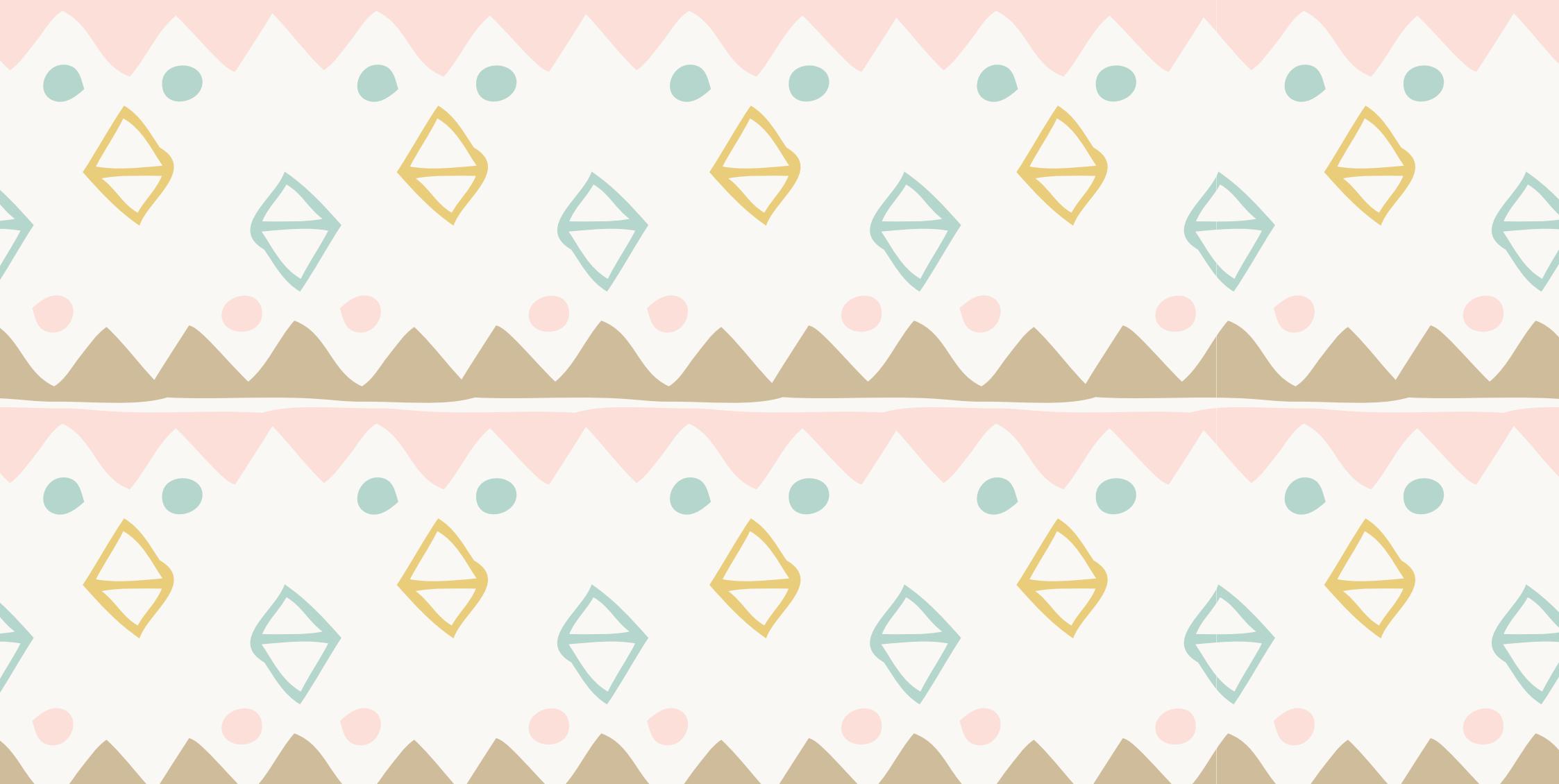
