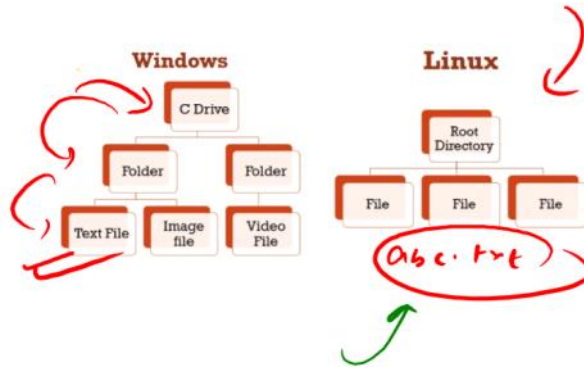




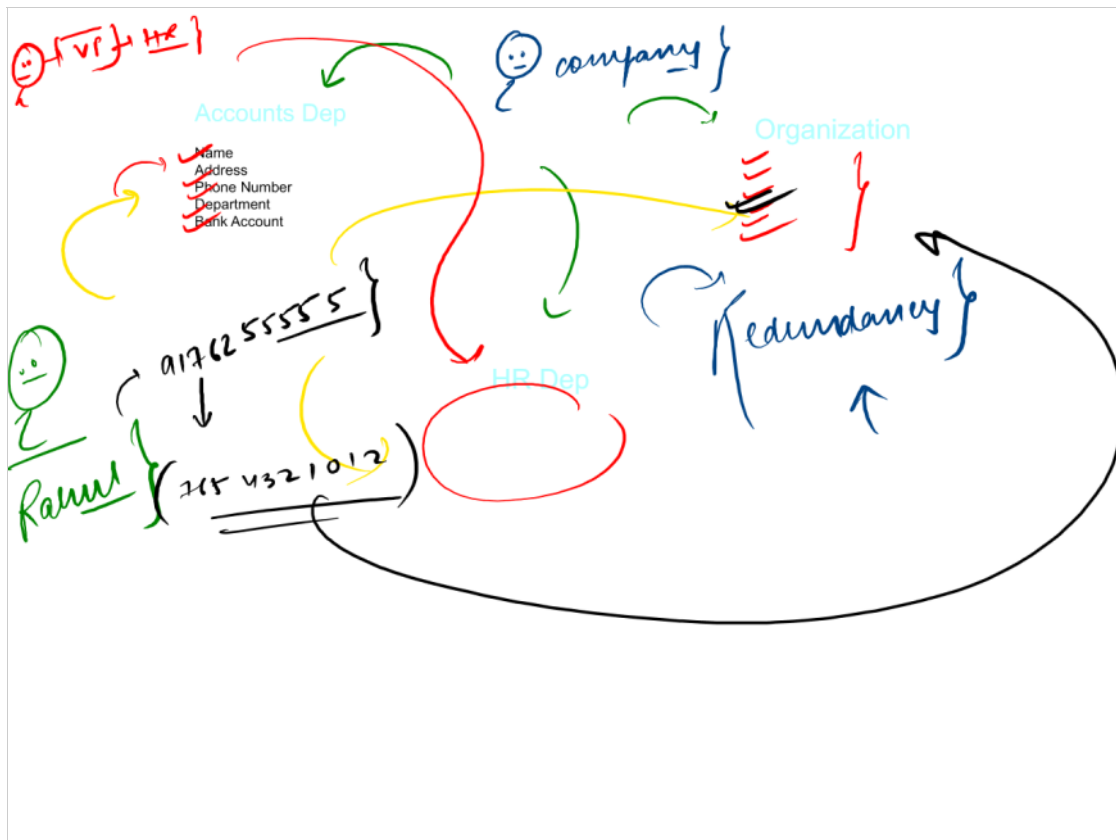
FBSS

# File Based Storage System → WHAT?



## Advantages | Why to use FBSS

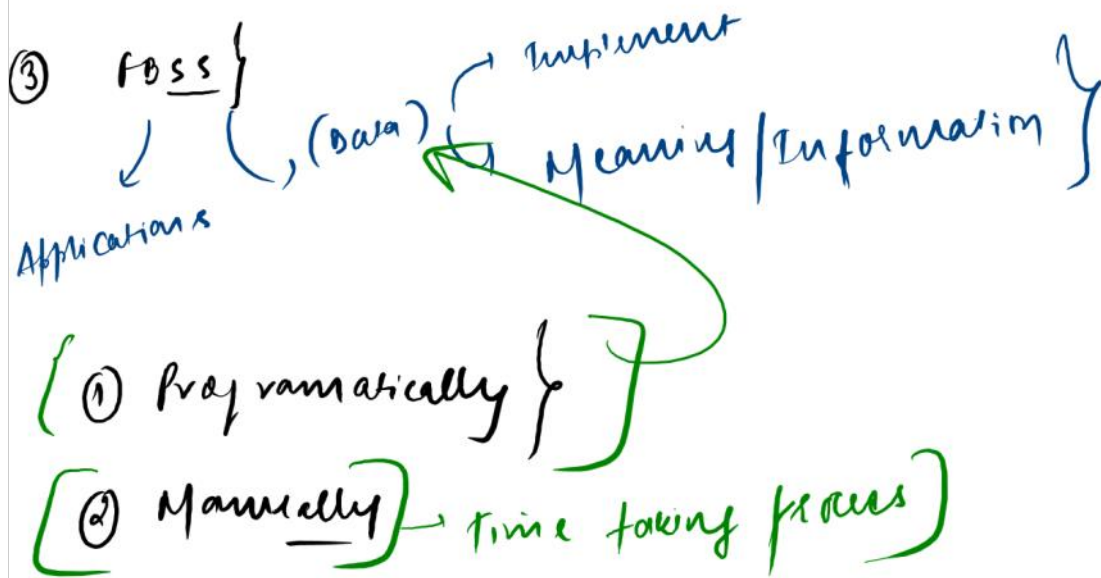
- ① Easy to use
- ② No complication involved
- ③ Easily copied and stored at multiple locations



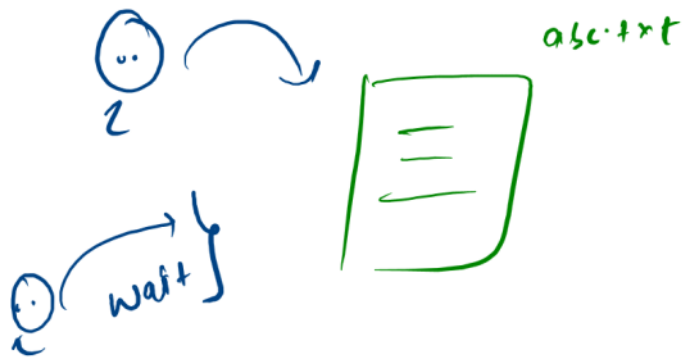
## Challenges of FBSS

- ① Redundancy → Read anomaly state data
  - ↳ update anomaly
  - ↳ write → duplicate

