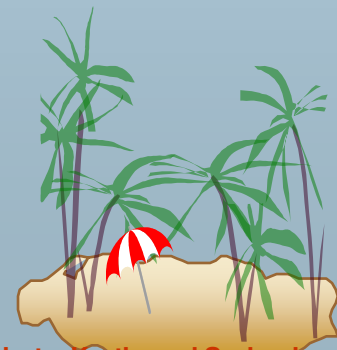




# Chapter 1: Introduction

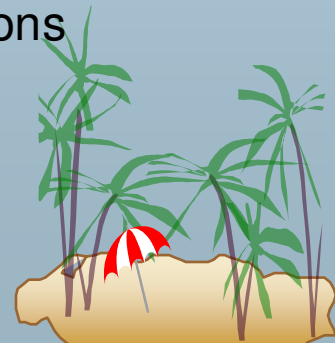
- Purpose of Database Systems
- View of Data
- Data Models
- Data Definition Language
- Data Manipulation Language
- Transaction Management
- Storage Management
- Database Administrator
- Database Users
- Overall System Structure





# Database Management System (DBMS)

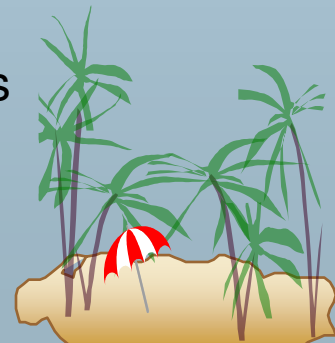
- Collection of interrelated data
- Set of programs to access the data
- DBMS contains information about a particular enterprise
- DBMS provides an environment that is both *convenient* and *efficient* to use.
- Database Applications:
  - ✎ Banking: all transactions
  - ✎ Airlines: reservations, schedules
  - ✎ Universities: registration, grades
  - ✎ Sales: customers, products, purchases
  - ✎ Manufacturing: production, inventory, orders, supply chain
  - ✎ Human resources: employee records, salaries, tax deductions
- Databases touch all aspects of our lives





# Purpose of Database System

- In the early days, database applications were built on top of file systems
- Drawbacks of using file systems to store data:
  - ✎ Data redundancy and inconsistency
    - 📄 Multiple file formats, duplication of information in different files
  - ✎ Difficulty in accessing data
    - 📄 Need to write a new program to carry out each new task
  - ✎ Data isolation — multiple files and formats
  - ✎ Integrity problems
    - 📄 Integrity constraints (e.g.  $\text{account balance} > 0$ ) become part of program code
    - 📄 Hard to add new constraints or change existing ones





# Purpose of Database Systems (Cont.)

## ■ Drawbacks of using file systems (cont.)

### ☞ Atomicity of updates

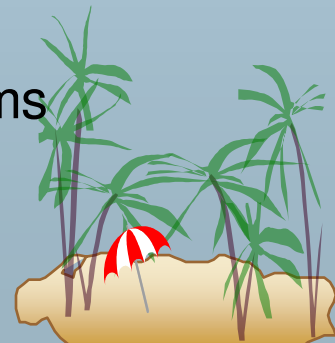
- ☞ Failures may leave database in an inconsistent state with partial updates carried out
- ☞ E.g. transfer of funds from one account to another should either complete or not happen at all

### ☞ Concurrent access by multiple users

- ☞ Concurrent access needed for performance
- ☞ Uncontrolled concurrent accesses can lead to inconsistencies
  - E.g. two people reading a balance and updating it at the same time

### ☞ Security problems

## ■ Database systems offer solutions to all the above problems





# Levels of Abstraction

- Physical level describes how a record (e.g., customer) is stored.
- Logical level: describes data stored in database, and the relationships among the data.