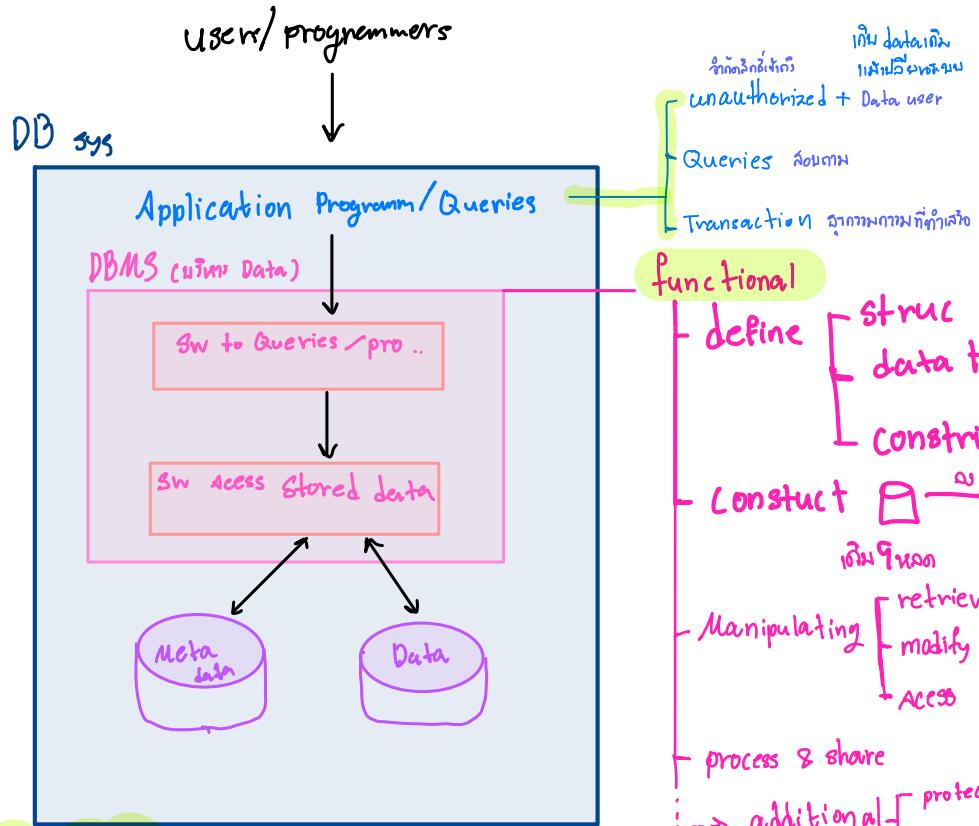