② Security concerns }



④ difficulty in concurrent map }



④ 2 1 ABSS }

④ 2 1 DBMS }

# Introduction to the Database

# What is Database

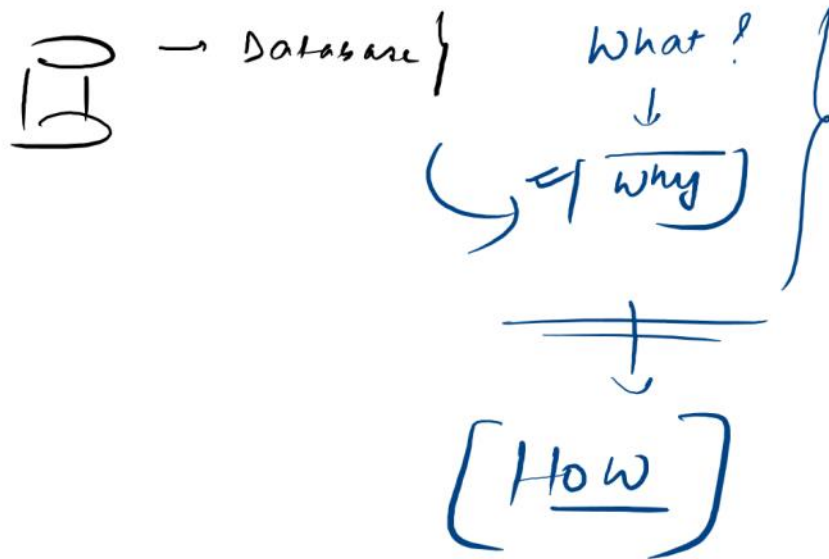
# Why do we need databases

# File Based Storage System

# Challenges