

# AT82.02

## DATA MODELING AND MANAGEMENT

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### UNIT 1-2: RDBMS

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Major parts of these slides on RDBMS are based on the slides prepared by José Machado, Paulo Novais and Regina Sousa, University of Minho

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# RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (RDBMS)

## Database

A database is a set of data stored in a computer. This data is usually structured in a way that makes the data easily accessible.

## Relational Database

A relational database is a type of database. It uses a structure that allows us to identify and access data in relation to another piece of data in the database. Often, data in a relational database is organized into tables.

## Relational Database Management System

A relational database management system (RDBMS) is a program that allows you to create, update, and administer a relational database. Most relational database management systems use the SQL language to access the database.

# ADVANTAGES OF RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

## **Data Structure**

The table format is basic and easy to use and understand for database users. RDBMS allow data to be accessed via a native structure and organization of the data. Database queries can search each column for corresponding entries.

## **Maintenance**

RDBMS have maintenance programs that provide administrators with tools to simply maintain, test, repair and back up the databases hosted on the system. Many of the features can be automated through the built-in automation in the RDBMS.

## **Network Access**

RDBMS provide access to the database through a server daemon, a dedicated software program that listens for requests on a network and allows database clients to connect to and use the database.

# ADVANTAGES OF RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

## **Multi-User Access**

RDBMS allow several users to access a database synchronously. Built-in lock and transaction management features help users access data as it is being changed, prevent conflicts between two users who are updating data, and prevent users from accessing partially updated records.

## **Privileges**

Authorization and privilege control features in an RDBMS allow the database administrator to restrict access to authorized users, and grant privileges to individual users based on the types of database tasks they need to perform. Authorization can be defined based on the remote client IP address in combination with user authorization, restricting access to specific external computer systems.

## **Language**

RDBMSs support a generic language called "Structured Query Language" (SQL). The SQL syntax is simple, and the language uses standard English language keywords and phrasing, making it fairly intuitive and easy to learn. Many RDBMSs add non-SQL, database-specific keywords, functions and features to the SQL language.

# POPULAR RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



**SQL**

























**PostgreSQL**

**SQLite**

**Oracle**

**SQL Server**

359 systems in ranking, August 2020

Rank			DBMS	Database Model	Score		
Aug 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2019			Aug 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2019
1.	1.	1.	Oracle 	Relational, Multi-model 	1355.16	+14.90	+15.68
2.	2.	2.	MySQL 	Relational, Multi-model 	1261.57	-6.93	+7.89
3.	3.	3.	Microsoft SQL Server 	Relational, Multi-model 	1075.87	+16.15	-17.30
4.	4.	4.	PostgreSQL 	Relational, Multi-model 	536.77	+9.76	+55.43
5.	5.	5.	MongoDB 	Document, Multi-model 	443.56	+0.08	+38.99
6.	6.	6.	IBM Db2 	Relational, Multi-model 	162.45	-0.72	-10.50
7.	 8.	 8.	Redis 	Key-value, Multi-model 	152.87	+2.83	+8.79
8.	 7.	 7.	Elasticsearch 	Search engine, Multi-model 	152.32	+0.73	+3.23
9.	9.	 11.	SQLite 	Relational	126.82	-0.64	+4.10
10.	 11.	 9.	Microsoft Access	Relational	119.86	+3.32	-15.47

# DB-Engines Ranking

<https://db-engines.com/en/ranking>

# MySQL

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# MySQL

What is MySQL?

Why use MySQL?

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# MySQL Workbench

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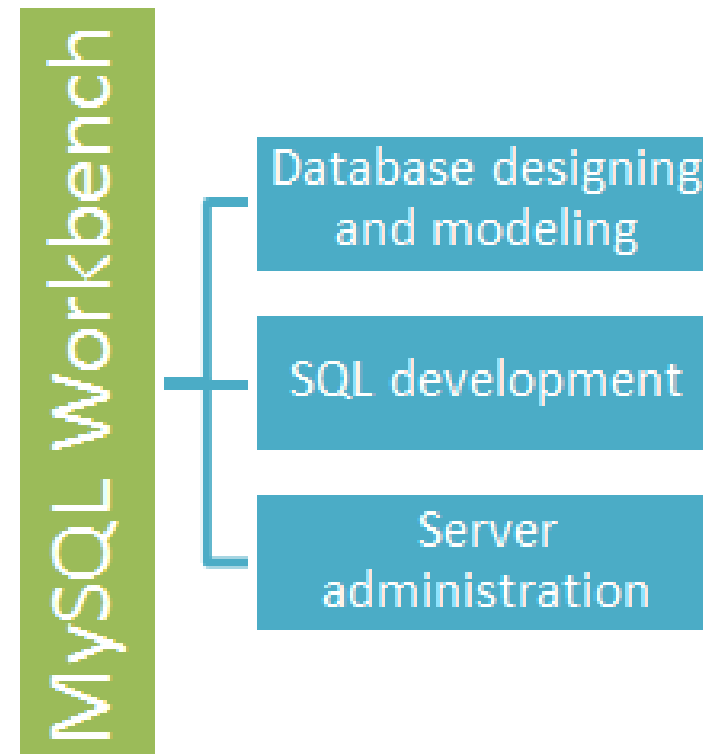
An integrated development environment for MySQL server.

