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Instructor Notes:

Explain the lesson coverage

Lesson Objectives

To understand the following topics:

- Introduction to Database
- Characteristics of DBMS
- Data models
- Relational DBMS
- Database Administrator



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1.1: Introduction to Database



What is Data?

Data (plural of the word datum) is a factual information used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation

Data may be numerical data which may be integers or floating point numbers, and non-numerical data such as characters, date etc.

Data by itself normally doesn't have a meaning associated with it.

e.g:- Jack
 01-jan-71
 15-jun-05
 50000

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1.1: Introduction to Database



What is Information?

Related data is called as information

Information will always have a meaning and context attached to the data element

When we add meaning and context to the data it becomes information.

- Employee name: Jack
- Date of birth: 01-jan-71
- Data of joining: 15-jun-05
- Salary: 50000
- Department number: 10

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Data is Unprocessed raw information. Data is normally stored in a database or a file. Information is the result of processing, manipulating and organizing data in a way that adds to the knowledge of the person receiving it. A database is a collection of information that is organized in such a way that it can easily be accessed, managed, and updated. A DBMS is a set of software programs that controls the organization, storage, management, and retrieval of data in a database.

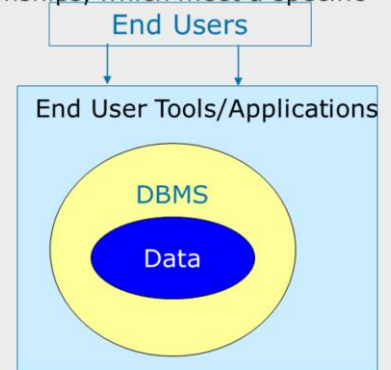
1.1: Introduction to Database

Defining Database, DBMS & Schema

Database: It is a set of inter-related data

DBMS: It is a software that manages the data

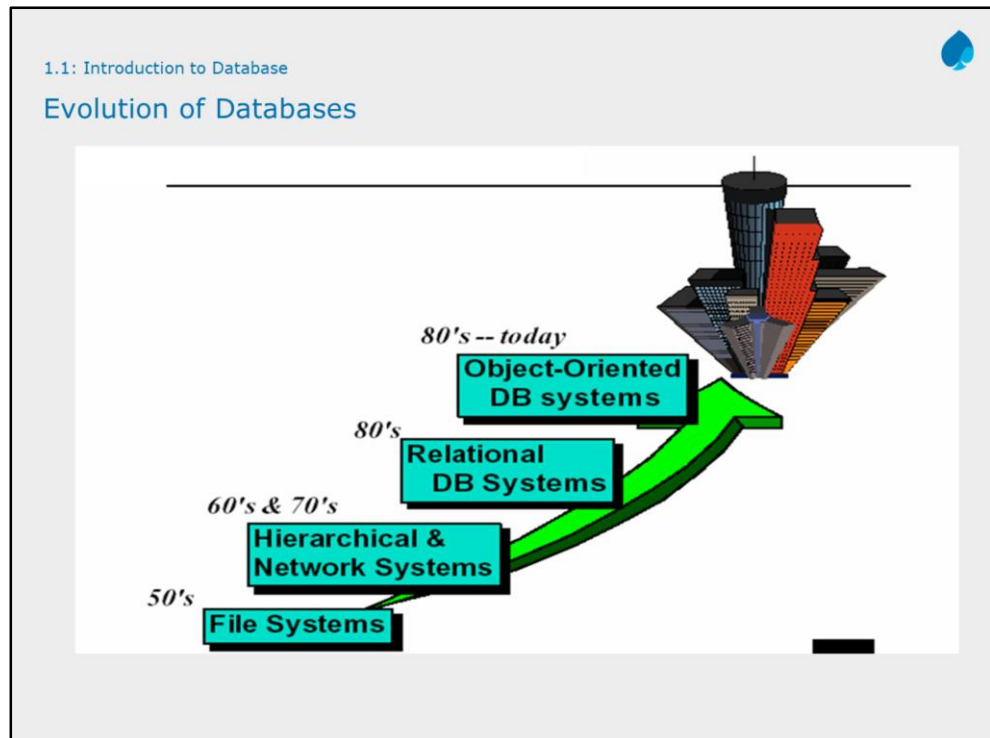
Schema: It is a set of structures and relationships, which meet a specific need