of FileBased Storage System

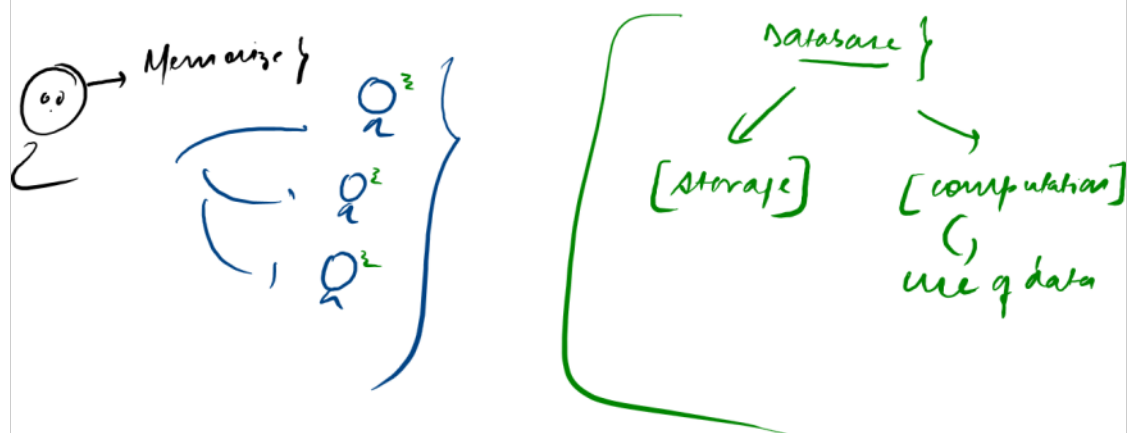
# Database Management System

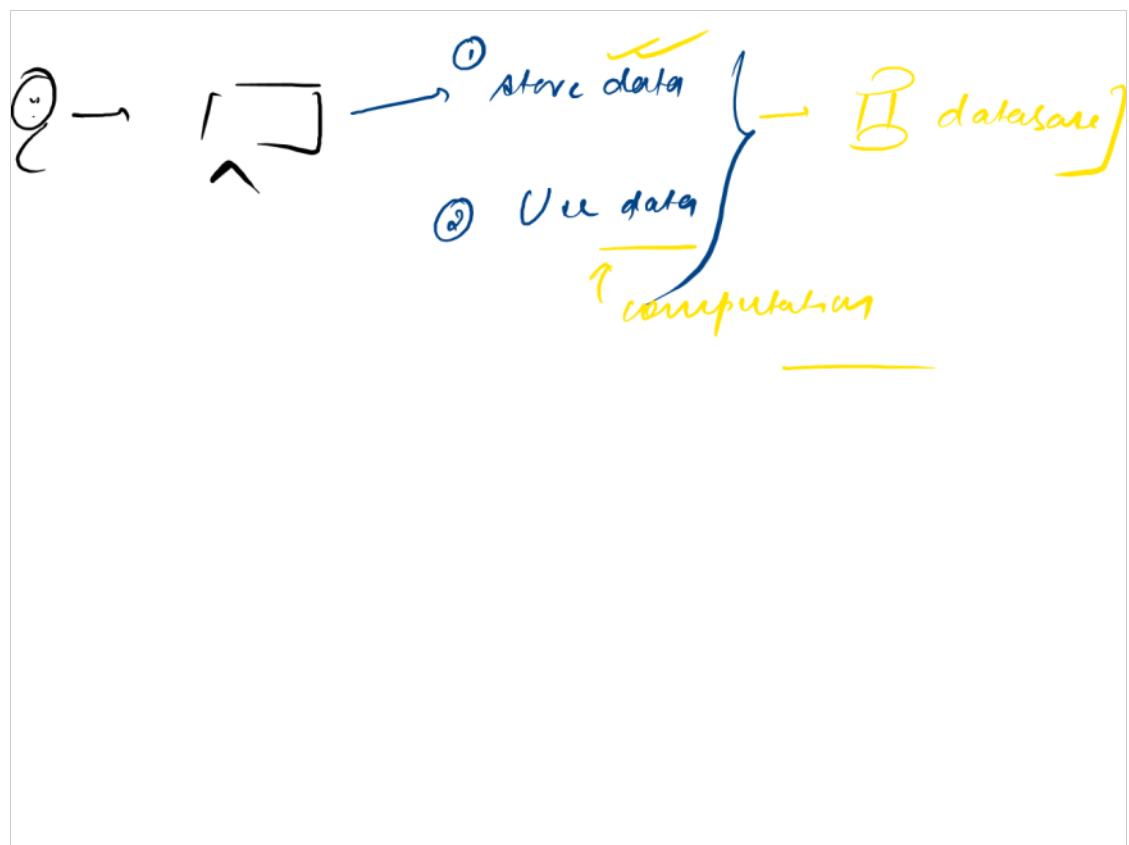
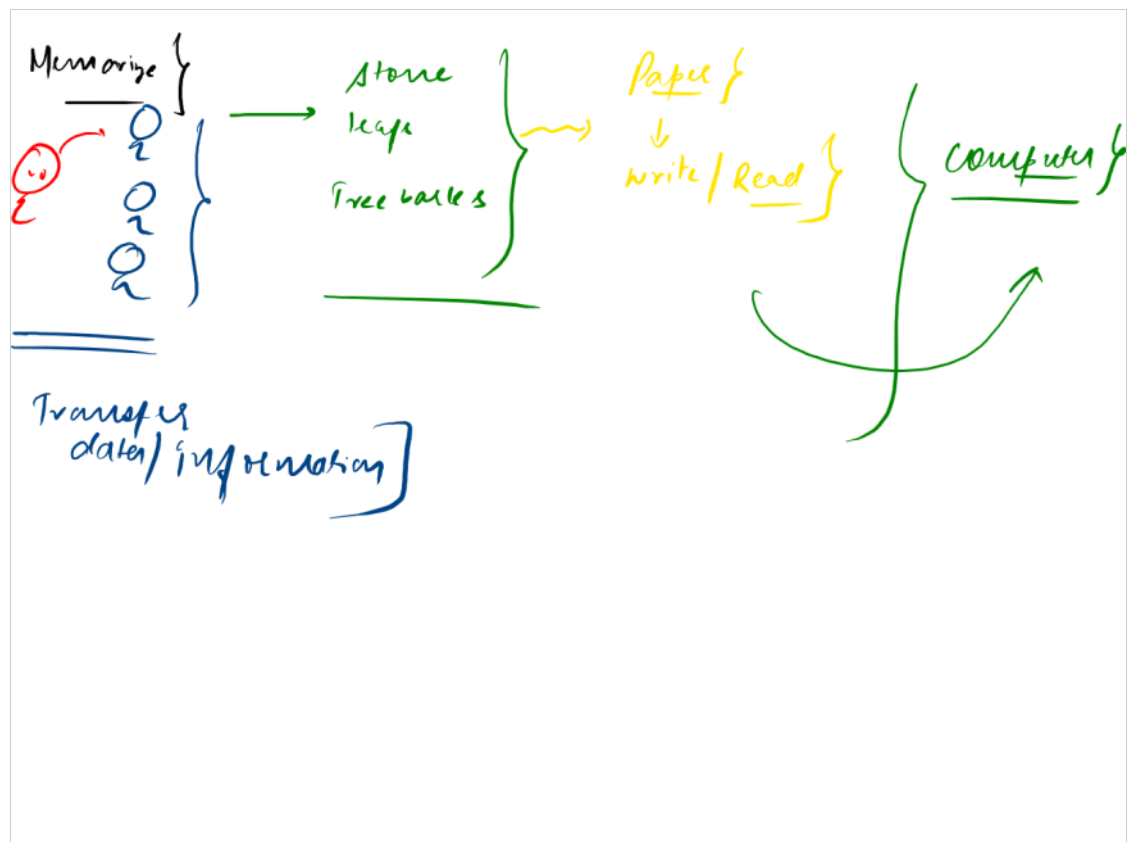
# Data Modelling



What is a Database }

Data + Base }





Why?

