# CE208-Database Management Systems

# Database and Fundamental Concepts

# Author: Asst. Prof. Dr. Yıldıran YILMAZ

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<b>0.1.1.1 Spring Semester, 2021-2022 Instructor:</b> Yıldıran Yılmaz <b>Email:</b> y <b>Office Hours:</b> Thursday	ildiran.yilmaz@erdogan.edu.t
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Download PDF-MS <sup>1</sup> , PDF-MD <sup>2</sup> , DOCX-MD <sup>3</sup> , PPTX-MD <sup>4</sup> , PPTX-MS <sup>5</sup> 0.2	
0.2	
0.2  0.3 Why we use the database?  • The purpose of the database;	
0.3 Why we use the database?  • The purpose of the database;  – helping people and organizations keep track of things.	

## 0.5 Why we use the database?

Customer Name	Job	Company	Address	Price
Ahmet	mimar	Α	Çanakkale Cad. 43/5	1000 TL
Sema	öğretmen	В	Kayabaşı <u>mah.</u> A Blok 8/4	250 TL
Serdar	mühendis	C	Gazi Mah 6/7	350 TL
Zerrin	emekli	В	Kayabaşı <u>mah.</u> A Blok 8/4	700 TL
Mehmet	Öğretim elemanı	В	Kayabaşı mah. A Blok 8/4	1200 TL
Defne	Doktor	D	Gazi Mah 6/7	100 TL
Elif	avukat	Α	Çanakkale Cad. 43/5	150 TL

## 0.6 Why we use the database?

- Problems with lists:
  - For example, the address of company B has changed.
  - Address information in 3 lines should also change
  - If it is missing, information inconsistency occurs.
  - It can cause both a waste of time and an error.

## 0.7 Why we use the database?

- Problems with lists;
  - For example, company A no longer works with your company,
  - If you delete the record related to company A from the list, you will lose information such as customer information and company address where the product was sold.

#### 0.8 Why we use the database?

- Problems with shared data;
- For example, different departments of your company need to display company information;
  - Communication department: company, address
  - Marketing department: company, price
  - Customer service: customer name, job, company

#### 0.9 Why we use the database?

- Problems with shared data;
  - Sharing all of this information with all departments is inconvenient for different reasons.
  - Security

– customer privac	y

- etc.

0.10 Why we use the database?

• The biggest drawback for lists is that it combines different types of information into a table.

0.11 Why we use the database?

- For DMS, the process of placing different types of information in different tables is called **normalisation**.
- For the previous list;
  - customers
  - Worked companies
  - sales information

0.12 Why we use the database?

• Customers

Customer Name	Job
Ahmet	mimar
Sema	öğretmen
Serdar	mühendis
Zerrin	emekli
Mehmet	Öğretim elemanı
Defne	Doktor
Elif	avukat

# 0.13 Why we use the database?

• Worked Companies

Company	Address
Α	Çanakkale Cad. 43/5
В	Kayabaşı <u>mah.</u> A Blok 8/4
С	Gazi <u>Mah</u> 6/7
D	Gazi Mah 6/7

# 0.14 Why we use the database?

• Sales Information

Customer Name	Price
Ahmet	1000 TL
Sema	250 TL
Serdar	350 TL
Zerrin	700 TL
Mehmet	1200 TL
Defne	100 TL
Elif	150 TL

# 0.15 Why we use the database?

- When different types of information are placed in different tables, most of the problems related to the following works are eliminated;
  - $-\ {\rm changing}\ {\rm information}$
  - deleted information
  - with shared information.

# 0.16 Why we use the database?

- When different types of data are in different tables;
  - Relationships need to be established in order to answer questions such as which customer bought the product from which company?

