Basic Concepts of a Database System

Database

A collection of interrelated data accessible by multiple users or multiple purposes

- Database Management System(DBMS)
 - Software that allows one or many persons to use and /or modify data
- Database system = Database + DBMS

Schemes and Instances

- Scheme of a database
 - => structure of a database (structural skeleton)
- Instance of a database
 - =>current content of the database
- Programming Language analogy

```
type customer = Record {.....}
```

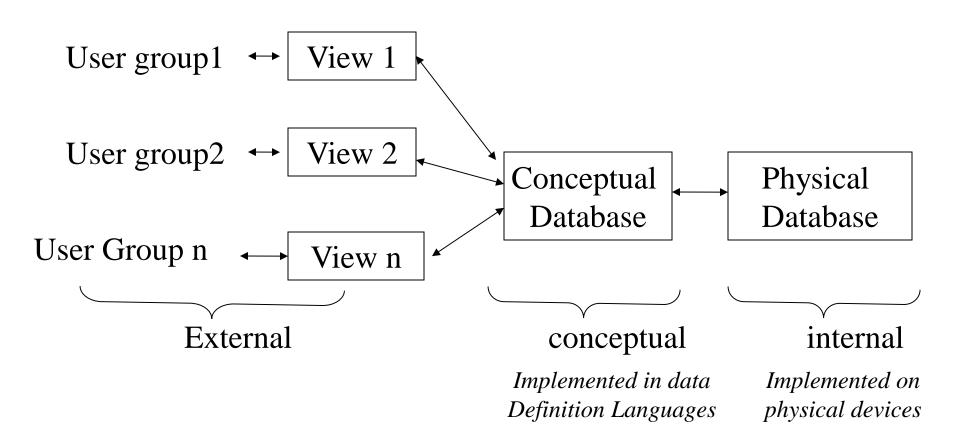
var customer1: customer

Data Model

- A formalism for describing the logical structure of a database and operation on the database
- Programing language analogy:

PASCAL(programming Language)≡data model

Levels of Abstraction in DBMS



Database Languages

- Data Definition Language (DDL) to describe a scheme of a database
- Data Manipulation Language(DML) to manipulate (retrieve, insert, delete & modify) a database <u>instance</u>
 - →non-procedural (declarative)
 - →procedural
- Query Language
 Interactive DML

Host Language

Programming language in which Statements in a DML can be embedded (e.g. C)

Classification of DBMS

- From viewpoint of Data Models:
 - simple flat tables
 - Hierarchical DBMS
 - Network DBMS
 - Relational DBMS
- From a viewpoint of Control:
 - Centralized DBMS
 - Distributed DBMS (DDBMS)
 - heterogeneous DDBMS
 - homogeneous DDBMS

Important Database Properties

Data Abstraction

(hide storage detail from user)

- → current trend : operation abstraction in objectoriented systems
- Security and Authorization

(file systems ok for all/nothing access)

But often want to grant selected field access

Grant student.advisor ACCESS(+R) to student.grade

Control of Redundancy

1. Duplication of effort

repetition of same data in multiple

2. Waste of storage space

places

3. May lead to inconsistencies

change (phote #) one place, change everywhere?

(Date of Birth)

situation with

Rosie Donnaldson

8/26/65

TA

Rose Donnaldson

8/26/65

Student Record

Controlled Redundancy may be useful.

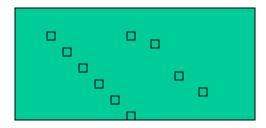
→case where difference values of field for different recs

A Brief history of Database Technology

Flat Databases

early 1900's – The Punch card

- fixed fields for storing data
- (initially) 1 record per card

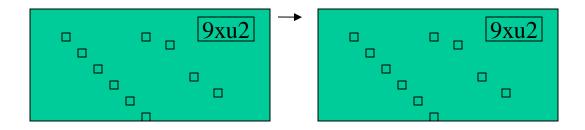


1945 – <u>Magnetic Tape</u>

(Punchcards on tape, but allows fasted search + sorting)

Flat databases motivated by Punch cards

• The Record <u>key</u> – allowed flat records to continue on multiple punchcards (facilitated sorting)

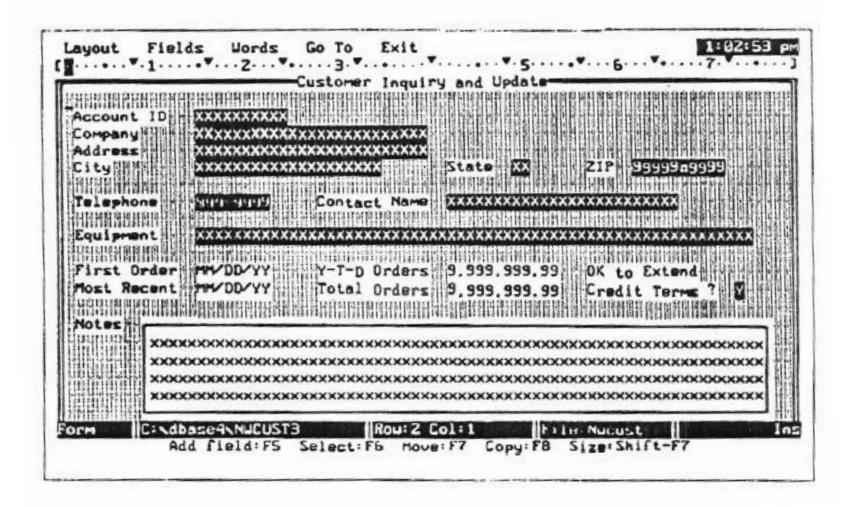


(Wider records on magnetic tape)