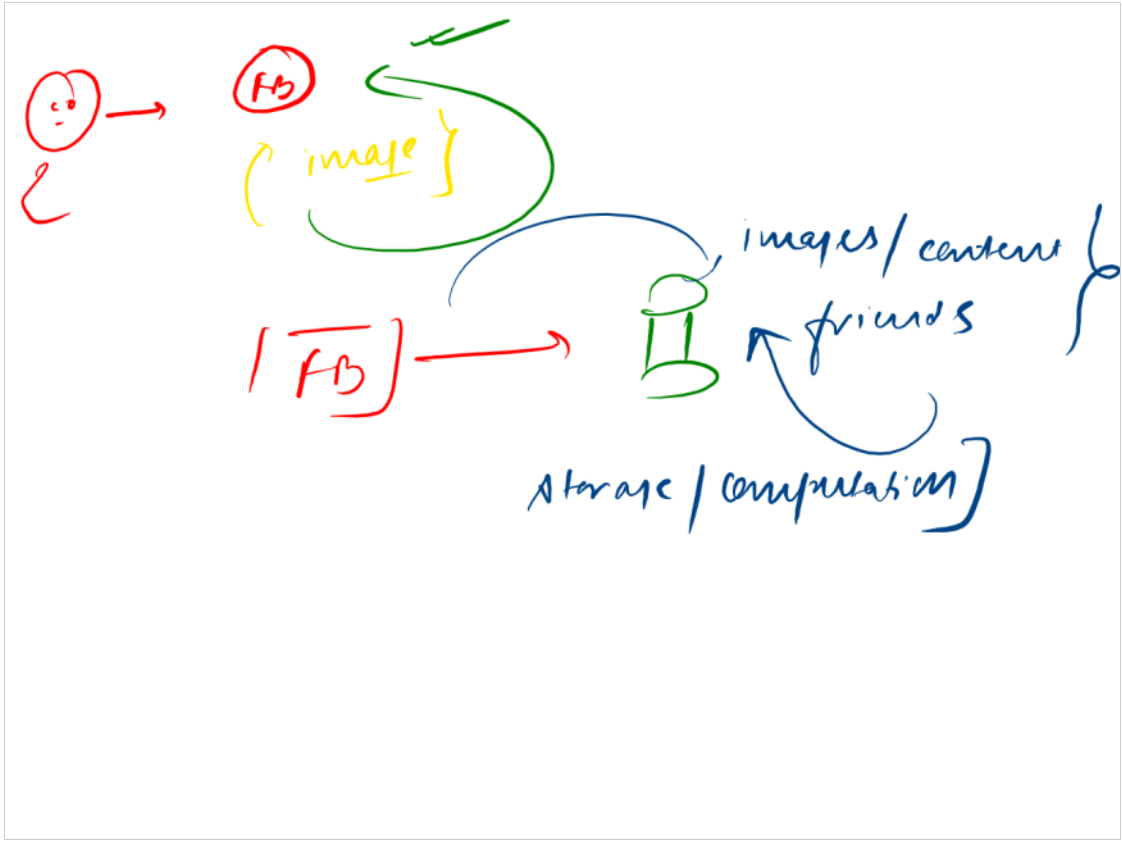
```
graph TD; App --> FB; App --> Instagram; App --> LinkedIn
```

App

FB

Instagram

LinkedIn







what { ① store  
② contents }

why {

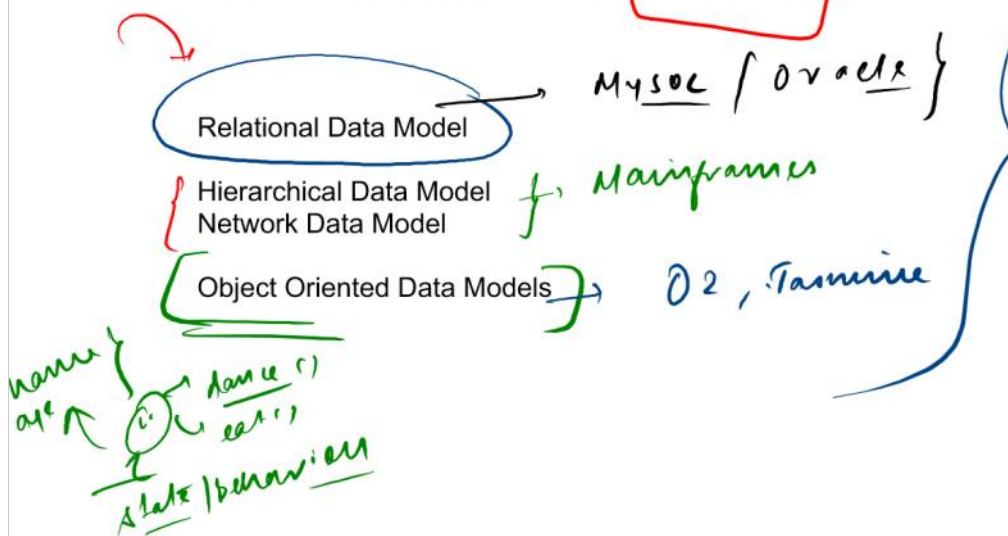
No application is possible w/o databases }