# 0.17 Why we use the database?

• Relations

			 Customer No	Company No	Price			
Customer No	Customer Name	Job	1	1	1000 TL	 Company	Company	Address
1	Ahmet	mimar	2	2	250 TL	No		
2	Sema	öğretmen	3	3	350 TL	1	Α	Çanakkale Cad. 43/5
3	Serdar	mühendis	4	2	700 TL			
4	Zerrin	emekli	5	2	1200 TL	2	В	Kayabaşı <u>mah.</u> A Blok 8/4
5	Mehmet	Öğretim elemanı	6	4	100 TL	3	С	Gazi <u>Mah</u> 6/7
		elelilalii	7	1	150 TL		D	Cari Mah Ch
6	Defne	Doktor				4	D	Gazi <u>Mah</u> 6/7
7	Elif	avukat						

# 0.18 Why we use the database?

• Relations

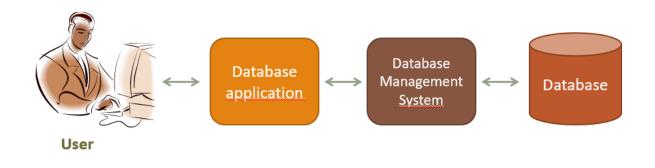
				Foreign Key	Foreign Key					
				Müşteri No	Firma No 룾	Fiyat	Į	Primary		
Primary Key	Müşteri No	Müsteri adı	Mesleği	1	1	1000 YTL		Key Firma	Firma	Adres
	1	Ahmet	mimar	2	2	250 YTL		No		
	2	Sema	öğretmen	3	3	350 YTL		1	Α	Çanakkale Cad. 43/5
	3	Serdar	mühendis	4	2	700 YTL		2	В	Kayabaşı mah. A Blok 8/4
	4	Zerrin	emekli	5	2	1200 YTL		3	C	Gazi Mah 6/7
	5	Mehmet	Öğretim	6	4	100 YTL		4	D	Gazi Mah 6/7
			elemanı	7	1	150 YTL				
	6	Defne	Doktor							
	7	Elif	avukat							

# 0.19 Why we use the database?

- Joining tables
  - So what is done to get the initial holistic list?
  - $-\,$  SQL language is used.

#### 0.20 What is database management system?

• Components of the database system;



## 0.21 What is database management system?

- The user does the following:
  - It uses the database to perform its work,
  - Adds new data
  - Modify existing data,
  - deletes data,
  - Reads data through queries or reports

## 0.22 What is database management system?

- Database Application:
  - It is one or more computer programs that provide communication between the database management system and the user.
  - Creates queries and reports,
  - Receives data from the user or sends the data to the user,

# 0.23 What is database management system?

- Database Management System:
  - It receives requests from the application and performs them by reading or writing data on database files,
  - It reads SQL statements and converts these statements into instructions for the computer's operating system to read or write data on database files.

# 0.24 What is database management system?

- Functions of Database Application
- Functions of Database Management System

# 0.25 What is database management system?

- Database Application:
  - Creates and processes forms,
  - Creates queries and forwards queries,
  - Creates and operates reports,
  - Performs application logic,
  - Controls the application.

# 0.26 What is database management system?

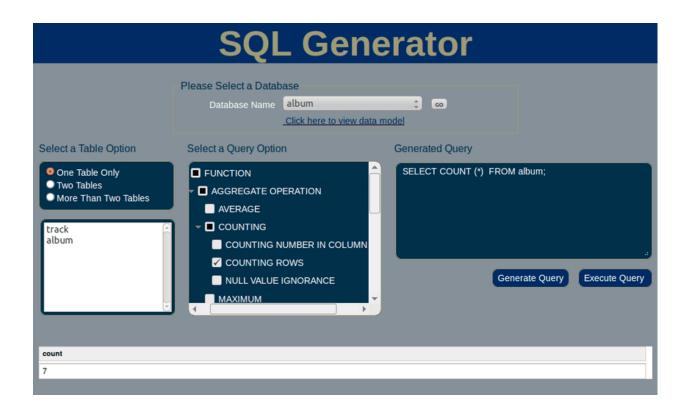
- Database Application:
- Creates and processes forms, for example, in a web-based application;
  - Creates HTML and other web formats to be displayed on the user's computer,
  - When the user fills out the forms and sends the data back, it sends the DBMS requests for the necessary adjustments.
  - If an error occurs in the process, it displays the necessary message to the user and/or performs the necessary actions.



