SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35 An Autonomous Institution

Department of Information Technology

19CST202 – Database Management System II B.Tech. AIML/ IV SEMESTER

UNIT I : INTRODUCTION

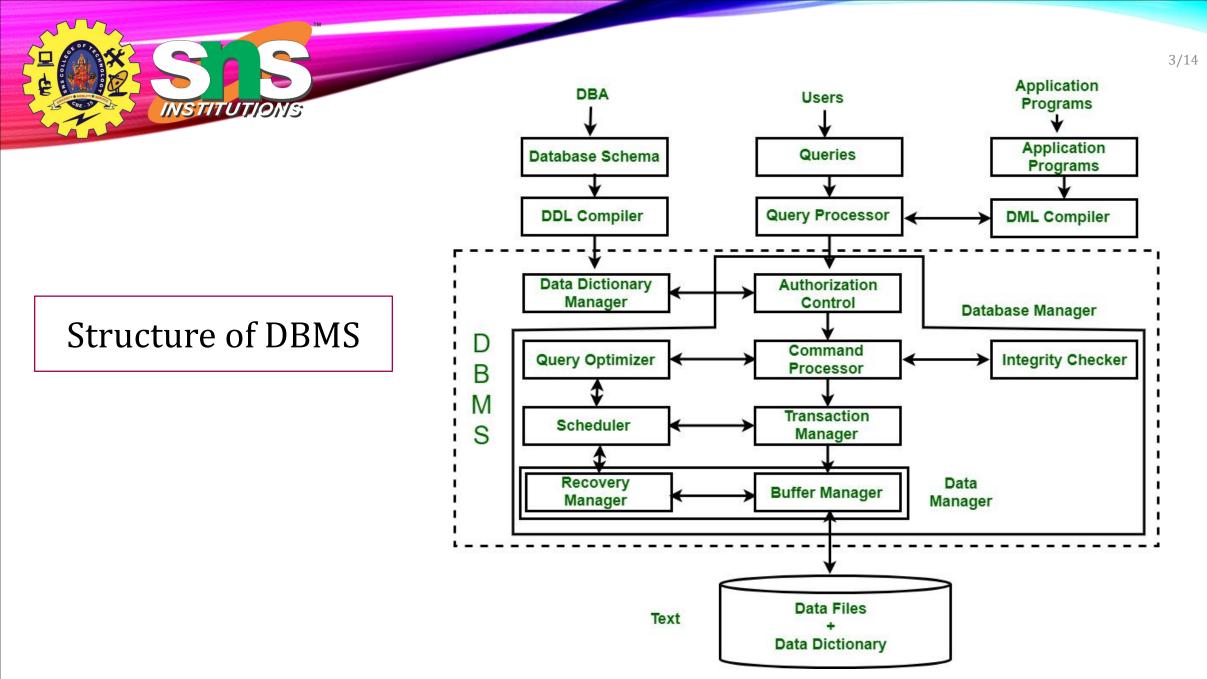
Topic 1 : Three-schema architecture of DBMS, Components of DBMS

Purpose of Database System - Views of data – Data models, Database Management system - Three-schema architecture of DBMS, Components of DBMS. Entity –Relationship Model - Conceptual data modeling - motivation, entities, entity types, attributes, relationships, relationship types, E/R diagram notations, Examples

REAL STRUTIONS

- A collection of tools for describing
 - Data
 - Data relationships
 - Data semantics
 - Data constraints
- Relational model
- Entity-Relationship data model (mainly for database design)
- Object-based data models (Object-oriented and Object-relational)
- Semistructured data model (XML)
- Other older models:
 - Network model
 - Hierarchical model

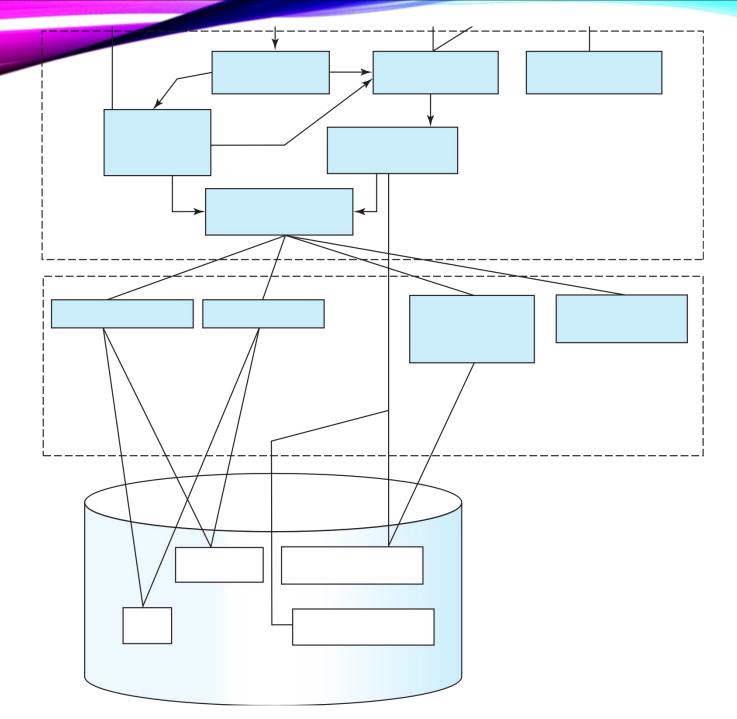




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Database Architecture (Centralized/Shared-Memory)