Popular PC database programs of 70's/80's
 Dbase (fixed field widths)
 DB2

Records	Fields Go To Ext	1:21:39 p		
ACCOUNT	COMPANY	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE
HRUNUFF		681 First Stre	Benicia	CA
ABCPLUMB	ABC Plumbing	1858 Universit	Berkeley	CA
GREENTHUMB	Green Thumb Landscaping	1240 Hearst	Berkeley	CA
HOMEHOUIES		29BZ College A	Berkeley	CA
IMAGEMAKER	The Image Makers	1988 Powell St	Emeryville	CA
		1400 61st Stre	Emeryville	CA
UHITNEY	Financial Planning Svcs.	1809 Peralta B	Fremont	CA
LEUIS	Lauis and Associates	468 Grand Aven	Oakland	CA
SHAPEUP	Shape Up Fitness Center	283Z MacDonald	Richmond	CA
HRINSURANC	H & R Insurance	1225 Van Ness	San Francisco	CA
MOSMHOL	J. Thomas Johnson, CPA	58 California	San Francisco	CA
RAPIDTYPE	RapidType Secretarial Svc	2457 Union Str	San Francisco	CA
YORKPUMP	York Pump, Inc.	632 Charcot Av		CA
KELLY	Kelly and Sons Furniture			CA
PHOENIX	Phoenix Construction	2125 Providenc		OR.
FLOORPLAN	Floor Plan Carpet Center			OR
KLEIN	Carol Klein, M.D.	1849 S.E. 40th	Portland	OR
rouge the	ATTEMPT TREE TREE	19/23	File	Laps
	114	i edit fields		

Num	Field Name	Field Type	Width	Dec	Index		
1	ACC01897	Character	113		ZES		
ž	COMPANY	Character	10 25		Ñ		
3	ADDRESS	Character	25		N		
4	CITY	Character	20		N		100
5	STATE	Character	Z		N		
6	ZIP	Character	10		Y		
7	TELEPHONE	Character	8		N		
В	CONTACT	Character	25		N		
9	EQUIPMENT	Character	100	h 3	N		(3)
19	FIRSTORDER	Date	8		N		
11	LASTORDER	Date	8		N		
12	CREDITOK	Logical	1		N		
13	YTDORDERS	Numeric	18	2 2	N		
14	TOTORDERS	Numeric	19	Z	N	İ	
15	COMMENTS	Мемо	18		N		
		1 SASSITUATION					



ACCOUNT	COMPANY	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE
HUNUFF		681 First Stre	Benicia	CA
ABCPLUMB	ABC Plumbing	1858 Universit	Berkeley	CA
		1248 Hearst	Berkeley	CA
	Home Movies Video Rentals	29BZ College A	Berkeley	CA
	The Image Makers	1988 Powell St		CA
HTK		1400 61st Stre	Emeryville	CA
HITNEY	Financial Planning Sucs.	1888 Peralta B	Fremont	CA
	Lauis and Associates	468 Grand Aven	Oakland	CA
SHAPEUP	Shape Up Fitness Center	283Z MacDonald	Richmond	CA
	H & R Insurance	1225 Van Ness	San Francisco	CA
JOHNSON	J. Thomas Johnson, CPA	50 California	San Francisco	CA
RAPIDTYPE	RapidType Secretarial Svc	Z457 Union Str	San Francisco	CA
YORKPUMP	York Pump, Inc.	632 Charcot Av	San Jose	CA
KELLY	Kelly and Sons Furniture			CA
PHOENIX		2125 Providenc		DR
FLOORPLAN	Floor Plan Carpet Center			OR
KLEIN	Carol Klein, M.D.	1849 S.E. 48th	Portland	OR
rouge liter	SHIP TAUGENAPHY III	19723	110	Laps

Flat Databases – where else?

. . .

Flat Databases – where else?

Name	SSN	HW1	HW2	HW3	FP	FE
• • •	• • • •	99	83	58	22	92
• • • •	• • • •	78	84	92	33	91
• • • • •						

AWK/GAWK/Perl

- Variable field widths
- separated by tab character (or equiv.)

Advantages:

```
easy to code( simple data model)
efficient to index + access (data all in one place)
deletion/insertion easy (if fixed width)
```

→ fewer dependencies

Disadvantages:

- consistency management
- Redundancy

History (continued)

1970 Relational Data Model

Ted Codd, IBM research fellow

square
Sequel(SQL) relational
QBE languages
Quel

System R – IBM

INGRES - Berkeley

Relational

Research projects

History (continued)

• 1964 – GE Integrated Data Store (IDS)

Bachman, Network. Data Model

• 1965 – IBM Information Management System(IMS)

Hierarchical Data Mode

• Late 60's – SABRE (IBM + American Airline)

First large distributed database with intense concurrency and transaction control needs