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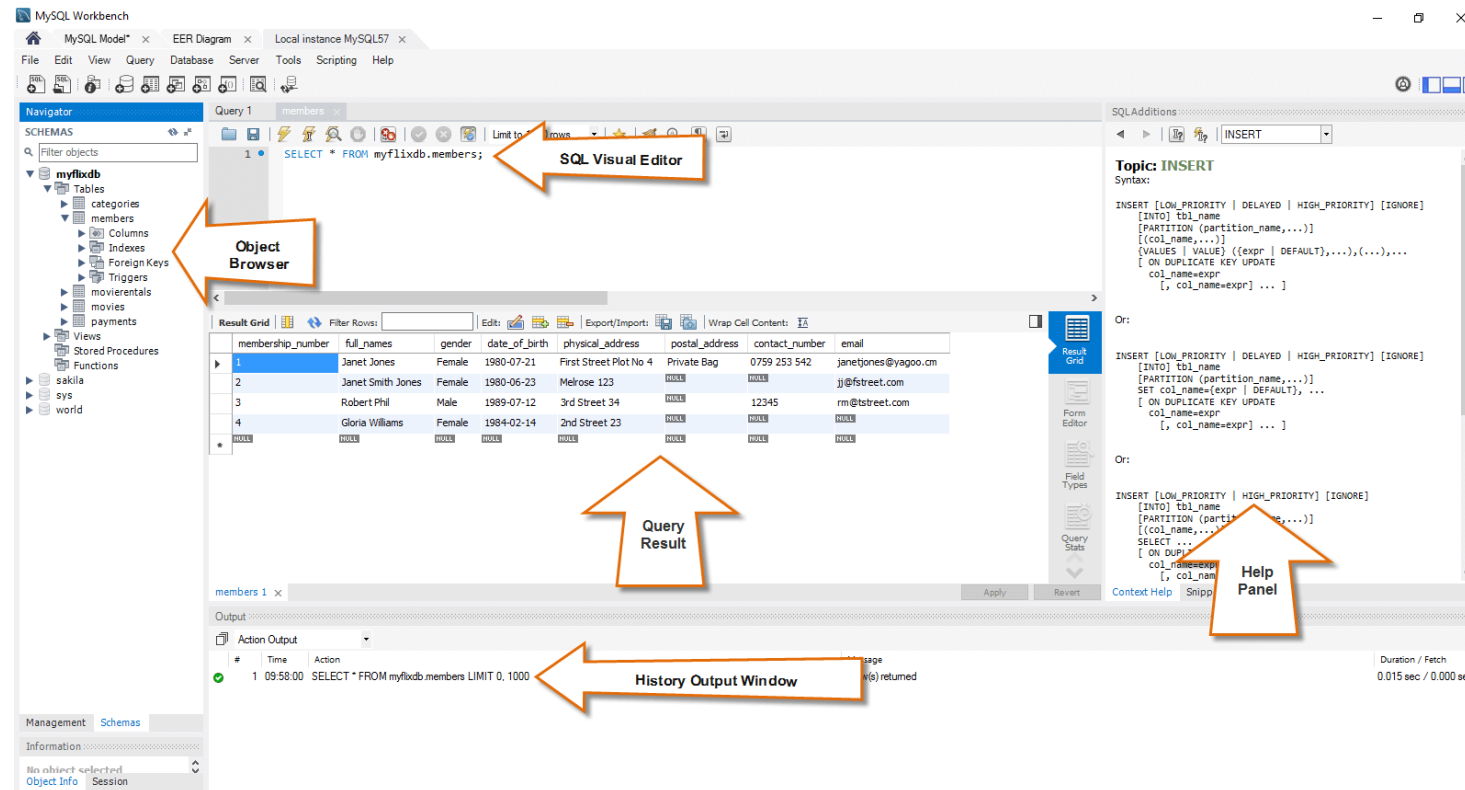
A Visual database designing and modeling access tool for MySQL server relational database.