**type** customer = **record**

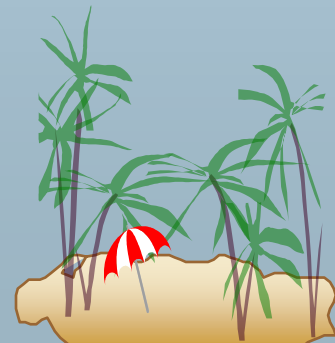
*name* : string;

*street* : string;

*city* : integer;

**end;**

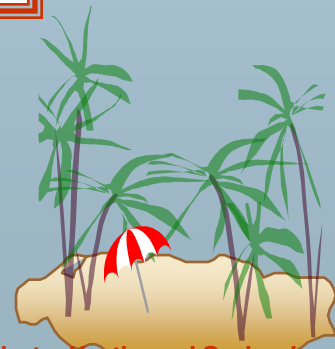
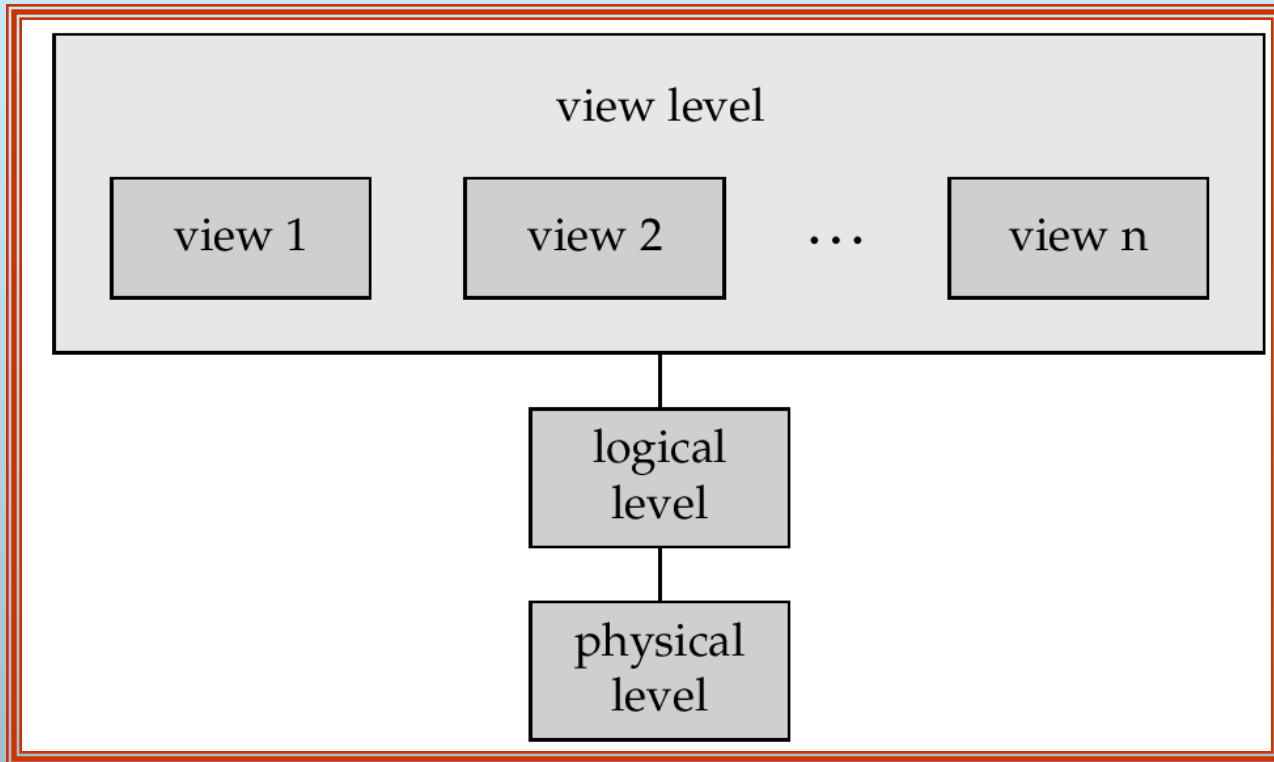
- View level: application programs hide details of data types. Views can also hide information (e.g., salary) for security purposes.