# ກລາງກາດ



Data , Database , mini-world  
DBMS , Database Sys

## Database System environment



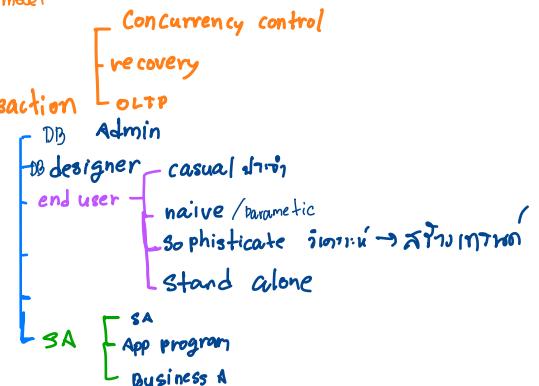
## Main Character of DB

กู้ภัยการณ์ ของ DB

- self describing nature of DB sys . DBMS catalog  $\rightarrow$  meta data
- Insulation between program and data ; ဝါယာခြင်း
- Data Abstraction : အသေစာတမ်း
- multiple view : အမျိန်စွဲများ
- share data + multi-user transaction

### Database "User"

Actors on the scene မှတ်



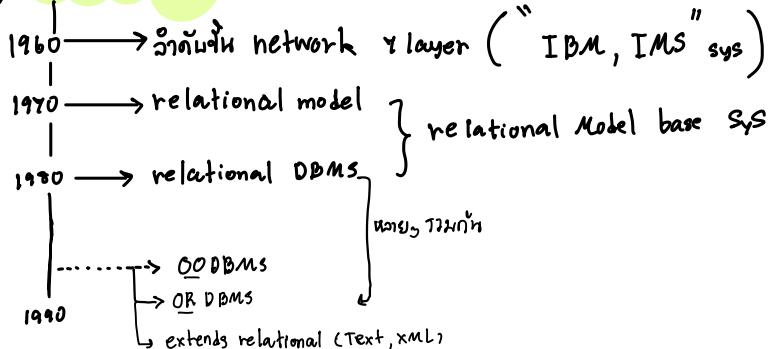
workers Behind the scene မှတ်



## Why not DBMS

- Cost [high hw, an overhead]
  - လောက်များ
- unnecessary [not simple, well define, not change]
  - မြန်မာစာ
- Infeasible : ရှုပ်သူ ဆုတေသနများ

## Historical



# Data model

## structure

constructs

- element (data type)
- group of element (entity, record, table)
- relationship

Operations ការងារ

use update, retrievals

- basic model: generic, Insert, Del, update
- user-defined: function ការងារ (student\_gpa)

## Constraints

សម្រាប់និរន័យនៃលទ្ធផល

## “ការណាំនិរន័យនៃ Data model”

high-level conceptual / គិតផ្តើន

→ អាមេរិកប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ + តម្លៃការងារ Ex relation model

representational data models logical schema

→ logical schema relational data model “នៅលើ computer storage”

lower-level <sup>physical</sup> or physical data models

→ ចិត្តការងារនូវបច្ចេកទេសនូវការ ដើម្បីផ្តល់ជូនការងារនៃ physical storage

→ ពិនិត្យការងារ partition, CPUs, tablespace

→ រាយការណ៍នៃ ad-hoc aim “DBMS designer & administration manual”

Schemas

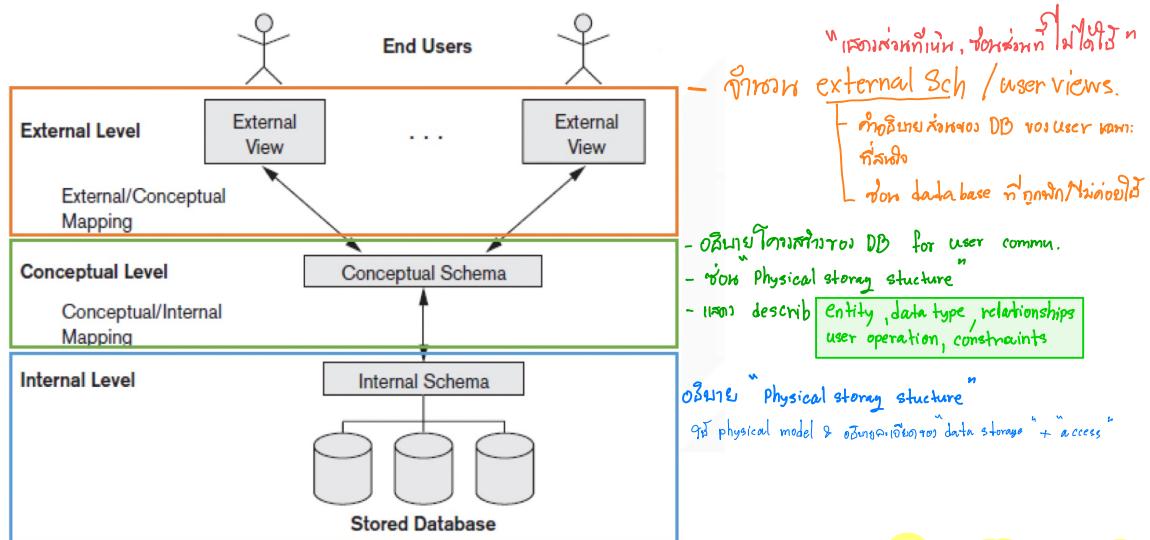
- “intension”  
ពាក្យសារ database & database itself
- display schema → “Schema diagram”