Classifications of DBMS

## Classifications of DBMS

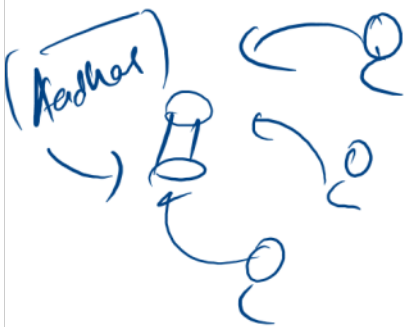
## Classification based on data model



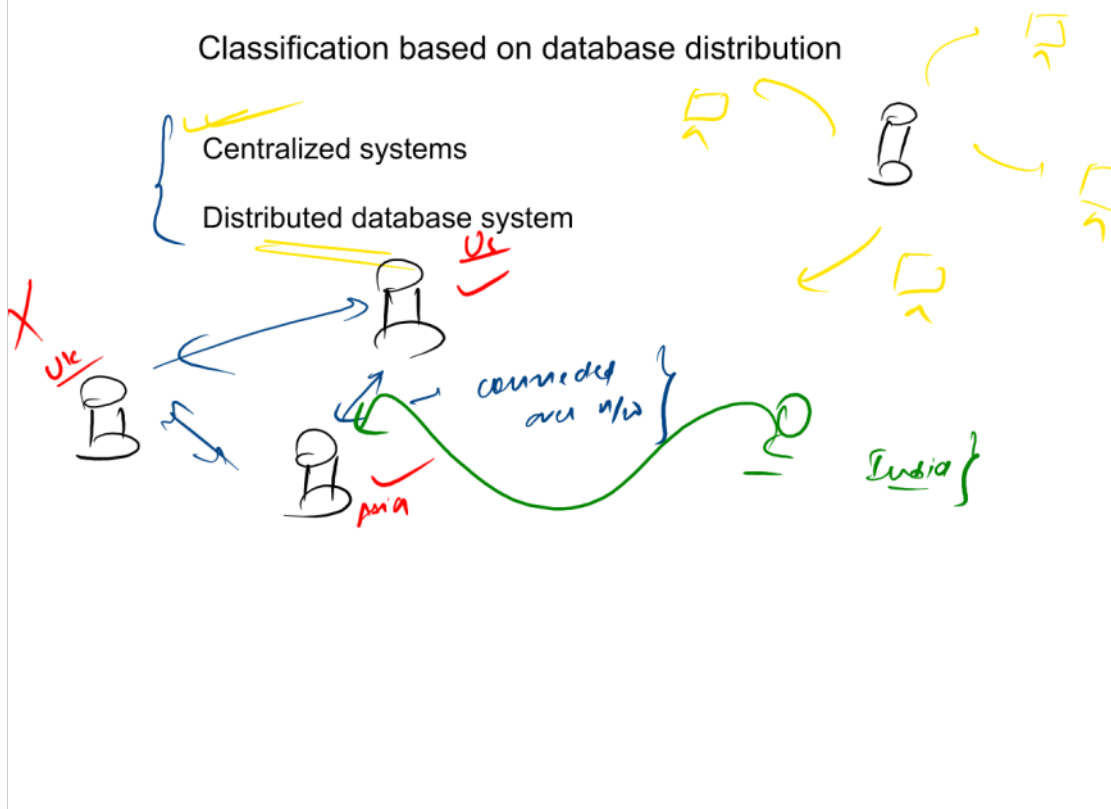
## Classification based on number of users