# View of Data

An architecture for a database system





# Instances and Schemas

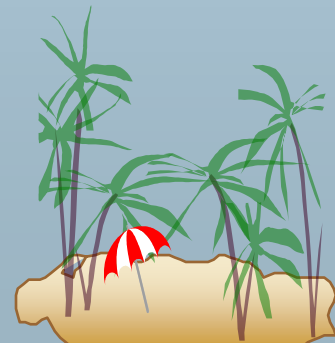
- Similar to types and variables in programming languages
- **Schema** – the logical structure of the database
  - ☞ e.g., the database consists of information about a set of customers and accounts and the relationship between them)
  - ☞ Analogous to type information of a variable in a program
  - ☞ **Physical schema**: database design at the physical level
  - ☞ **Logical schema**: database design at the logical level
- **Instance** – the actual content of the database at a particular point in time
  - ☞ Analogous to the value of a variable
- **Physical Data Independence** – the ability to modify the physical schema without changing the logical schema
  - ☞ Applications depend on the logical schema
  - ☞ In general, the interfaces between the various levels and components should be well defined so that changes in some parts do not seriously influence others.





# Data Models

- A collection of tools for describing
  - ☞ data
  - ☞ data relationships
  - ☞ data semantics
  - ☞ data constraints
- Entity-Relationship model
- Relational model
- Other models:
  - ☞ object-oriented model
  - ☞ semi-structured data models
  - ☞ Older models: network model and hierarchical model

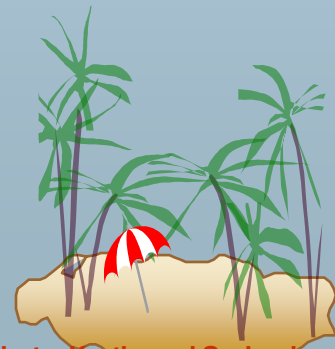
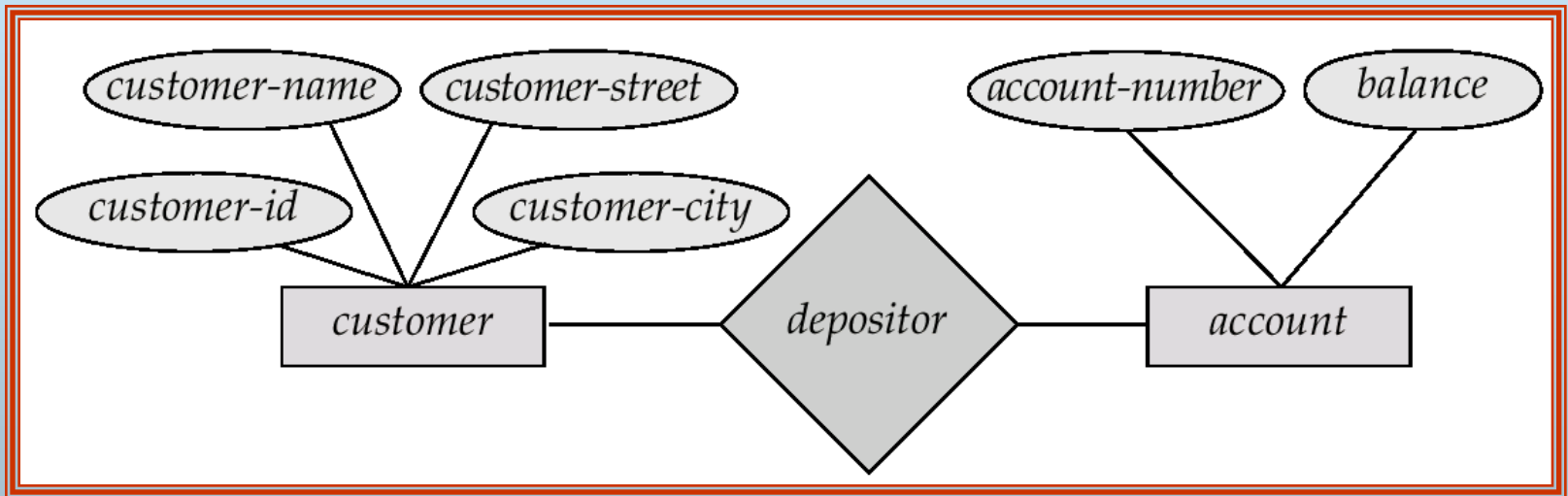