Database State / instance / DB snapshot

- “extension”

- DB state នៅលើ DB instance
- initial state ពីពីរការបង្កើត No check constraint
- valid state នៅលើ DB instance
- Distinction
  - DB schema និង DB instance
  - DB state និង DB instance

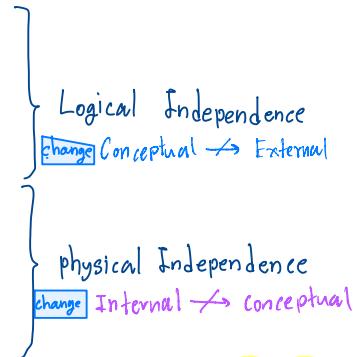
## The Three Schema Arch



ສຳຜູນເສີມໂຄສະນາກົດ

## Data Independence

- ກຳຕອນ external Sch / user views.
  - ຖື່ນທີ່ໃຫຍ່ຕັ້ງແລ້ວ DB ອອກ user view:
  - ສຳຜູນ
  - ອອກ database ອີ່ງຈີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ໂຄສະນາ
  - ອີ່ນິ້ງຕົກລົງການໃໝ່ DB ອອກ user comm.
  - ອີ່ນິ້ງ "Physical storage structure"
  - ອີ່ນິ້ງ describ Entity, data type, relationships, user operation, constraints
- ອີ່ນິ້ງ "Physical storage structure"  
ອີ່ນິ້ງ physical model & ອີ່ນິ້ງຕົກລົງ data storage + access



## Tools ໂດຍ Model

- PowerBuilder (Sybase)
- JBuilder (Borland)
- JDeveloper (OG (Oracle))

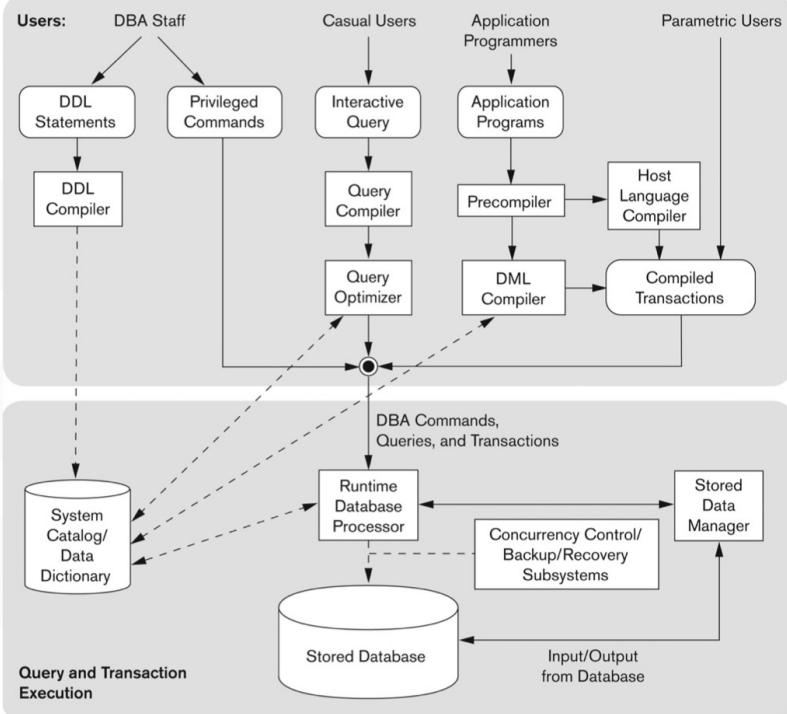
## DB System Arch

- loading
- Backing up
- Reorganizing - file structure
- Performance - monitoring ວິທີຍົກ
- Report ພຸດຖານ ຜົກຕະວິດ
- func ong
- Sorting
- user monitoring ມີຜົນຜ່ານຜູ້ຜົນ
- data compression ມີຜົນຜ່ານຜູ້ຜົນ

