CSc 484
Database Management Systems

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Exam #2 - Review

- Database Design Process
- Requirements collection and analysis
- Conceptual design
 - Choose a data model, translate the requirements into a conceptual schema of the database, by applying the concepts of the chosen data model
 - E-R (Entity-Relationship) model is typically used to represent the conceptual design
- Logical design
 - Map the high-level conceptual schema onto the implementation data model of the database system that will be used
 - Relational data model
- Physical design

- Entity-Relationship Model
 - No Enhanced Entity-Relationship Model
- Entity set
 - Strong entity set
 - Weak entity set
- Attributes
 - Simple attribute
 - Complex attribute
 - Composite
 - Multi-valued
 - Derived
- Relationship set

- Entity-Relationship Model
 - No Enhanced Entity-Relationship Model
- Structural constraints
 - Mapping cardinalities
 - One-to-one
 - One-to-many
 - Many-to-one
 - Many-to-many
 - Participation constraint
 - Total
 - Partial

- Logical Design
 - E-R model -> Relational model
- For each entity set and for each relationship set, there is a unique schema to which we assign the name of the corresponding entity set or relationship set
 - Specify primary key and foreign key (if there are any) for each relation
 - Relationship set between weak entity set and its identifying entity set
 - Combination of schemas

- Normalization
- Decomposition
- Functional dependencies
- 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, BCNF, ...

- Accessing SQL from a Programming Language
- Two approaches to accessing SQL from a general-purpose programming language
 - Dynamic SQL
 - Embedded SQL
- Database connectivity
 - JDBC
 - ODBC
- General usage
 - Steps involved no programming

- Security
- Counter Measures
 - Authorization
 - Access controls
 - Views
 - Backup and recovery
 - Integrity
 - Encryption
 - RAID technology

- NoSQL Document databases
- Important characteristics of large-scale data management systems
 - Scalability, Cost, Flexibility, Availability
- CAP theorem
 - Consistency, Availability, Partition protection
- ACID and BASE
 - Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability
 - Basically Available, Soft State, Eventually Consistent

- Assignment 3
- The process of designing database using E-R model
 - identify entity sets
 - 2. decide appropriate attributes for each entity set
 - 3. build relationship sets between entity sets
 - 4. remove redundant attributes

- Assignment 4
- Functional dependencies
 - Derived from the information about the system
 - Independent from any normal form relations
- UNF -> 1NF
 - Remove repeating groups :
- 1NF -> 2NF
 - Remove partial dependencies
- 2NF -> 3NF
 - Remove transitive dependencies
 - There is no non-primary-key attributes transitively dependent on the primary key, so no decomposition needed in this step

Exam #2

- Thursday, May 2nd
 - 11:30 AM 1:30 PM
- Build an ER model for a given problem
- Derive relational schema from ER diagram
- Normalize given relations to 3NF relations
- Short answers