# Entity-Relationship Model

Example of schema in the entity-relationship model





# Entity Relationship Model (Cont.)

## ■ E-R model of real world

☞ Entities (objects)

📄 E.g. customers, accounts, bank branch

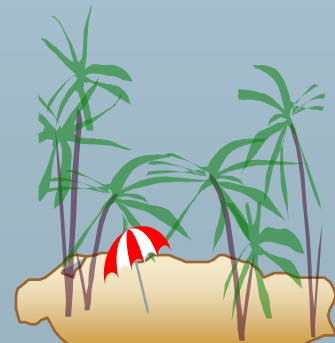
☞ Relationships between entities

📄 E.g. Account A-101 is held by customer Johnson

📄 Relationship set *depositor* associates customers with accounts

## ■ Widely used for database design

☞ Database design in E-R model usually converted to design in the relational model (coming up next) which is used for storage and processing



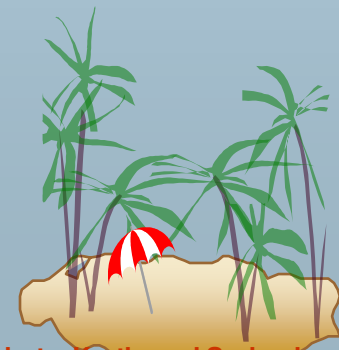


# Relational Model

- Example of tabular data in the relational model

Attributes

<i>Customer-id</i>	<i>customer-name</i>	<i>customer-street</i>	<i>customer-city</i>	<i>account-number</i>
192-83-7465	Johnson	Alma	Palo Alto	A-101
019-28-3746	Smith	North	Rye	A-215
192-83-7465	Johnson	Alma	Palo Alto	A-201
321-12-3123	Jones	Main	Harrison	A-217
019-28-3746	Smith	North	Rye	A-201





# A Sample Relational Database

<i>customer-id</i>	<i>customer-name</i>	<i>customer-street</i>	<i>customer-city</i>
192-83-7465	Johnson	12 Alma St.	Palo Alto
019-28-3746	Smith	4 North St.	Rye
677-89-9011	Hayes	3 Main St.	Harrison
182-73-6091	Turner	123 Putnam Ave.	Stamford
321-12-3123	Jones	100 Main St.	Harrison
336-66-9999	Lindsay	175 Park Ave.	Pittsfield
019-28-3746	Smith	72 North St.	Rye

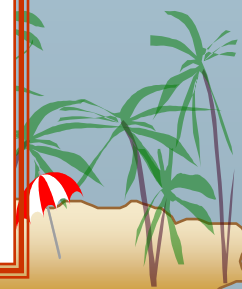
(a) The *customer* table

<i>account-number</i>	<i>balance</i>
A-101	500
A-215	700
A-102	400
A-305	350
A-201	900
A-217	750
A-222	700

(b) The *account* table

<i>customer-id</i>	<i>account-number</i>
192-83-7465	A-101
192-83-7465	A-201
019-28-3746	A-215
677-89-9011	A-102
182-73-6091	A-305
321-12-3123	A-217
336-66-9999	A-222
019-28-3746	A-201

(c) The *depositor* table





# Data Definition Language (DDL)

- Specification notation for defining the database schema

👉 E.g.

```
create table account (  
    account-number    char(10),  
    balance           integer)
```

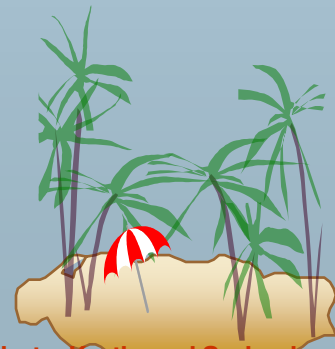
- DDL compiler generates a set of tables stored in a *data dictionary*
- Data dictionary contains metadata (i.e., data about data)