## Other

- User-friendly DBMS Interfaces
  - menu-base (Web base)
  - form-base
  - Graphics-base ຢູ່ຣູ່, ພົບ, ອົບ, ອົບ.....
  - multimedia (ໂຄນ້າມີມາດ)
- other
  - graphical interface, Ex. menu  $\rightarrow$  form ອີ່ນິ້ງໃຫຍ່ໃນ web database
  - natural language
  - Speech in query & output response
  - web with keyword search
  - Parametric Interface & Interface param:
    - Interface for the DBA
      - ລັບ account, ສົ່ງສົ່ງສົ່ງ (ພິຈາລາດ)
      - ກຳນົດ Parameter
      - ຂົ້ນສົ່ງ schema / ໃຫ້ຢູ່ path

# DBMS Component



## A Physical Centralized Architecture

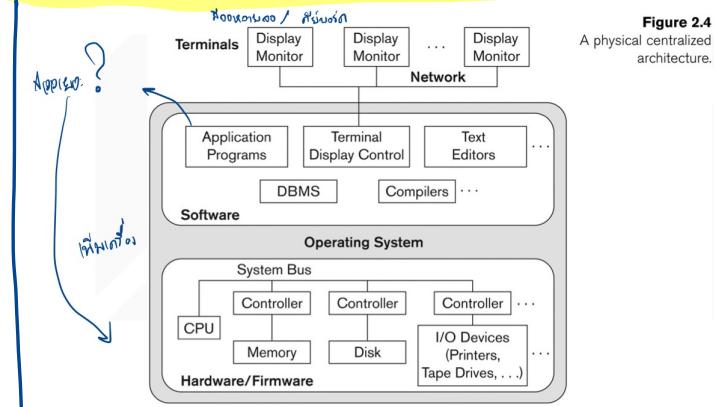


Figure 2.4  
A physical centralized architecture.

Handwritten notes and arrows:

- From the Software layer to the Operating System layer: "Application?" and "Program?"
- From the User Interface layer to the Software layer: "User Interface" with a bracket under DBMS sw, Hw, and app.
- From the User Interface layer to the Hardware/Firmware layer: "Single system".
- From the User Interface layer to the Storage layer: "Information in terminal, all processing in one centralized site".

## Two-tier Client/Server

Figure 2.5  
Logical two-tier client/server architecture.

specialized server

Print Server

File Server

DBMS

Web

Email

Client [Server]

client 1: who: ? update softw?

...  
network

provide func?  
downloading from server

Logic

Client access specialized server

Client

Q: What are SW module for: access & quantity server resources

Network

client origin

diskless machines

PCs

workstation with disks

DBMS

SQL server / query server / transaction server

Q: What is database query & transaction server

APP running on an APP program via Interface API

ODBC

Open Database Connectivity Standard

JDBC

Java programming access

Physical

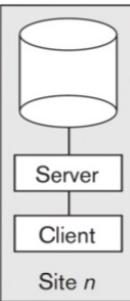
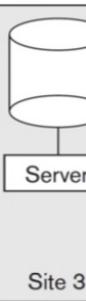
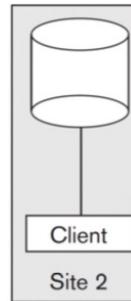
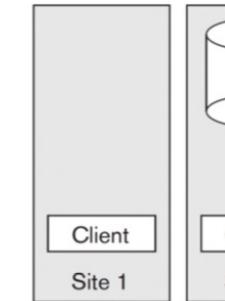
PC