# Please enter the organization name that you would like to register your partner account under. Account Name \* Primary Contact First Name \* Last Name \* Company Name \* Title Phone Number \* Email \* SUPPORT CONTACT In the event of planned outages for maintenance or notifications of updates to the system, please specify any email addresses to be notified. Notification Email

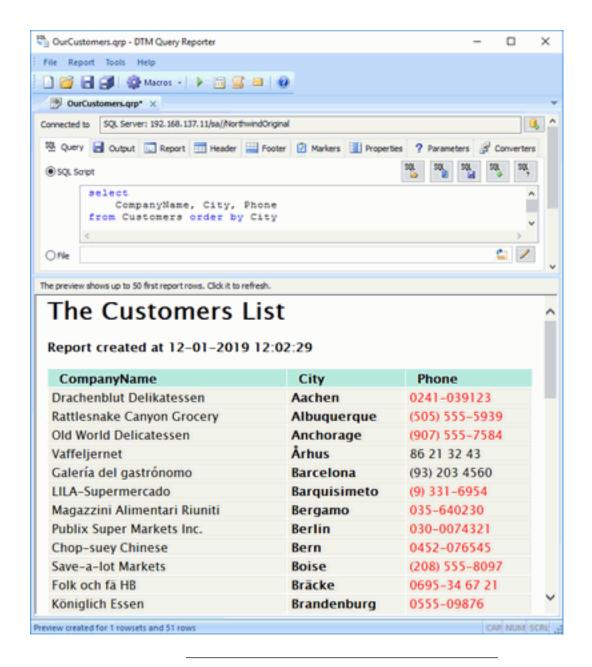
#### 0.27 What is database management system?

- Database Application:
- Creates queries and forwards queries,
  - Generates the query to be transmitted to DBMS,
  - These requests are usually expressed in SQL,
  - When the query is executed, the results are formatted and transmitted to the user,



# 0.28 What is database management system?

- Database Application:
- Creates and operates reports,
  - Data is requested from DBMS through queries and query results are presented in the form of reports,



#### 0.29 What is database management system?

- Database Application:
- Performs application logic,
  - For example, the user made a request for 10 units, but 8 units were found in stock,
  - What happens depends on the logic of the program,
  - It is the task of the application program to implement the appropriate logic.

#### 0.30 What is database management system?

- Database Application:
  - Controls the application

# 0.31 What is database management system?

- The Database Management System does the following:
  - Creating the database, creating the tables,
  - Reading data from the database and updating the data,
  - Realizing the limitations on data values,
  - It prevents one user's process from interfering with the other user's process.
  - Allowing users to take action within the limits of their authority,
  - Backing up data in the database.

#### 0.32 Database

- Database is data stores that consist of following related records.
  - Metadata (metadata)
  - index
  - stored procedure
  - trigger
  - data integrity (referential integrity)

0.33 Database

- Data about the structure of the database is called metadata.
  - Table names
  - column names
  - Properties of tables and columns etc.

0.34 Database

• Metadata example:

Tabloe no	Table name	Column number	Row number
1	Müşteriler	3	7
2	Firmalar	3	4
3	Satışlar	3	7

Column no	Column name	Data type	Length	Table no
1	<u>id</u>	int	4	1
2	Mus_adi	char	50	1
3	meslegi	char	50	1

#### 0.35 Database

- Some databases contain application metadata.
- This metadata defines application components such as forms and reports.
- DBMS has several tools to show the structure of the database.

## 0.36 Database

- At the same time, there are indexes used in databases to improve the performance of the database.
- Indexes are tools that show which records are in which tables.

