THEORY

* Physical – describes how a record is stored
* Logical – describes the data stored iin the database and the relationship between the data
* View – they are programs that hide the details of the data. And can hide information when we don’t want to show
* Instance – the actual content of a database at a certain time
* Physical data independence – the physical schema can be changed without affecting the logical schema
* Data definition language – contains data about data, authorixation, database schema, integrity constants
* Data manipulation language – language for accessing and manipulating the data. Can be pure or commercial
* Query processing – parsing and translation, optimization, evaluation . alternative ways are equivalent expressions and diff algorithmsA diagram of a process flow

  AI-generated content may be incorrect.
* A transition is a collection of operations that take place to carry out a single logical function. Transaction management makes sure the db remains in a consistent state and doeesnt crash out. Concurrency control manager ensures the consistency
* Storage manager provides an interface between the low level data and the appkication programs
* Things that get solved – data redundancy and inconsistency, diff in accessing adta, data isolation, integrity problems