Diskless Client

Client with Disk

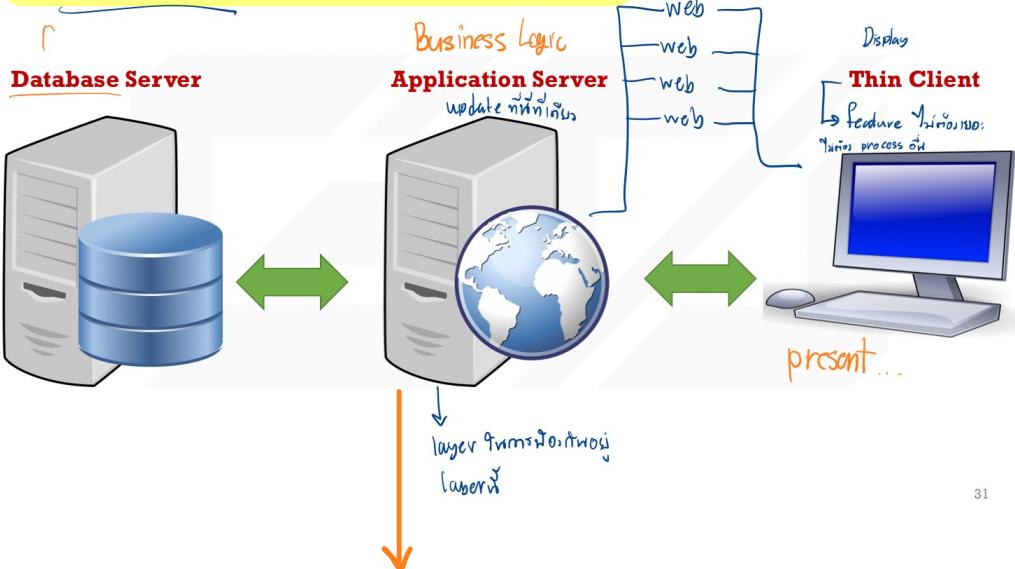
Server

Server and Client

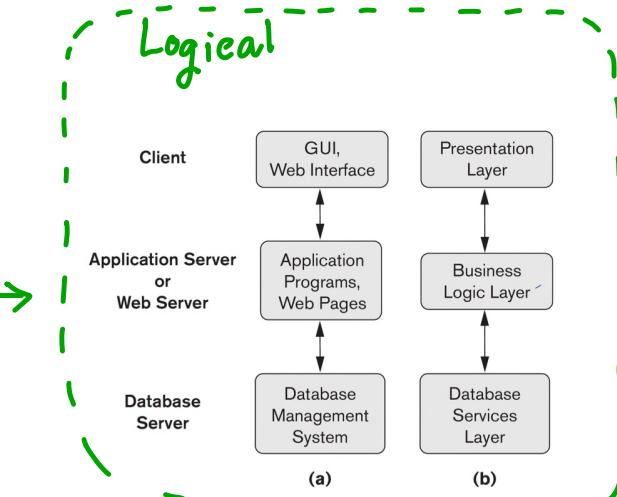


Communication Network

## Three-tier Client/Server



31



## App server / Intermediate Layer / web server

- မြန်စွမ်းဆေးရန် သို့ ကြောင်း အသိမှု သို့ ကြောင်း အသိမှု
- မြန်စွမ်းဆေးရန် အတွက် အသိမှု သို့ ကြောင်း အသိမှု

## Security အား

- DB မြန်စွမ်းဆေးရန် middle tier အတွက်
- Client မြန်စွမ်းဆေးရန် DB အတွက်
- Client မြန်စွမ်းဆေးရန် [User Interface  
Web Browsers]
- Client မြန်စွမ်းဆေးရန် [PC  
mobile] } ကြောင်း အသိမှု

# ឧបតម្លៃទិន្នន័យ DBMS

- ទីន្នន័យ : network, hierarchical
- បន្ទាន់ : relational, object-oriented, object-relational
- អេឡិចត្រូនុយ (Technologies) : NoSQL, document base, column base, graph base, key value, native XML DBMS

សេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល

- S.user (personal Computer) Vs. M.users (most DBMS)
- Centralized (S.computer - 1 DB) Vs. distributed (M.computers - M.DBs) } ចំណាំ

គ្រប់គ្រង

គ្រប់គ្រង

## ជិត្យការការពាររបស់រួម DBMS

- Cost range : 0 - លាក់ ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម
- free relational DBMS → MySQL, PostgreSQL, other

### 1. រាយការការពារការពាររបស់រួម

- រាយការការពារ DBMS និង specialize module
- q.
  - កំណត់ពេលវេលា
  - time-series
  - spatial data (ផូលិន)
  - document
  - XML

1.1

module និងការប្រើប្រាស់

### រាយការការពារជាអនុវត្តន៍

- site license
- maximum No. of current users : maximumusers ដើម្បីស្តីពី (ត្រូវបានរក្សាទុកដឹងថាបានរាយការការពារជាអនុវត្តន៍)
- S.user

Symbol	Meaning
	Entity
	Weak Entity
	Relationship
	Identifying Relationship <i>Week</i>
	Attribute
	Key Attribute
	Multivalued Attribute
	Composite Attribute
	Derived Attribute <i>คำนวณได้</i>
	Total Participation of $E_2$ in $R$
	Cardinality Ratio 1: N for $E_1:E_2$ in $R$
	Structural Constraint (min, max) on Participation of $E$ in $R$

# ER model

## entities

ទម្រង់ (កូមេស៊ីម: Entity)

- En Type - Ex. Entity name  
Attri ឈាន់ ឈាន់ ឈាន់  
attri ឈាន់ ឈាន់ ឈាន់
- few entities ឈាន់ "Entity set"  
or formular  
value of Attrs ឈាន់  
state ឈាន់ to En An En type
- weak En នឹង participate / Identifying en  
↳ partial key = ឈាន់ weak en

## Attribute

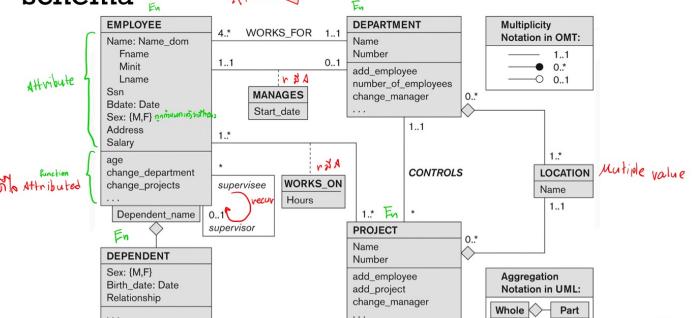
- simple
- composite (...)
- multi value { ... }  
value ឈាន់ ឈាន់ ឈាន់
- store vs derived  
value ឈាន់ ឈាន់ ឈាន់
- null value
- key Attribute