Single User Database

Multi User Database



## Classification based on database distribution

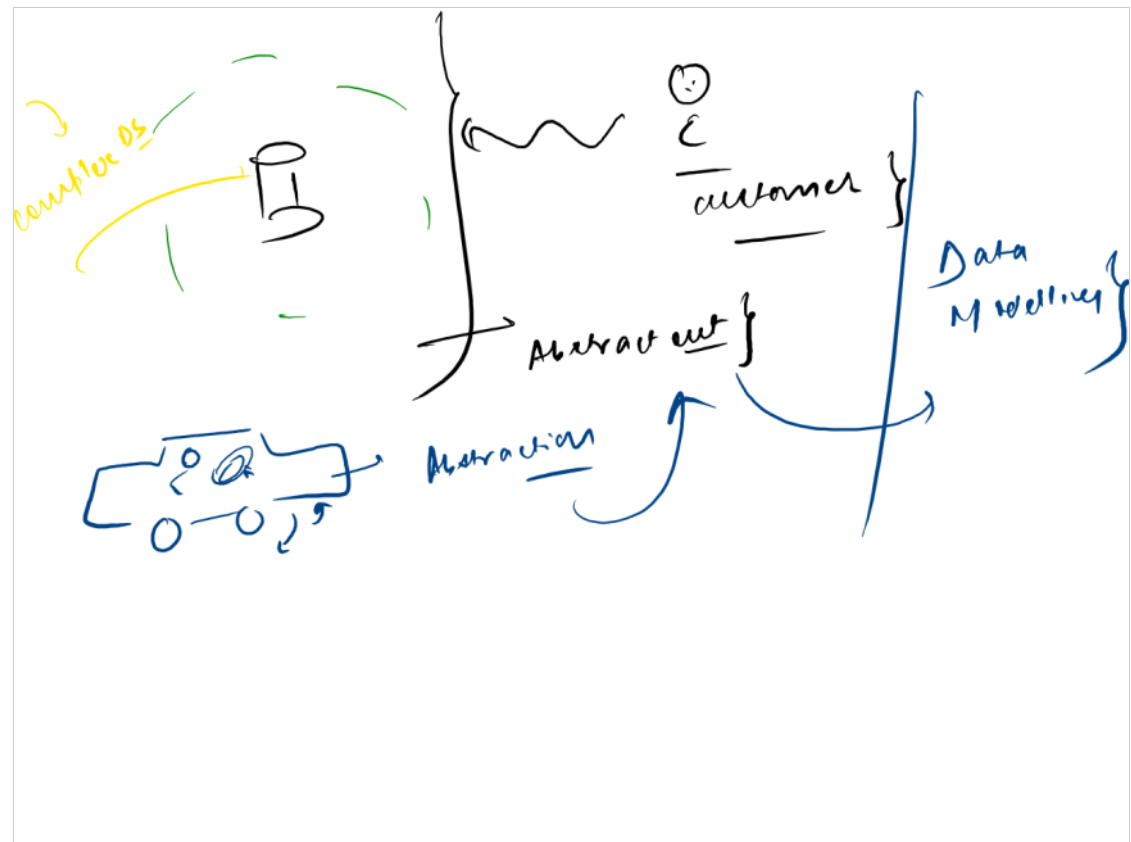


## Introduction to Data Models

What is a data model ?