#### 0.37 Database

- $\bullet\,$  Stored procedures are compiled SQL statements.
- Because they are database objects, they are directly included in the database manager program.
- For example, stored procedures can be created for the purpose of taking a backup of data in a table or remove a backup of data that has passed more than a year.

#### 0.38 Database

- Stored procedures are codes for doing a specific duty defined in a database.
- These codes are optimized because they are compiled at the same time as they are written, and they are the fastest ready-to-run codes.

#### 0.39 Database

- A trigger is a special type of stored procedure that automatically runs when an event occurs in the database server.
- The events that trigger the triggers on the table are insert, update, delete events.

#### 0.40 Database

• For example, it is a typical use of triggers to decrease or increase the amount of stock as a result of stock movements.

#### 0.41 Database

- Since both **triggers** and **stored procedures** are codes on the database, they run on the database server.
- It is one of the powerful components of the Client & Server architecture.
- There are databases in client & server architecture as follows.
  - Oracle, Sybase, MS SQL, Interbase, FireBird etc.

#### 0.42 Database

- Because they work on the server where the data is located, the data does not go back and forth between the client and the server.
- Therefore minimal data is sent from the server to the client side.

#### 0.43 Database

- In a relational database
- Let's assume that the department information of the person in the **PERSONNEL** table is kept in the **SECTION\_NO** variable and
- the name of the department is in the  ${\bf SECTION}$  table.

#### 0.44 Database

- If the section numbered as 1 is used by any personnel, the record with SECTION\_NO value of 1 from the SECTION table must not be deleted.
- Protecting data integrity by making such controls is called referential integrity.

#### 0.45 Database

• The use of triggers is highly preferred in order to ensure data integrity.

#### 0.46 Database

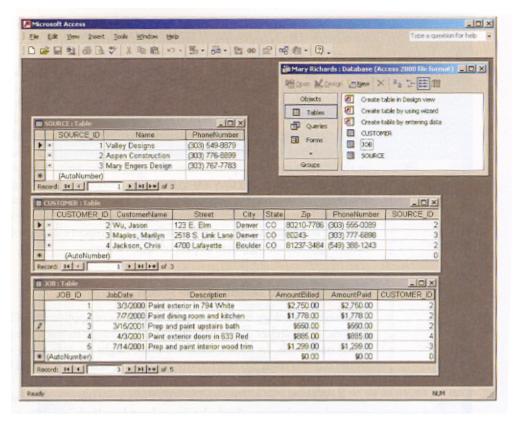
- There can be 3 types of database systems:
  - used by a single person,
  - used by small businesses,
  - Used by large international companies

#### 0.47 Database

- used by a single person,
  - Painter
  - Whose house was painted, when and how much?
  - What was painted in the painting, what colors and styles were used?
  - Who referenced others? Who are the referrals?

