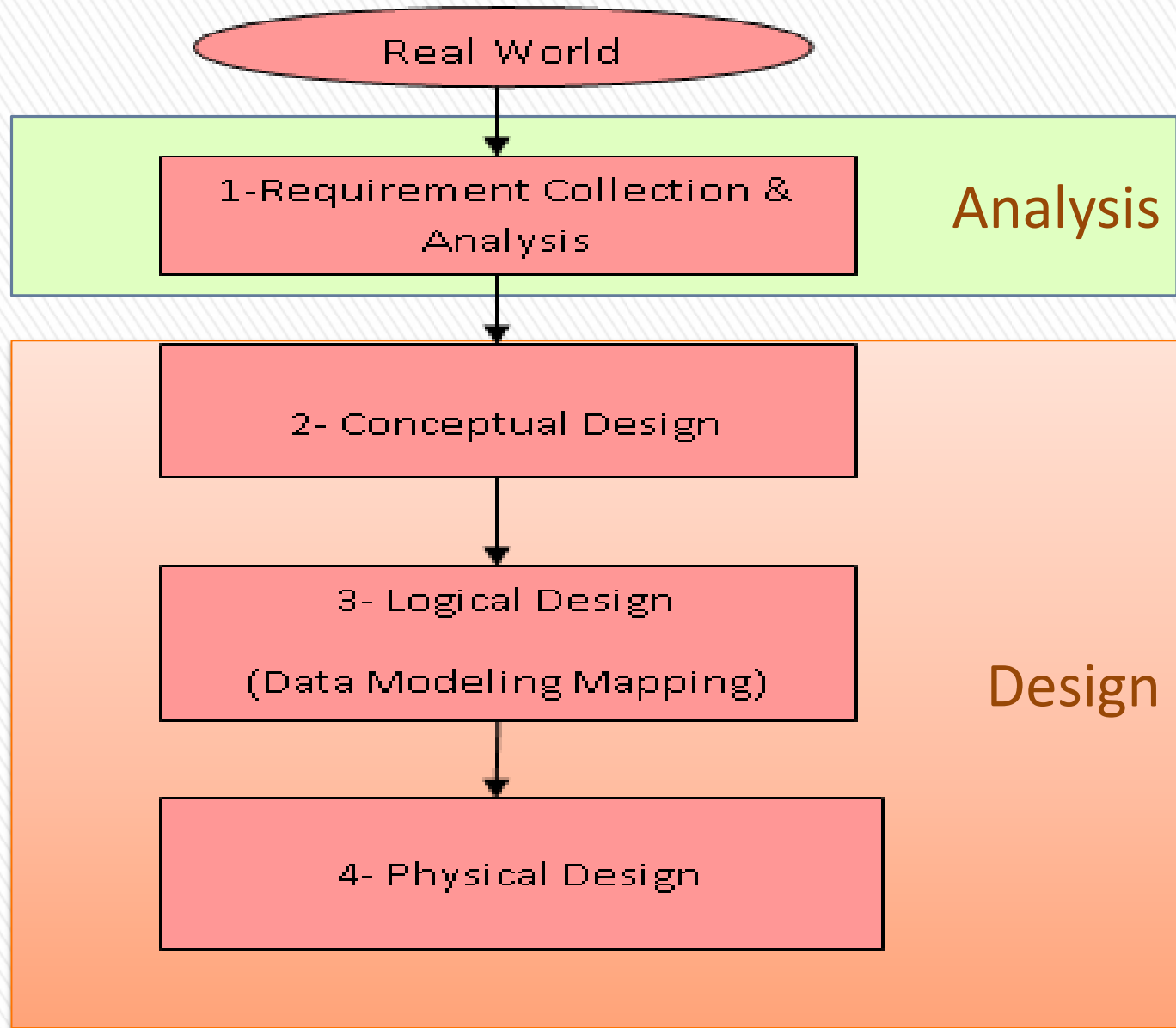
- Implement the specifications as programs with high level language
- Testing, Debugging, Documenting & maintaining transactions

» End users

- Casual
- Naïve
- Sophisticated



Database Design Phases



Database development stages / phases

» Enterprise Modeling

- > Analyze current data processing, general functions and their DB needs

» Conceptual Data Modeling

- > Develop conceptual model (entities – relationships – business rules)

» Logical database design

- > Create stable and well defined structure for database
- > Identify data integrity & security



Database development stages / phases

- » Physical database design and definition
 - > Define DB to DBMS
 - > Decide physical organization of data
 - > Design database processing programs
- » Database implementation
 - > Code & test database processing programs
 - > Documentation & training material
 - > Install database and convert data from prior systems
- » Database maintenance
 - > Improve performance
 - > Backup & Recovery



Questions ?