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Facilitates creation of new physical data models and modification of existing MySQL databases with reverse/forward engineering and change management functions.



# MySQL workbench - SQL development tool



# MySQL workbench - Administration tool

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User administration

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Server configuration

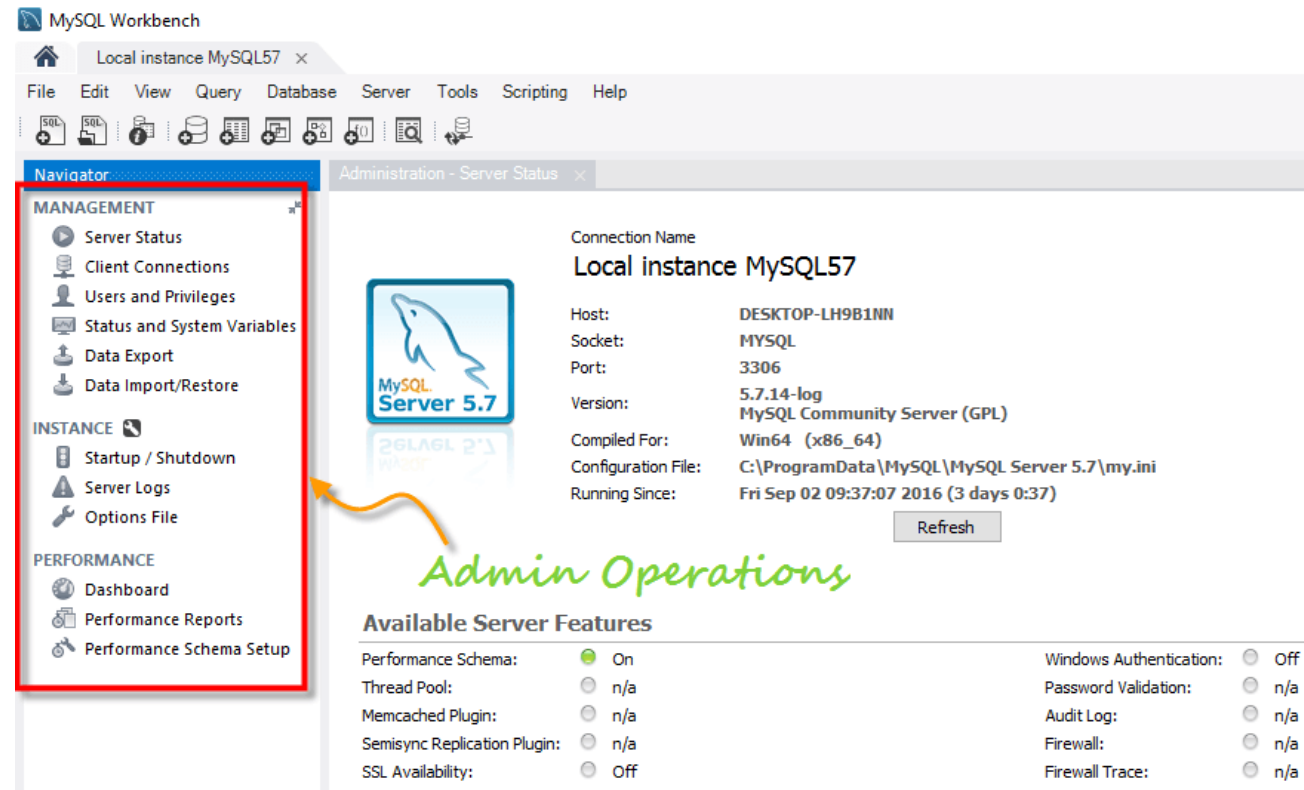
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Database backup and  
restorations

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Server logs

# MySQL workbench - Administration tool





# References

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MYSQL WORKBENCH TUTORIAL & MYSQL INTRODUCTION

[HTTPS://WWW.GURU99.COM/INTRODUCTION-TO-MYSQL-WORKBENCH.HTML](https://www.guru99.com/introduction-to-mysql-workbench.html)

MYSQL TUTORIAL [HTTPS://WWW.GURU99.COM/MYSQL-TUTORIAL.HTML](https://www.guru99.com/mysql-tutorial.html)



Thank you.

**Exit Slip:**  
Discuss 3 important  
things / concepts  
we have learned  
today.

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