**Introduction to Database:**

- A logically coherent collection of related data ("information") with inherent meaning, built for a certain application, and representing a subset of the "real-world". For eg: Customer database in bank, Employee Details
- The software that manages the database is known as "Database Management System" or "DBMS". Hence DBMS can be described as "a computer-based record keeping system which consists of software for processing a collection of interrelated data". The general purpose of a DBMS is to provide for the definition, storage, and management of data in a centralized area that can be shared by many users
- A set of structures and relationships that meet a specific need is called as a "schema".

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1.2: Features of DBMS

**Characteristics of DBMS**

Given below are the characteristics of DBMS:

- **Control of Data Redundancy**
 - Traditionally, same data is stored in a number of places
 - Gives rise to data redundancy and its disadvantages
 - DBMS helps in removing data redundancies by providing means of data- integration.
- **Sharing of Data**
 - DBMS allows many applications to share the data.
- **Maintenance of Integrity**
 - DBMS maintains the correctness, consistency, and interrelationship of data with respect to the application, which uses the data.

Characteristics of DBMS:

Some of the characteristics of the DBMS are given below:

- **Control of Data Redundancy**
 - When the same data is stored in a number of files, it results in data redundancy. In such cases, if the data is changed at one place, the change has to be duplicated in each of the files.
 - The main disadvantages of data redundancy are:
 - Storage space is wasted.
 - Processing time may be wasted as more data needs to be handled.
 - Inconsistencies may creep in.
 - DBMS helps in removing redundancies by providing means of integration.
- **Sharing of Data**
 - DBMS allows many applications to share the data.
- **Maintenance of Integrity**
 - Integrity of data refers to the correctness, consistency and interrelationship of data with respect to the application that uses the data. Some of the aspects of data integrity are:
 - Many data items can only take a restricted set of values.

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1.2: Features of DBMS

**Characteristics of DBMS**

- Support for Transaction Control and Recovery
 - DBMS ensures that updates physically take place after a logical Transaction is complete.
- Data Independence
 - In DBMS, the application programs are transparent to the physical organization and access techniques.
- Availability of Productivity Tools
 - Tools like query language, screen and report painter, and other 4GL tools are available.

Characteristics of DBMS (contd.):

- Certain field values cannot be duplicated across records. Such restrictions, called primary key constraints, can be defined to the DBMS.
- Data integrity, which defines the relationships between different files, is called referential integrity rule, which can also be specified to the DBMS
- **Support for Transaction Control and Recovery**
 - Multiple changes to the database can be clubbed together as a single “logical transaction”.
 - The DBMS ensures that the updates take place physically, only when the logical transaction is complete.
- **Data Independence**
 - In conventional file based applications, programs need to know the “data organization” and “access technique” to be able to access the data.
 - This means that if you make any change in the manner the data is organized, then you have to make changes to the application programs that apply to the data.
 - In DBMS, the application programs are transparent to the “physical organization” and “access techniques”.

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1.2: Features of DBMS

**Characteristics of DBMS**

- **Control over Security**
 - DBMS provides tools with which the DBA can ensure security of the database.
- **Hardware Independence**
 - Most DBMS are available across hardware platforms and operating systems.

Characteristics of DBMS (contd.):

- **Availability of Productivity Tools**
 - Tools like query language, screen and report painter, and other 4GL tools are available.
 - These tools can be utilized by the end-users to query, print reports, etc. SQL is one such language, which has emerged as standard.
- **Security**
 - DBMSes provide tools, which can be used by the DBA to ensure security of the database.
- **Hardware Independence**
 - Most DBMSes are available across hardware platforms and operating systems.
 - Thus the application programs need not be changed or rewritten when the “hardware platform” or “operating system” is changed or upgraded.

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1.2: Features of DBMS



Levels of Abstraction

There are three levels of database abstraction:

- Conceptual Level:

- The overall integrated structural organization of the database.

- Physical Level:

- The information about how the database is actually stored in the disk.

- View / External Level:

- The user view of the database. It is different for different users based on application requirement.

