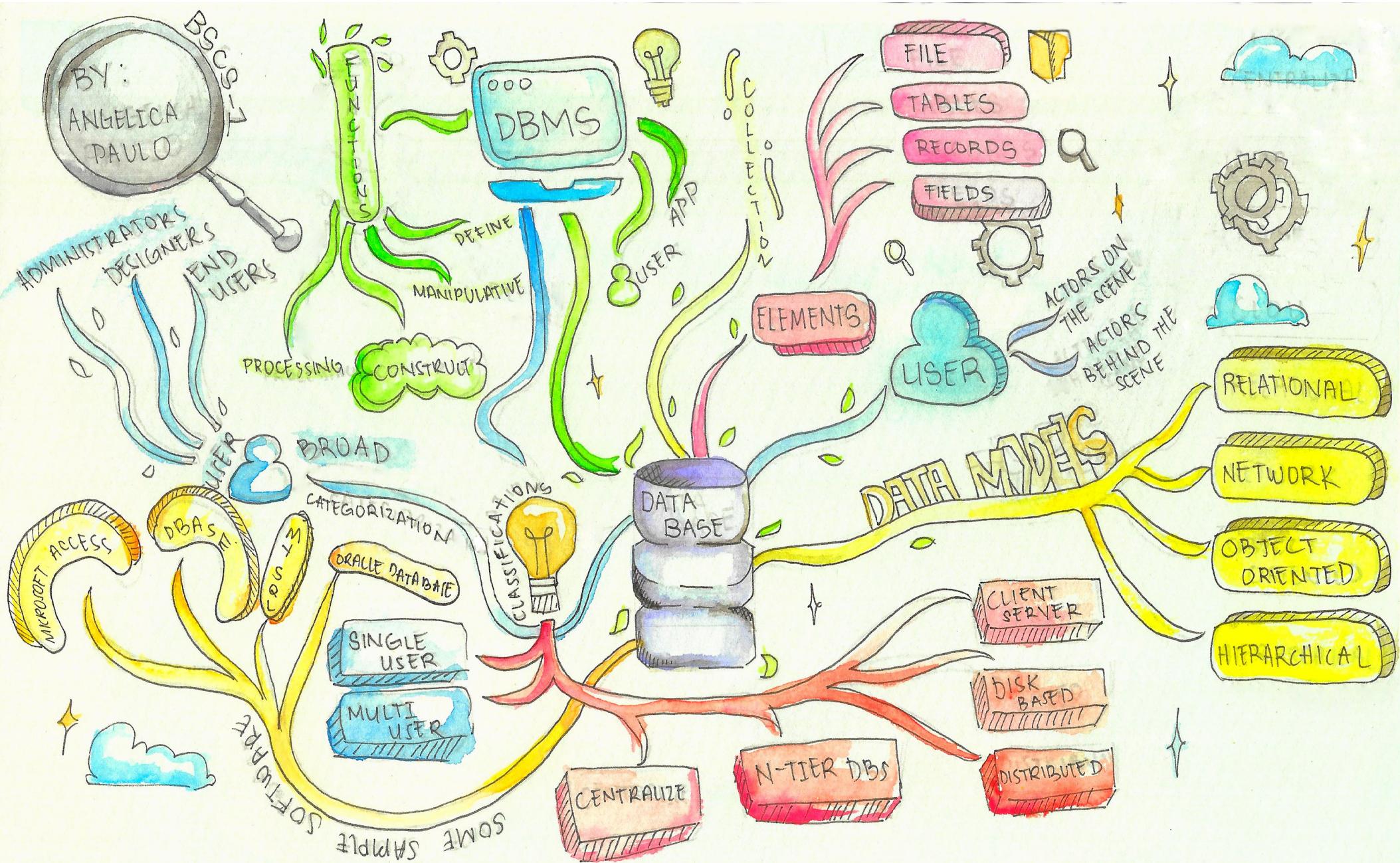


MODULE NO. 1

OUTPUTS

SUBMITTED BY:
ANGELICA PAULO
BSCS - 1



DATABASE MINDMAP EXPLANATION



X

The mindmap started with the central idea which is the Database that represents the topic that I am going to explore. It includes illustration that fits my mindmap's topic with some colors that could draw some attention. next, I added some branches which flows from the central idea to have greater depth about the central topic, I included some of the things discussed from our classes such as the elements of a database which is the file, tables, records and fields. Kept adding key ideas to have greater number of associations, Database management system (dbms) and its classifications was also included to understand them more, dbms classifications are single user, multi-user, centralized, n-tier, client server, disk based and distributed while based on data models are relational, network, object oriented and hierarchical. The users of database may be divided into two they are known as "actor on the scene" who design and develop the dbms software and related tools while "workers behind the scene" are referred as computer system operators. dbms functions can be also seen in the mind map which is to process, construct, manipulate and define.

