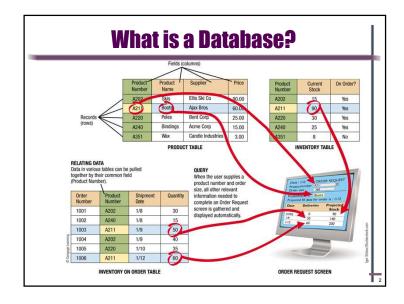
# **Databases**

- ❖Database A collection of related data stored in a manner so it can be retrieved as needed
- ❖ Database Management System
  - ◆Software that organizes data for fast and easy access (DBMS)
  - ◆Used to create, maintain, and access databases
- ❖Phone books, file cabinets, and index cards are non-computer versions of a database

**Evolution of Databases** MODEL HIERARCHICAL NETWORK RELATIONAL OBJECT-MULTI-FLAT FILES ORIENTED DIMENSIONAL YEAR BEGAN 1940s DATA Flat files Data cubes, tables Trees Objects relations and relations, or a ORGANIZATION DATA ACCESS High-level, High-level, with a standard access with nonprocedural nonprocedural, programming object-oriented languages language languages language SKILL LEVEL Programmer Programmer Programmer User User REQUIRED TO ACCESS DATA ENTITY One-to-one, One-to-one, RELATIONSHIPS one-to-many, one-to-many, SUPPORTED DATA AND PROGRAM INDEPENDENCE

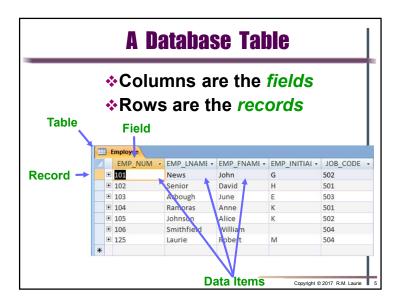
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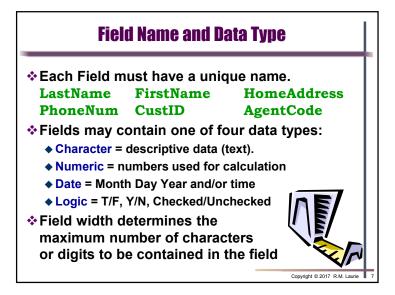


# **Database Provides Information**

- Information created from data
  - ◆ Timely relevant information key to decision making
  - ◆ Good decision making key to organization survival
- Database Management System (DBMS)
  - ◆ Manages database structure -- tables and relationships
  - ◆ Controls access to data Security
  - ◆ Contains query language -- SQL
- ❖ Relational DBMS advantages
  - Integrated data (All items accessible)
  - ◆ Integrity (Accurate, up to date, no duplication)
  - ◆ Reduced redundancy (Enter data once)
  - ◆ User Security Level Access
  - ◆ Easy Data Archive

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### **Relational DB Model Data Structure**

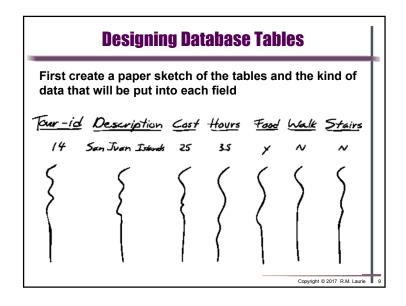
- \* Data Value (Cell), Characters in textbook
  - ◆ Contents of a field contained in a record
  - ◆ "Raw Facts" that can be recognized
- ❖ <u>Field</u> or Attribute (Column)
  - Group of characters representing something with same data format
- ❖ <u>Record</u> or Entity or Tuple (Row)
  - ◆ Collection of related fields
- ❖ Table or Entity Set (File)
  - Collection of related records and fields
  - ◆ Ordering of Columns and Rows is immaterial

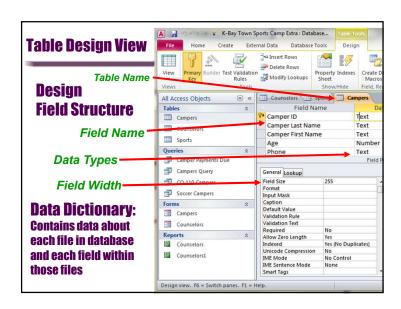
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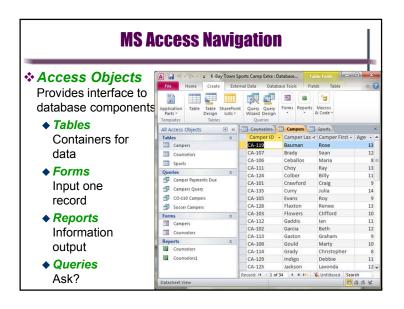
# **Creating a Database**

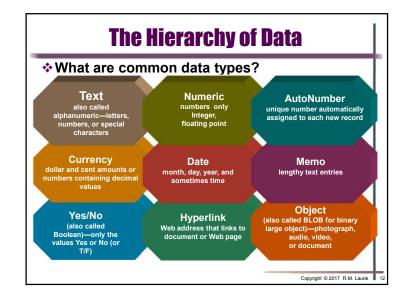
- ❖ Design Database Table Field Structure
  - ◆ Field Names
  - ◆ Field Types (Character, Numbers, Logical)
  - ◆ Field Widths (Max Characters for Entry)
  - ◆ Unique Primary Key Field (For Query Use)
- Link Tables using Relationships
  - ◆ Primary Key fields must be unique
  - Foreign Key fields must join with primary key field data in another table
- Entering Data
  - Using Tables
  - Using Forms