Instructor Notes:

- To use a common analogy, the “data model” is equivalent to the building plans of an architect.
- A data model is independent of hardware or software constraints. Rather than representing the data as a database will see it, the “data model” focuses on representing the data as the user will see it in the “real world”.
- It serves as a “bridge” between:
 - The concepts that make up real-world events and processes
 - The physical representation of those concepts in a database

1.3: The Data Models

**What is a Data Model?**

The “Data model” defines the range of data structures supported and the availability of data handling languages.

- It is a collection of conceptual tools to describe:
 - Data
 - Data relationships
 - Constraints
- There are different data models:
 - Hierarchical Model
 - Network Model
 - Relational Model

What is a Data Model?

- A “Data model” is a conceptual representation of the data structures that are required by a database. The data structures include:
 - the data objects
 - the associations between data objects, and
 - the rules which govern operations on the objects
- As the name implies, the “Data model” focuses on the data that is required, and how it should be organized rather than the operations that will be performed on the data.
- **The DBMS MODELS**
 - The range of “data structures” that are supported, and the availability of data handling languages depend on the model of DBMS on which it is based. The models are:
 1. The hierarchical model
 2. The network model
 3. The relational model

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1.3: The Data Models

**Why is Data Modeling Important?**

Why is Data Modeling important?

- The goal of the “data model” is to ensure that all the data objects required by the database are completely and accurately represented.
- The “data model” uses easily understood notations and natural language. Hence, it can be reviewed and verified as correct by the end-users.

Why is Data Modeling Important?

- The “data model” is also detailed enough to be used, by the database developers, as a “blueprint” for building the physical databases. The information contained in the “data model” will be used to define the relational tables, primary and foreign keys, stored procedures, and triggers.
- Poorly designed databases require more time in the long-term. Without careful planning you may create a database that:
 1. Omits data required to create critical reports.
 2. Produces results that are incorrect or inconsistent.
 3. Is unable to accommodate changes in the user requirements.

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1.3: The Data Models

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Instructor Notes:**The Hierarchical model:**

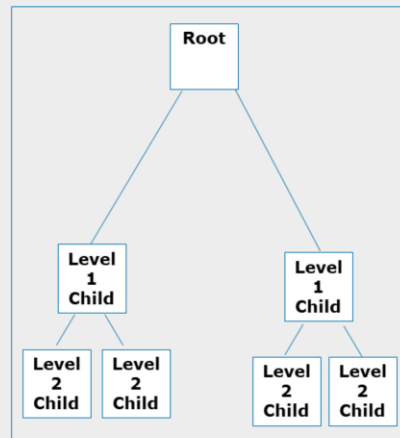
The most recognized example of Hierarchical model database is an IMS designed by IBM.

1.3: The Data Models

Hierarchical Model

The Hierarchical model:

- In this model, data is represented by a simple tree-structure.
- Relationships between entities are represented as parent-child.
- Many-to-many relationships are not allowed.
- Parents and children are tied together by links called "pointers".



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1.3: The Data Models

Hierarchical Model - Example**Example:**

- Consider a student course - marks database.
- In the Hierarchical model a student can register for many courses and gets marks for each course.

- A parent can have many children
- A child cannot have more than one parent
- No child can exist without its parent

Scode	Sname
S1	A

Scode	Sname
S2	B

Ccode	Cname	Marks
C1	Physics	65
C2	Chemistry	78
C3	Maths	83
C4	Biology	85

Ccode	Cname	Marks
C3	Maths	83
C4	Biology	85

Example of a Hierarchical model:

- Consider a student course - marks database. In the Hierarchical model a student can register for many courses, and get marks for each course.
- The student record is called as “root”. It has got a course - marks record that is called as “child record”.
- In general:
 - A parent can have many children.
 - A child cannot have more than one parent.
 - No child can exist without its parent.

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1.3: The Data Models



Hierarchical Model - Possibilities

Possibilities in a Hierarchical model:

- INSERT
 - Insertion of Dummy student is required to introduce a new course.
- UPDATE
 - To change the course name of one course, the whole database has to be searched. This may result in data inconsistency.
- DELETE
 - Deleting a student - the only one to take the course deletes course information.