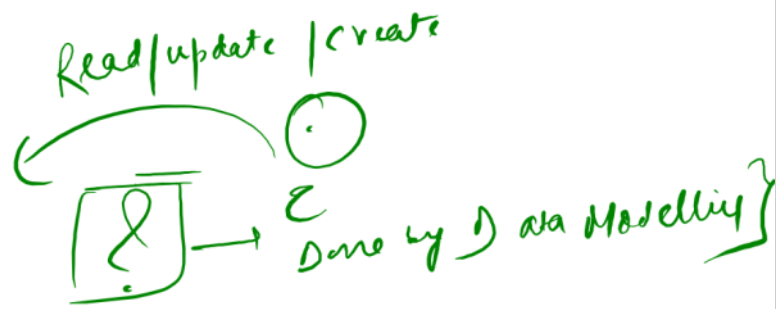


- ① Storage efficient
- ② computation ↑ fast

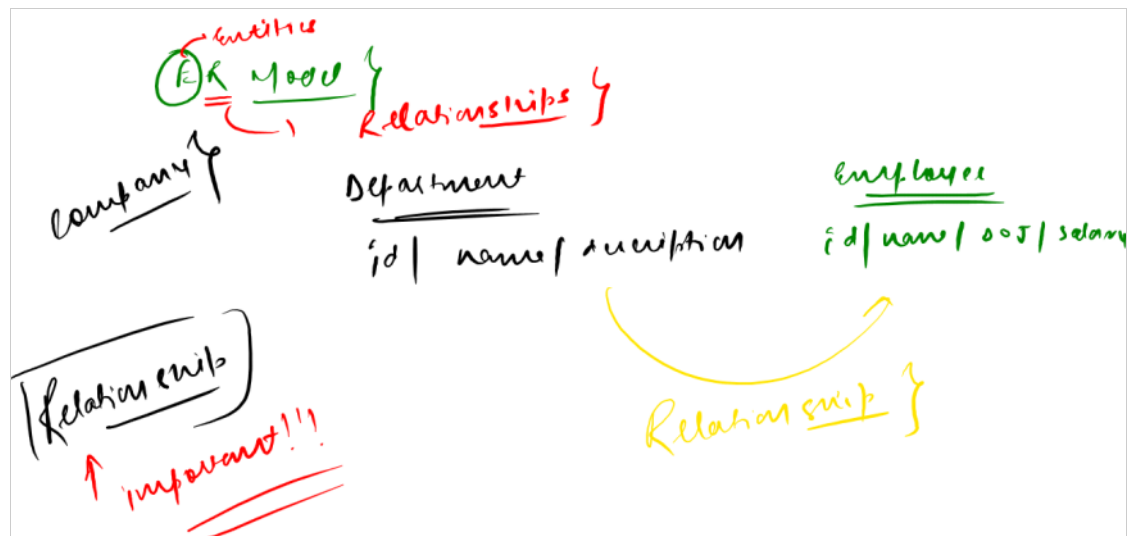
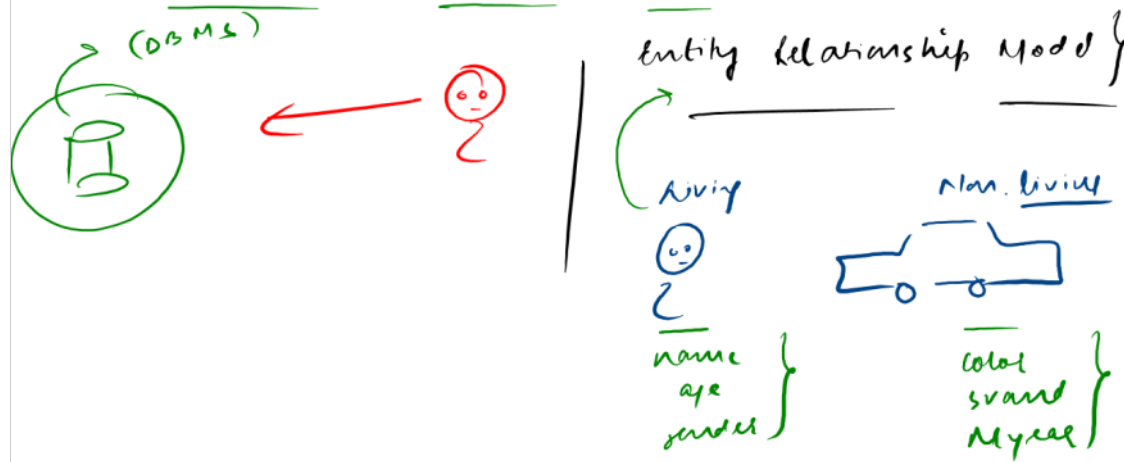


