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 {.....}
```

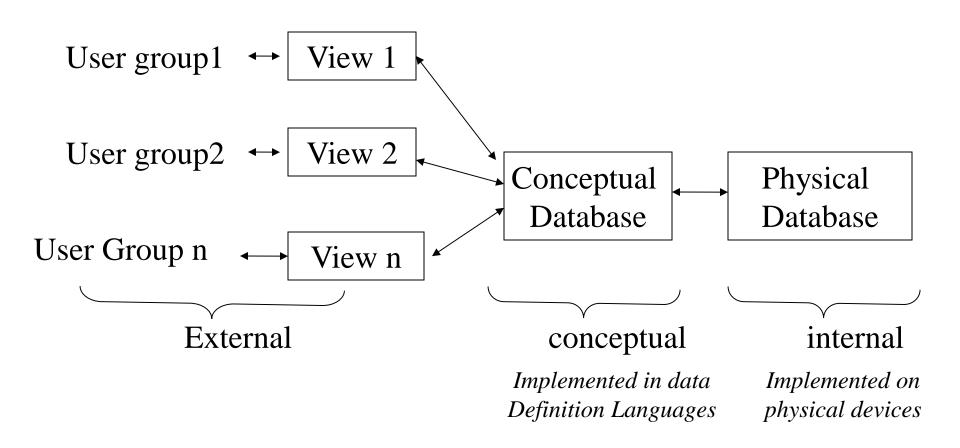
var customer1: customer

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.

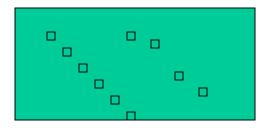
→case where difference values of field for different recs

A Brief history of Database Technology

Flat Databases

early 1900's – The Punch card

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

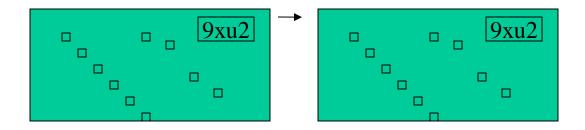


1945 – <u>Magnetic Tape</u>

(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)

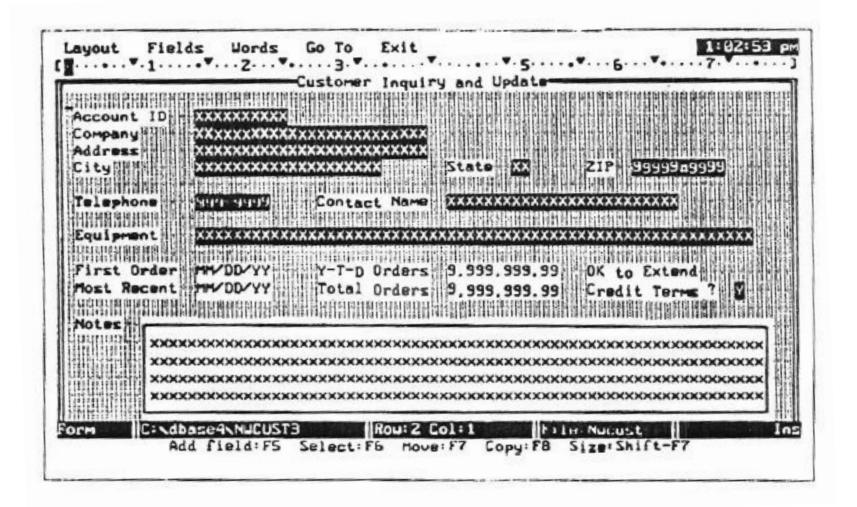


(Wider records on magnetic tape)

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	
HRUNÜFF		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.	1889 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	
JOHNSON	J. Thomas Johnson, CPA	50 California	San Francisco	CA	
RAPIDTYPE	RapidType Secretarial Svc	2457 Union Str	San Francisco	CA	
YORKPUMP	York Pump, Inc.	63Z Charcot Av	San Jose	CA	
KELLY	Kelly and Sons Furniture	14800 Bancroft	San Leandre	CA	
PHOENIX	Phoenix Construction	2125 Providenc	Eugene	OR	
FLOORPLAN	Floor Plan Carpet Center	2829 N.E. Oreg	Portland	OR	
KLEIN	Carol Klein, M.D.	1849 S.E. 48th	Portland	OR	
route (ite	siti minasharitiST Red	19/23	110	Laps	
		i edit fields			

		Index	Dec	uidth	Field Type	Field Name	Num
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		R		18 25	Character	COMPANY	ž
		N		25	Character	ADDRESS	3
		N		ZØ	Character	CITY	4
	4	×		2	Character	STATE	5
		Y		10	Character	ZIP	6
		7		8	Character	TELEPHONE	7
		N		25	Character	CONTACT	8
(3)		N		100	Character	EQUIPMENT	9
		N		8	Date	FIRSTORDER	19
		N		8	Date	LASTORDER	11
		N		1	Logical	CREDITOK	12
		N	2 2	19	Numeric	YTDORDERS	13
	İ	N	Z	19	Numeric	TOTORDERS	14
	1	N		18	Мено	COMMENTS	15



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
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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 1	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