Possibilities in a Hierarchical model:

In the Hierarchical model, following possibilities exist:

- INSERT
 - Since no child record can exist without its parent, it is not possible to insert the new course details without introducing a dummy student record.
- UPDATE
 - To change the course name of one course, the whole database has to be searched. This may result in data inconsistency.

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The Network model:

It is a database model conceived as a flexible way of representing objects and their relationships. Its original inventor was Charles Bachman, and it was developed into a standard specification published in 1969 by the CODASYL Consortium. The Hierarchical model structures data as a tree of records, with each record having one parent record and many children, whereas the **Network model** allows "each record to have multiple parent and child records, forming a lattice structure".

The chief argument in favor of the **Network model**, in comparison to the Hierarchical model, was that it allowed a more natural modeling of relationships between entities. Although the model was widely implemented and used, it failed to become dominant for two main reasons: Firstly, IBM chose to stick to the Hierarchical model with semi-network extensions in their established products such as IMS and DL/I. Secondly, it was eventually displaced by the Relational model, which offered a higher-level, more declarative interface.

contd

1.3: The Data Models

Network Model

The Network model:

- The Network model solves the problem of data redundancy by representing relationships in terms of "sets" rather than "hierarchy".
- A record occurrence may have any number of immediate superiors.
- The Network model supports many-to-many relationships.
- There is no restriction on number of parents.
- A record type can have a number of parent and child record types.
- It is more complex than the Hierarchical model because of links.
- It is a superset of the Hierarchical model.



Instructor Notes:

The Network model (contd.)

Until the early 1980s the performance benefits of the low-level navigational interfaces offered by Hierarchical and Network databases were persuasive for many large-scale applications.

However, as hardware became faster, the extra productivity and flexibility of the Relational model led to the gradual obsolescence of the Network model in corporate enterprise usage.

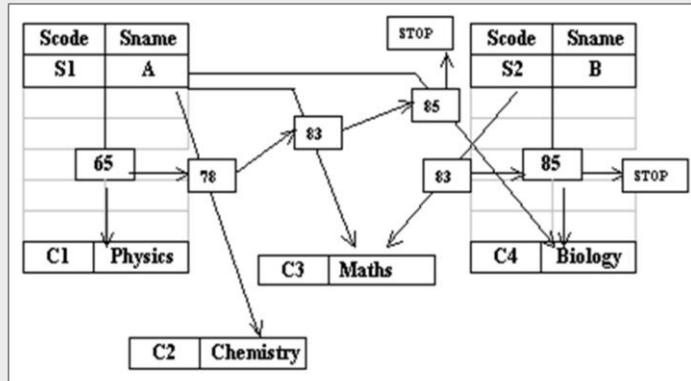
Some well-known Network databases:

- TurboIMAGE
- IDMS
- RDM Embedded
- RDM Server

1.3: The Data Models

Network Model - Example

- In the example of student course – marks, “student record” and “course record” is linked together through “marks record”.



Example of Network model:

- In the Network model, the “student record” and “course record” is linked together through a “marks record”.
- There are no restrictions on number of parents.
- A record type can have any number of “parent” and “child” record types.
- The Network model is more complex than the Hierarchical model because of its links.
- The Network model can represent any structure that is designed in the Hierarchical model. Hence, it is a superset of the Hierarchical model.

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1.3: The Data Models



Network Model - Possibilities

Possibilities in a Network model:

- INSERT

- Inserting a "course record" or "student record" poses no problems. They can exist without any connectors till a student takes the course.

- UPDATE

- Update can be done only to a particular child record.

- DELETE

- Deleting any record automatically adjusts the chain.

Possibilities in a Network model:

In Network model, following possibilities exist:

- INSERT

- Inserting a course record or student record poses no problems, as they can exist without any connectors till a student takes the course.

- UPDATE

- Update can be done only to a particular child record.

- DELETE

- Deleting any record automatically adjusts the chain.

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1.3: The Data Models



Relational Model

The Relational model:

- The Relational model developed out of the work done by Dr. E. F. Codd at IBM in the late 1960s. He was looking for ways to solve the problems with the existing models.
- At the core of the Relational model is the concept of a “table” (also called a “relation”), which stores all data.
- Each “table” is made up of:
 - “records” (i.e. horizontal rows that are also known as “tuples”), and
 - “fields” (i.e. vertical columns that are also known as “attributes”)

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1.3: The Data Models

**Relational Model**

The Relational model:

- Examples of RDBMS:
 - Oracle
 - Informix
 - Sybase
- Because of lack of linkages, the Relational model is easier to understand and implement.