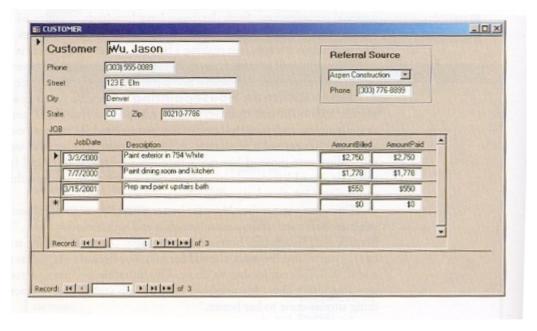
## 0.48 Database Systems

used by a single person,



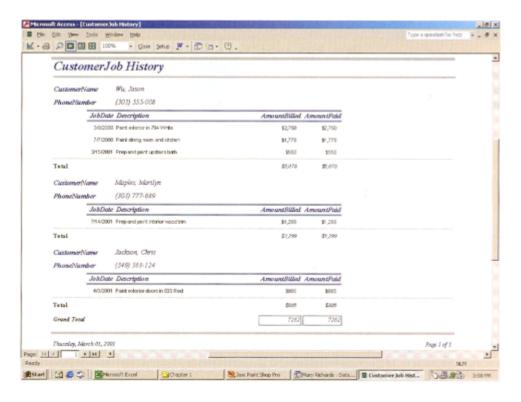
# 0.49 Database Systems

used by a single person,



# 0.50 Database Systems

used by a single person,

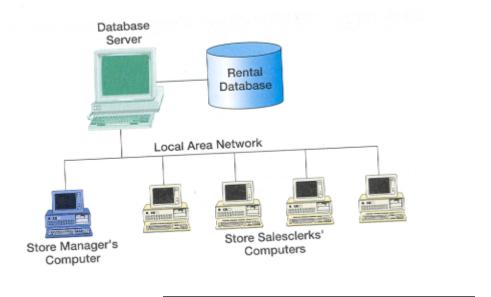


# 0.51 Database Systems

- used by small businesses,
  - What are the rented musical instruments? How much is it rented?
  - Which musical instruments are rented the most?
  - Who made the lease? (multi-user database)
  - The same instrument cannot be selected by two different dealers at the same time!

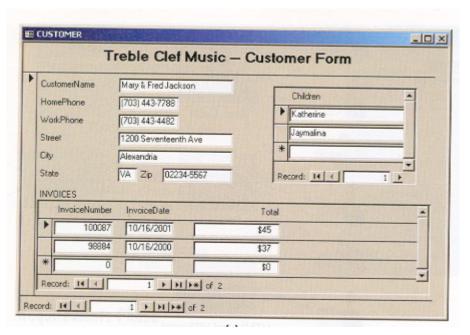
# 0.52 Database Systems

used by small businesses,



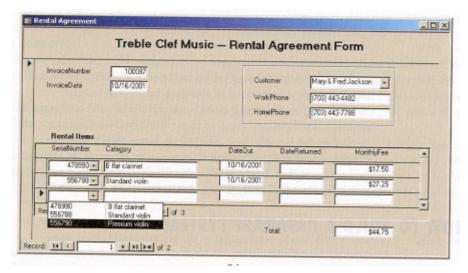
#### 0.53 Database Systems

used by small businesses,



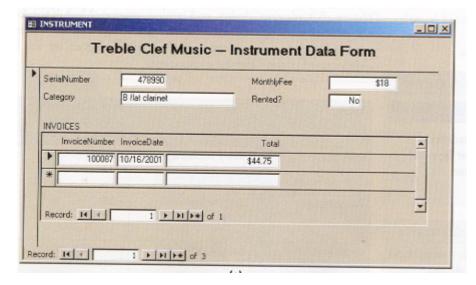
# 0.54 Database Systems

used by small businesses,



#### 0.55 Database Systems

used by small businesses,

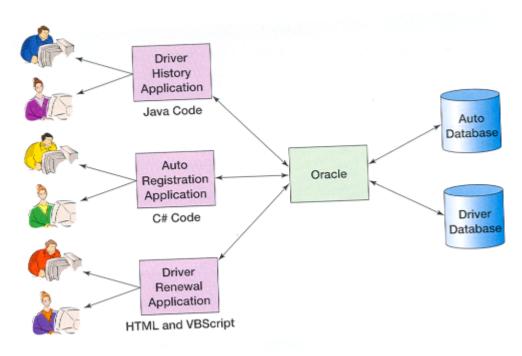


# 0.56 Database Systems

- Used by large international companies,
  - Driver licensing and auto registration office
  - It has 52 different centers
  - Accidents of people, traffic violations are kept,
  - Is the license renewable, are there any limitations?
  - Database is used by 100s of people
    - \* Licensing and registration staff
    - \* Those who follow law enforcement
    - \* Finance department staff
  - Reachable 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

# 0.57 Database Systems

Used by large international companies,



# 1 References

- Kroenke, D. M. (2006). **Database Processing: Fundamentals, Design, and Implementation** .Pearson Education International. Singapore, Canada, Japan.
- http://www.delphiturkiye.com/trigger.htm

End-Of-Week-2-Module