👉 database schema

👉 Data *storage and definition* language

📄 language in which the storage structure and access methods used by the database system are specified

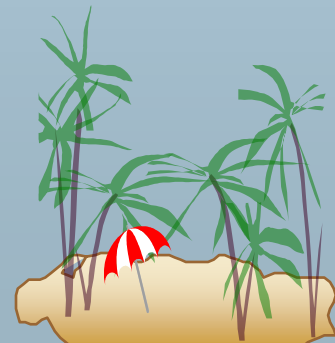
📄 Usually an extension of the data definition language





# Data Manipulation Language (DML)

- Language for accessing and manipulating the data organized by the appropriate data model
  - ☞ DML also known as query language
- Two classes of languages
  - ☞ Procedural – user specifies what data is required and how to get those data
  - ☞ Nonprocedural – user specifies what data is required without specifying how to get those data
- SQL is the most widely used query language





# SQL

## ■ SQL: widely used non-procedural language

☞ E.g. find the name of the customer with customer-id 192-83-7465

```
select  customer.customer-name
from    customer
where   customer.customer-id = '192-83-7465'
```

☞ E.g. find the balances of all accounts held by the customer with customer-id 192-83-7465

```
select  account.balance
from    depositor, account
where   depositor.customer-id = '192-83-7465' and
         depositor.account-number = account.account-number
```

## ■ Application programs generally access databases through one of

☞ Language extensions to allow embedded SQL

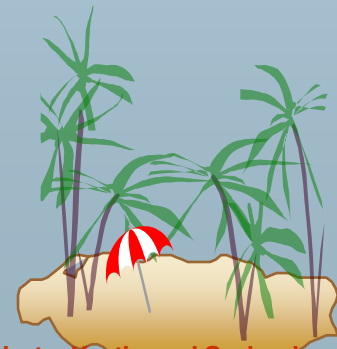
☞ Application program interface (e.g. ODBC/JDBC) which allow SQL queries to be sent to a database





# Database Users

- Users are differentiated by the way they expect to interact with the system
- Application programmers – interact with system through DML calls
- Sophisticated users – form requests in a database query language
- Specialized users – write specialized database applications that do not fit into the traditional data processing framework
- Naïve users – invoke one of the permanent application programs that have been written previously
  - 👉 E.g. people accessing database over the web, bank tellers, clerical staff

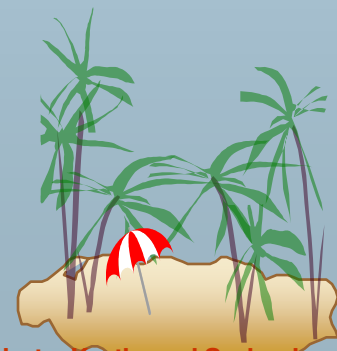






# Database Administrator

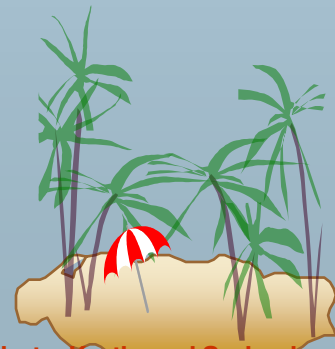
- Coordinates all the activities of the database system; the database administrator has a good understanding of the enterprise's information resources and needs.
- Database administrator's duties include:
  - ✎ Schema definition
  - ✎ Storage structure and access method definition
  - ✎ Schema and physical organization modification
  - ✎ Granting user authority to access the database
  - ✎ Specifying integrity constraints
  - ✎ Acting as a medium with users
  - ✎ Monitoring performance and responding to changes in requirements





# Transaction Management

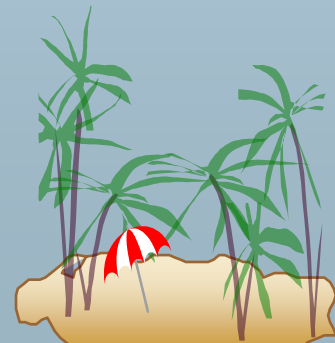
- A *transaction* is a collection of operations that performs a single logical function in a database application
- Transaction-management component ensures that the database remains in a consistent (correct) state despite system failures (e.g., power failures and operating system crashes) and transaction failures.
- Concurrency-control manager controls the interaction among the concurrent transactions, to ensure the consistency of the database.