Student Table	
Scode	Sname
S1	A
S2	B

Course Table	
Ccode	Cname
C1	Physics
C2	Chemistr y
C3	Maths
C4	Biology

Marks Table		
Ccode	Scode	Marks
C1	S1	65
C2	S1	78
C3	S1	83
C4	S1	85
C3	S2	83
C4	S2	85

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1.3: The Data Models

**Relational Model - Possibilities**

Possibilities in a Relational model:

- **INSERT**
 - Inserting a "course record" or "student record" poses no problems because tables are separate.
- **UPDATE**
 - Update can be done only to a particular table.
- **DELETE**
 - Deleting any record affects only a particular table.

In Relational model, following possibilities exist:

- **INSERT**
 - Inserting a course record or student record poses no problems, as the insert takes place on different tables
 - Inserting a child record would first check for the existence of the column value being present in the parent table.
- **UPDATE**
 - Update can be done only to a particular record, few records by specifying a condition.
- **DELETE**
 - Deleting a record/few records of a particular table can be done by specifying a condition.
 - Deleting a parent record would not be allowed if child records exist.

Instructor Notes:**Relational DBMS:**

Well-known Relational Database: DB2

ORDBMS Databases:
Oracle Database,
Microsoft SQL Server

Links / References:

- <http://www.edumax.com/database-basics-network-vs.-hierarchical-databases.html>
- http://www.comphist.org/computing_history/new_page_9.htm
- <http://www.unixspace.com/context/databases.html>
- <http://www.answers.com/topic/hierarchical-model>

1.4: Relational DBMS

Relational Tables

Examples of Relational tables:

"column" or "attribute"

Deptno	Dname	Loc
10	Accounting	New York
20	Research	Dallas
30	Sales	Chicago
40	Operations	Boston

"row" or "tuple"

Empno	Empname	Job	Mgr	Deptno
7369	Smith	Clerk	7902	20
7499	Allen	Salesman	7839	30
7566	Jones	Manager	7839	20
7839	King	President		10
7902	Ford	Analyst	7566	20

Relational DBMS (RDBMS):

- The Relational model presents an orderly, predictable, and intuitive approach for:
 - Organizing data,
 - Manipulating data, and
 - Viewing data

RDBMS Terminology

- Relational data consists of relations.
 - A relation (or relational table) is a "two dimensional" table with special properties.
- A relational table consists of:
 - a set of named columns, and
 - an arbitrary number of rows
- The columns are called as "attributes" or "fields". The rows are called as "tuples" or "records".
- Each "attribute" is associated with a "domain".
 - A "domain" is a set of values that may appear in one or more columns.

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1.4: Relational DBMS



Relational Tables - Properties

Properties of Relational Data Entities:

- Tables must satisfy the following properties to be classified as relational:
 - Entries of attributes should be single-valued.
 - Entries of attributes should be of the same kind.
 - No two rows should be identical.
 - The order of attributes is unimportant.
 - The order of rows is unimportant.
 - Every column can be uniquely identified.

Properties of Relational Data Entities:

Relational tables have six properties, which must be satisfied for any table to be classified as Relational. These are :

1. Single valued attributes
2. Same datatype attribute values
3. Primary key
4. Attribute order not important
5. Row order not important
6. Uniquely identifiable column

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1.4: Relational DBMS



Data Integrity

"Data Integrity" is the assurance that data is consistent, correct, and accessible throughout the database.

Some of the important types of integrities are:

- Entity Integrity:
 - It ensures that no "records" are duplicated, and that no "attributes" that make up the primary key are NULL.
 - It is one of the properties that is necessary to ensure the consistency of the database.

Data Integrity:

Data Integrity refers to the wholeness and soundness of the database. Some of the most important integrities are given below.