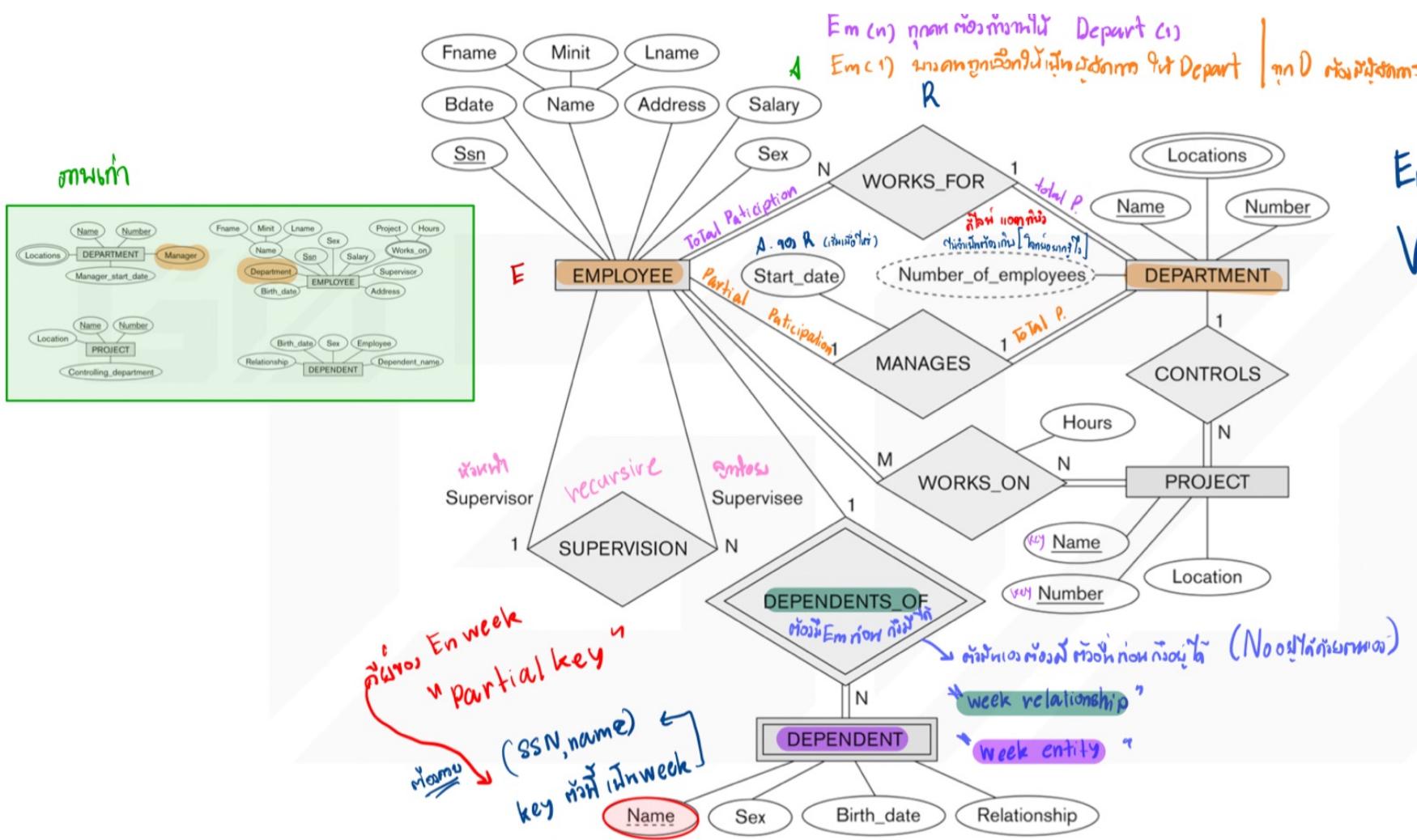
## relationship

- Attribute នៃ
- រាយការណ៍ នៅតាមរយៈ Entity
- re... type → same type Ex. En ពេលកំណើន
- degree on. En នៃ re នៅ en.  
↳ en<sub>1</sub>, en<sub>2</sub> ឈាន់ 3-ary
- binary 2-ary
- ternary 3-ary
- recursive ឈាន់ក្នុង En ពេលកំណើន  
(En employee)  
supervisor  
supervisee
- En ដែលសម្រាប់ នឹង Re នៅក្នុង
- Participation [total participation]  
partial participation
- Constraints នៅក្នុង នឹងក្នុង Cardi max 1:N, M:N, 1:1  
option  
monotonic (min, max)
- Existence min

→ ក្នុង ការបង្កើតការណ៍ UML

UML class diagram for COMPANY database schema





UPS

Up-to-date

Shipped - location

- number
- weigh
- dimensions
- insurance amount
- destination
- delivery date

retail Center

- type
- uniqueID
- address

transportation event

- schedule Number
- type
- delivery route

Product tracking