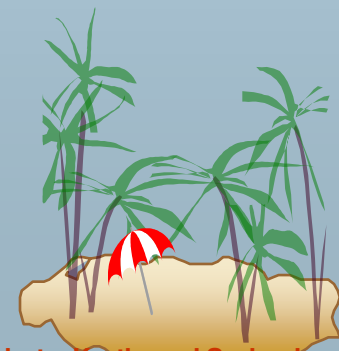
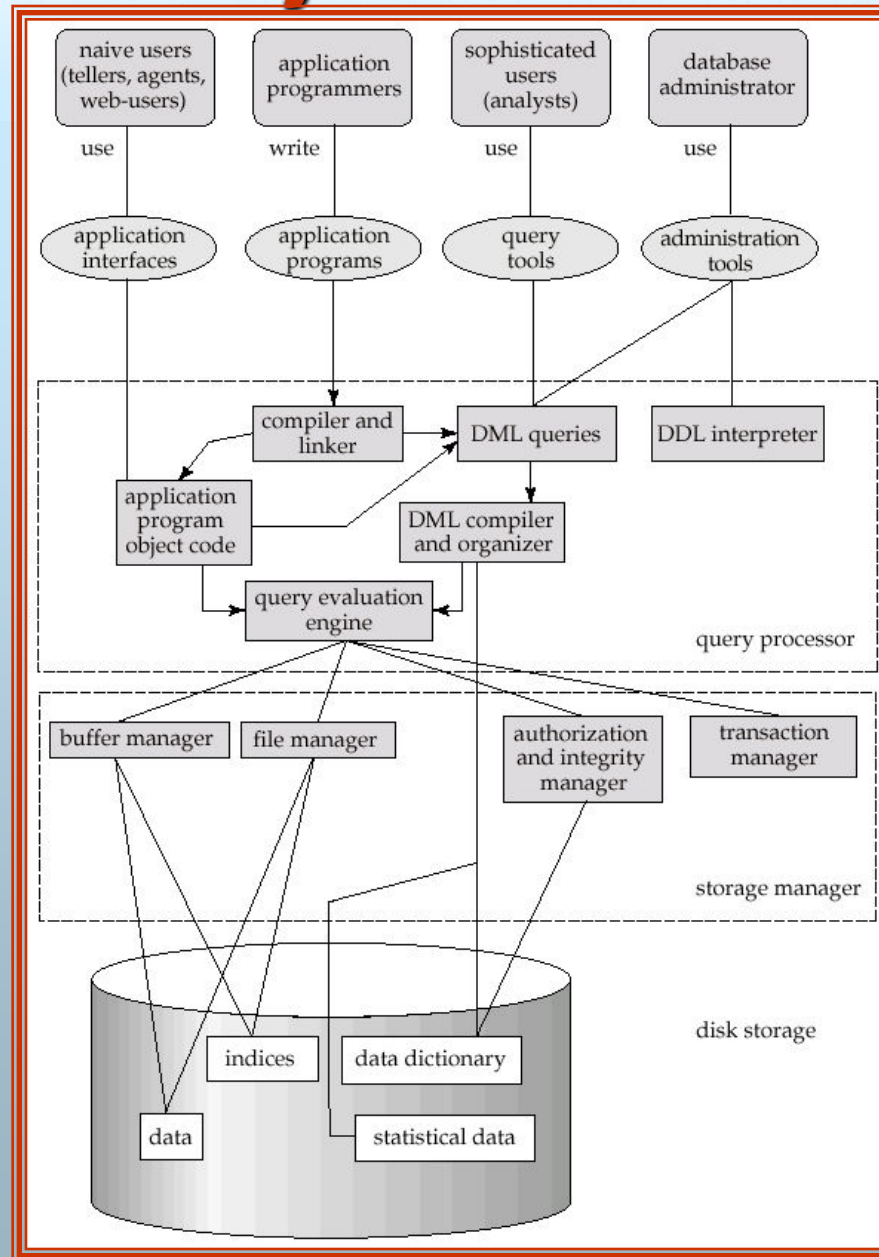
# Storage Management