Database is a collection of data generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. databases can store large numbers of records efficiently and on the other hand, DBMS is complex software that save data on the secondary storage devices which are used to manipulate databases.

COLLECTION OF APPLICATION PROGRAMS THAT PERFORMS SERVICES FOR END USERS SUCH AS PRODUCTION REPORTS. EACH FILE MANGES ITS OWN DATA AND DOES NOT HAVE CRASH MECHANISM

ADVANTAGES:

- MANUAL FILE SYSTEM
- MINIMAL INVESTMENT
- GOOD FOR A SMALL SYSTEM

DISADVANTAGES:

- DATA REDUNDANCY
- DATA INCONSISTENCY
- SECURITY PROBLEM
- REQUIRED A LOT OF LABOR WORKS
- TIME-CONSUMING

A WAY IN WHICH DATA IS STORED WITHIN A COMPUTER. ACCESSED BY A VARIETY OF COMPUTER APPLICATION FROM DIFFERENT LOCATIONS

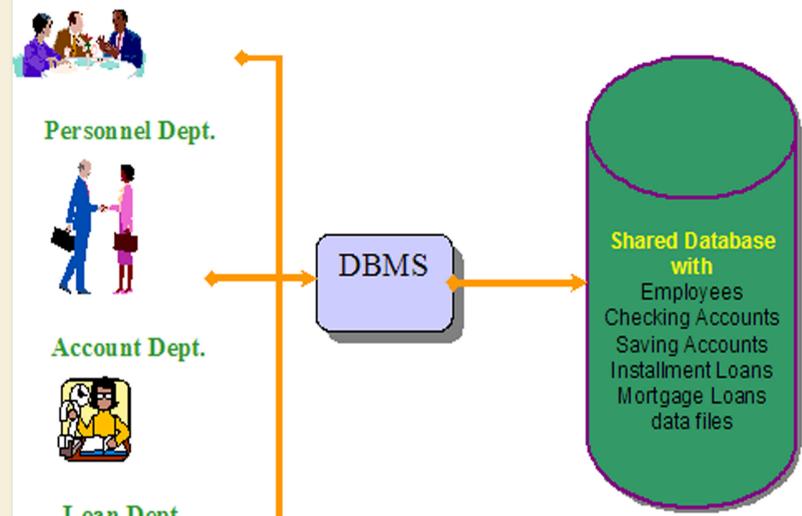
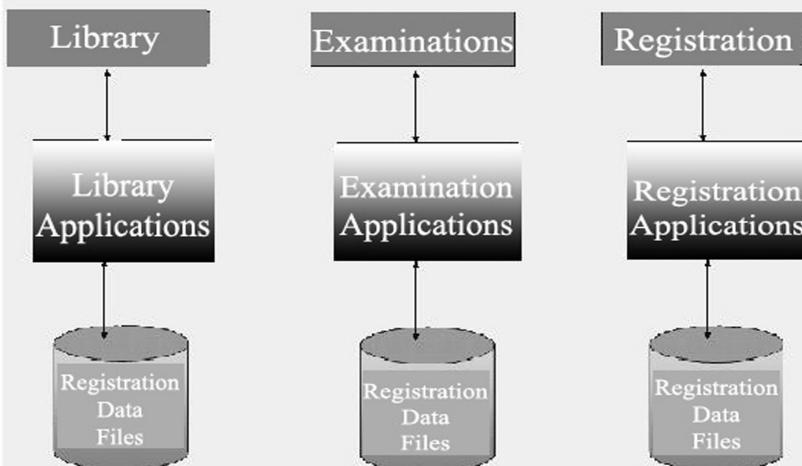
ADVANTAGES:

- LESS SPACE AND TIME CONSUMING
- REDUCTION OF REDUNDANCY
- DATA SECURITY
- GOOD PERFORMANCE

DISADVANTAGES:

- INCREASED COST
- FREQUENT UPGRADE CYCLES
- MAINTAINING CURRENCY

Traditional File Processing Systems



Examples in which it may make sense to use traditional file processing instead of a database approach.

1. Small businesses
2. Inventory control
3. Payroll
4. log records filesystem
5. library applications

These examples could make use of traditional file processing since they are designed to have their own sets of data. Users will be defining own constraints and implement the files needed for the applications, having their details in a separate files. These traditional file systems are collection that performs

services for end users such as production of reports. Traditional File Processing Systems are still good compared to manual non computer based system but still had many disadvantages that were overcome by Database Approaches. example, it is ideal for some small businesses to have traditional file system if they do not generate large data, some small businesses does not see any requirement to change their file systems. traditional file system are good use if Each files are need defines and manages its own data separately.. In the database approach, a single repository maintains data that is defined once then accessed by various users. they contains not only the database itself but also a complete definition or description that are really needed for large organizations. but traditional file system could still be used as backup system for database systems.