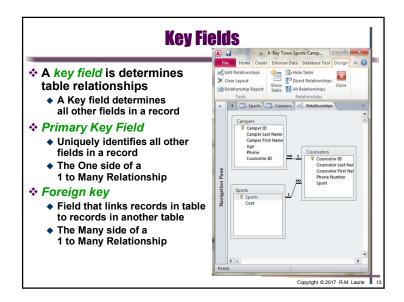
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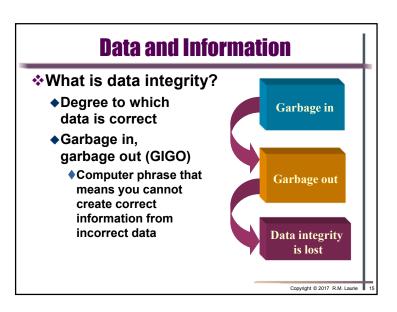


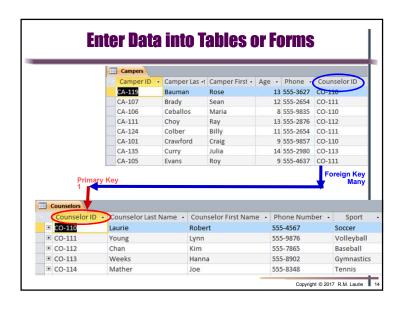


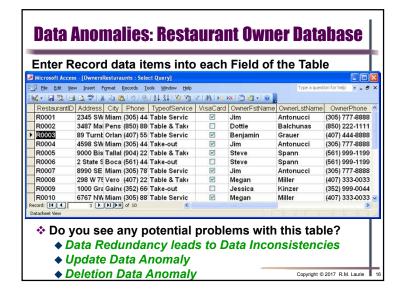


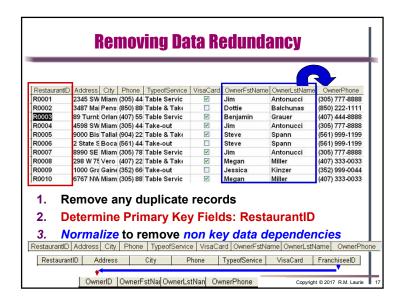


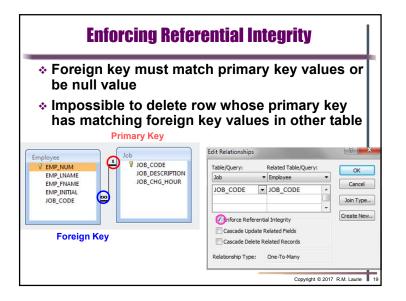


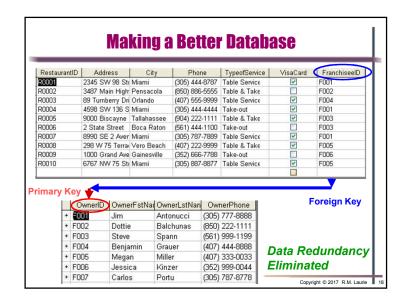


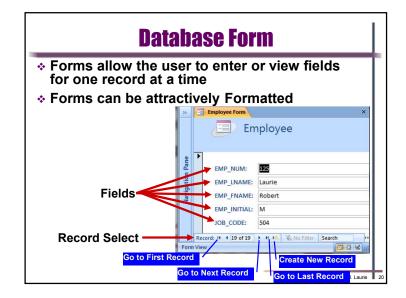


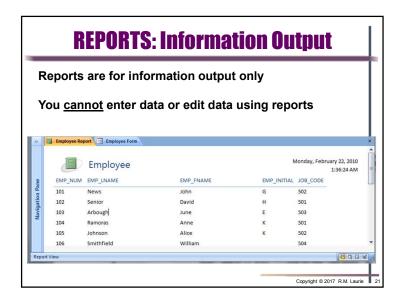


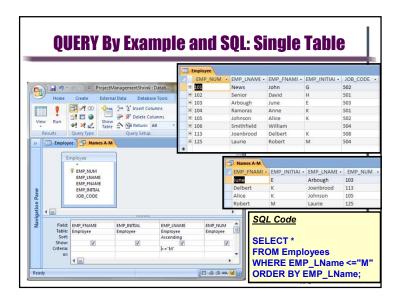










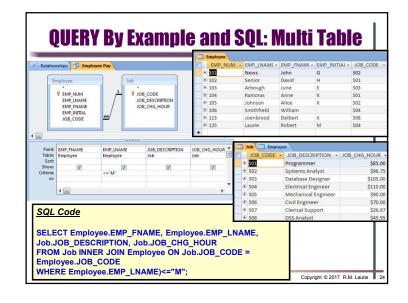


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Not Equal To

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= Equal To



## What is data security?

- DBMS provides means to ensure only authorized users can access data
- Access privileges define activities that specific user or group of users can perform
  - ◆Read-only privileges user can view data, but cannot change it
  - ◆Full-update privileges -user can view and change data

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# Single-User vs. Muiltiuser DBMS

- ❖Single-User Database System
  - ◆Located on a single computer
  - ◆Designed to be accessed by one user
  - ◆Widely used for personal applications
- ❖Multiuser Database System
  - ◆Designed to be accessed by multiple users
  - ◆Most business databases today
  - ◆Client-Server Database Systems
    - Has both clients (front end) and at least one database server (back end)

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