- **Domain Constraints**
 - A "domain" is a set of values that are permitted to appear in one or more columns. Once a "domain" is specified and a "column" is associated with the "domain", then the "column" can take only those values that are permitted by the "domain".
- **Primary Key and Entity Integrity**
 - "Primary key" is a "column" or "set of columns" in a table which uniquely identifies a "row" in a table.
 - No two rows of the table can have the same values for the Primary key.
 - Entity integrity is maintained by ensuring that none of the columns that make up the Primary key can take "NULL" (unknown) values.

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1.4: Relational DBMS



Data Integrity

Foreign Key and Referential Integrity

- The Referential Integrity rule: If a Foreign key in table A refers to the Primary key in table B, then every value of the Foreign key in table A must be null or must be available in table B.

Unique Constraint:

- It is a single field or combination of fields that uniquely defines a tuple or row.
- It ensures that every value in the specified key is unique.
- A table can have any number of unique constraints, with at most one unique constraint defined as a Primary key.
- A unique constraint can contain NULL value.

Data Integrity:

- **Foreign Key and Referential Integrity**

- Foreign Key concept relates two tables. The child table's column which refers to the parent table's primary key column is called a foreign key column.
- How to differentiate between parent and child table ?
 - Look at the values in the common column of both the tables. If there are unique values in the column, then this column is a primary key column and is present in the parent table.
 - If there are duplicate values in the common column, then this column is a foreign key column and is present in the child table.
 - A foreign key column can contain null values also, unlike a primary key column

- **Unique Constraint**

- Unique constraint is applied to one or more columns to ensure that values in that column cannot repeat.
- Applying a primary key constraint automatically makes the column unique and not null

Instructor Notes:

Additional notes for instructor

1.4: Relational DBMS

Data Integrity**Column Constraint:**

- It specifies restrictions on the values that can be taken by a column.

DEPT table

Deptno	Dname	Loc
10	Accounting	New York
20	Research	Dallas

EMP table

Empno	Empname	Job	Mgr	Deptno
7369	Smith	Clerk	7902	20
7499	Allen	Salesman	7839	30

Data Integrity (contd.):

- **Update Cascade referential Integrity**

- This means that if a Primary key value is updated, then all Foreign key values dependent on it will be updated to the new value of Primary key. That is to say, if we change the deptno 10 to 50, then all the employees in deptno 10 will be shifted, as well, to deptno 50 (column deptno will be automatically updated).

- **Column Constraints**

- These are the constraints, which specify restrictions on the values that can be taken by a column. These restrictions may be defined with or without other values in the same row.

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1.5 Database Administrator

**Database Administrator**

A Database Administrator (DBA) is the database architect.

- DBA is responsible for the design and implementation of new databases, and:
 - centrally manages the database.
 - decides on the type of data, internal structures, and their relationships
 - ensures the security of the database
 - controls access to the data through user codes and passwords
 - can restrict the views or operations that the users can perform on the database

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Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt:

- What is a Database?
- Characteristics of DBMS
- The Data models, including:
 - the Hierarchical model
 - the Network model
 - the Relational model
- Relational DBMS (RDBMS)
- What is Data Integrity



Instructor Notes:**Answers for Review Questions:****Question 1:**

Answer: Option 2 and Option 3.

Question 2:

Answer: Option 2.

Review Question

Question 1: A DBA ____.

- Option 1: ensures the security of the application server.
- Option 2: controls access to the data through the user codes and passwords.
- Option 3: manages users.



Question 2: The Physical Level is ____.

- Option 1: the overall structural organization of the d/b.
- Option 2: the information about how the database is actually stored in the disk.
- Option 3: the user view of the database.

Instructor Notes:**Answers for Review Questions:****Question 3:**

Answer: HDS, NDS,
Relational model

Question 4:

Answer: False

Question 5:

Answer: True

Review Question

Question 3: There are different data models such as ____.

Question 4: In Network model, each table is made up of "tuples" and "fields".

▪ True / False

Question 5: A table can have any number of "Unique constraints".

▪ True / False



Instructor Notes:**Answers for Match the Following:**

- 1 – b
- 2 – c
- 3 – a
- 4 – d

Review Question: Match the Following

1. Hierarchical model

2. Network model

3. Data redundancy

4. In DBMS

a) Inconsistencies may creep in.

b) Many-to-many relationships are not allowed.

c) It is a superset of the Hierarchical model.

d) Application programs are transparent to the physical organization and access techniques.