## Data Modelling

- ↳ collection of concepts or notations for describing data
- ↳ Relationships b/w data
- ↳ Data Semantics



## High Level Conceptual Data Models

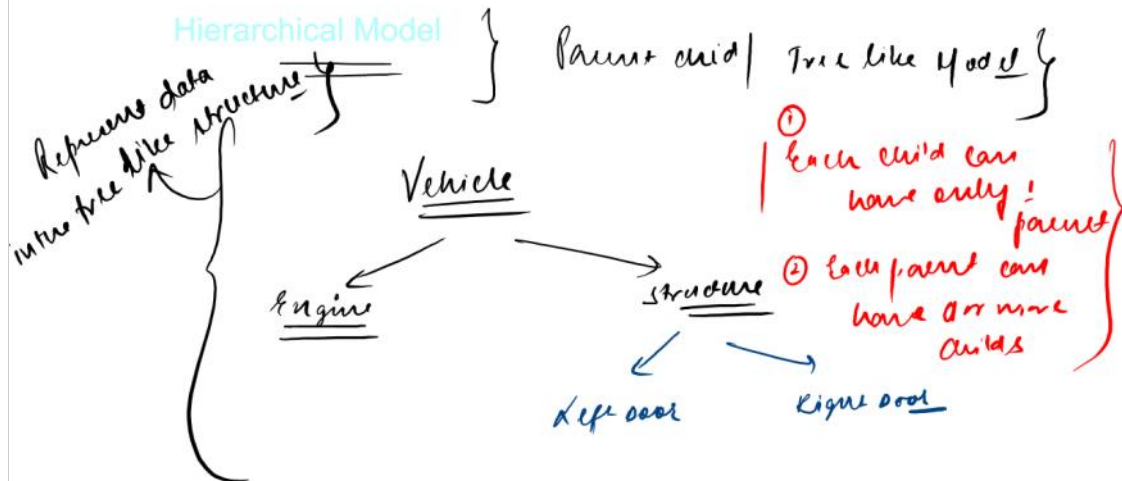


## Record based logical data models



- ① Long to understand
- ② Representation is more like how data can be stored in computer

## Hierarchical Model



## Network Model

Complex Graphs

University

- ① Each child can have multiple parents
- ② Each parent can have multiple children

Students

Degrees

Subjects

multiple parents

## Relational Model

Data

① Tastes

② Relationships b/w  
bases

University

Students

id / name / doj / study

Professors

id / name / doj / study

Courses

id / name / description



## Physical Data Model

How data is stored physically in computer memory

Data tables

Attribute → Name  
→ type

retrieved from computer memory  
ordered / arranged in the computer memory

Student table

id: Integer

name: String

Age: Integer

Address: String /  
varchar

Department table

id: Integer

name: varchar

Location: varchar

↑ Relationship