- Storage manager is a program module that provides the interface between the low-level data stored in the database and the application programs and queries submitted to the system.
- The storage manager is responsible to the following tasks:
  - ☞ interaction with the file manager
  - ☞ efficient storing, retrieving and updating of data



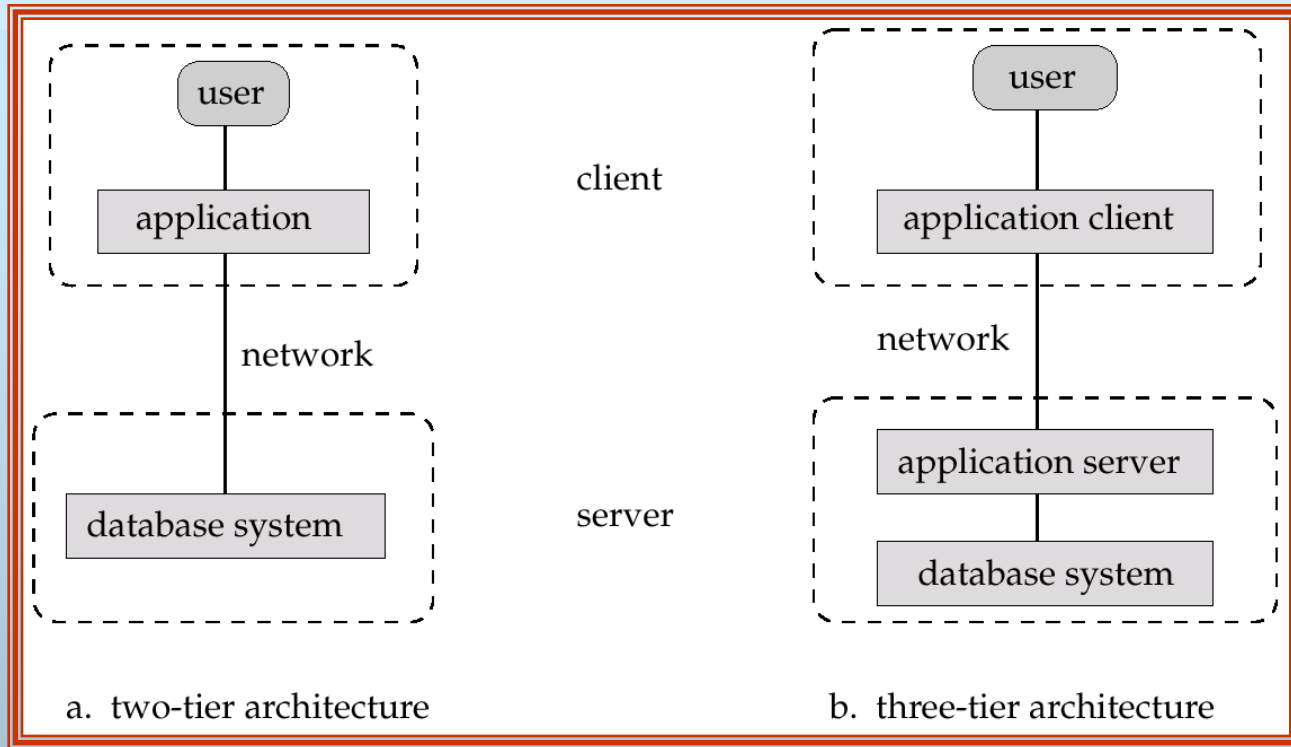


# Overall System Structure





# Application Architectures



- **Two-tier architecture:** E.g. client programs using ODBC/JDBC to communicate with a database
- **Three-tier architecture:** E.g. web-based applications, and applications built using “middleware”