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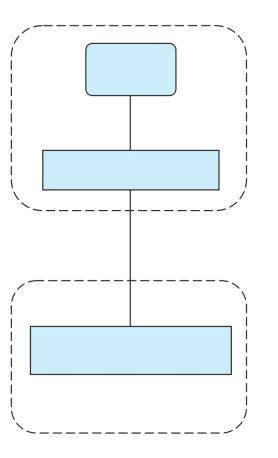


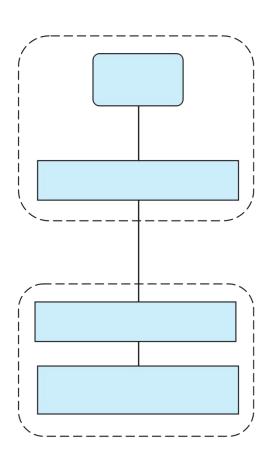
Database Applications

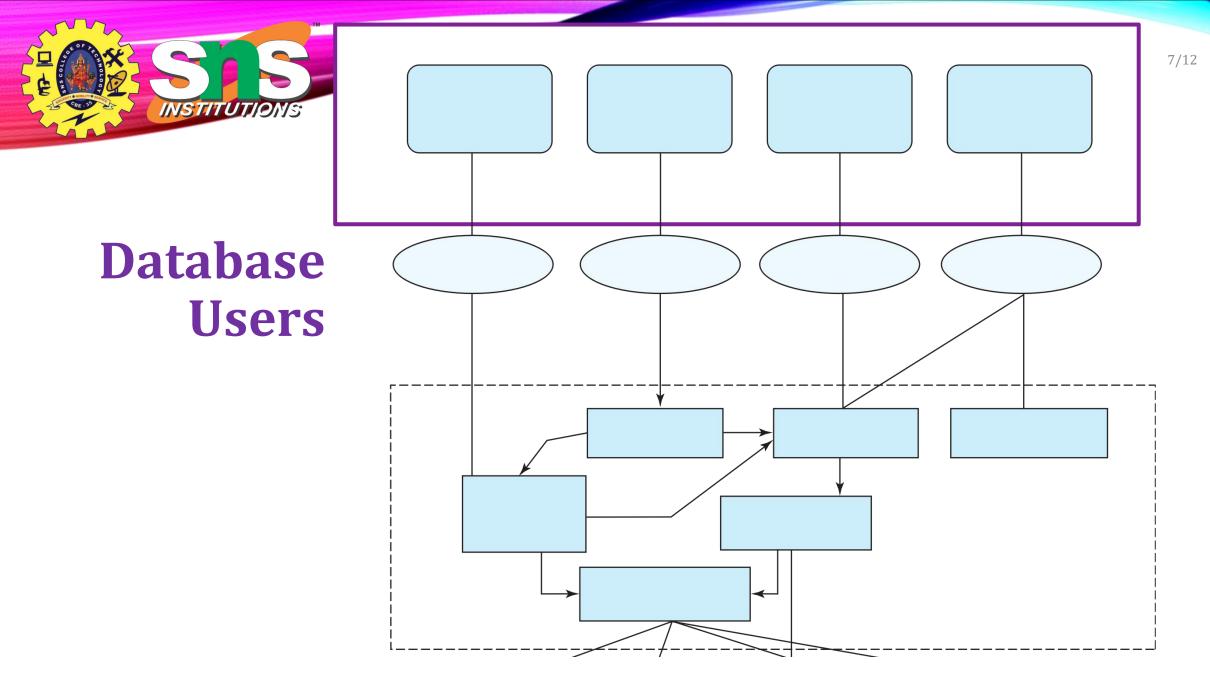
- Database applications are usually partitioned into two or three parts
- **Two-tier architecture** -- the application resides at the client machine, where it invokes database system functionality at the server machine
- **Three-tier architecture --** the client machine acts as a front end and does not contain any direct database calls.
 - The client end communicates with an application server, usually through a forms interface.
 - The application server in turn communicates with a database system to access data.



Two-tier and three-tier architectures







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Database Administrator

- A person who has central control over the system is called a database administrator (DBA).
 Functions of a DBA include:
 - Schema definition
 - Storage structure and access-method definition
 - Schema and physical-organization modification
 - Granting of authorization for data access
 - Routine maintenance
 - Periodically backing up the database
 - Ensuring that enough free disk space is available for normal operations, and upgrading disk space as required
- Monitoring jobs running on the database A.Aruna / AP / IT / SEM 4 / DBMS

History of Database Systems

- 1950s and early 1960s:
 - Data processing using magnetic tapes for storage
- Late 1960s and 1970s:
 - Hard disks allowed direct access to data
- 1980s:
 - Research relational prototypes evolve into commercial systems
 - SQL becomes industrial standard
 - Parallel and distributed database systems
 - Wisconsin, IBM, Teradata
 - Object-oriented database systems

History of Database System's

• 1990s:

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- Large decision support and data-mining applications
- Large multi-terabyte data warehouses
- Emergence of Web commerce
- 2000s
 - Big data storage systems
 - Google BigTable, Yahoo PNuts, Amazon,
 - "NoSQL" systems.
 - Big data analysis: beyond SQL
 - Map reduce and friends

History of Database Systems

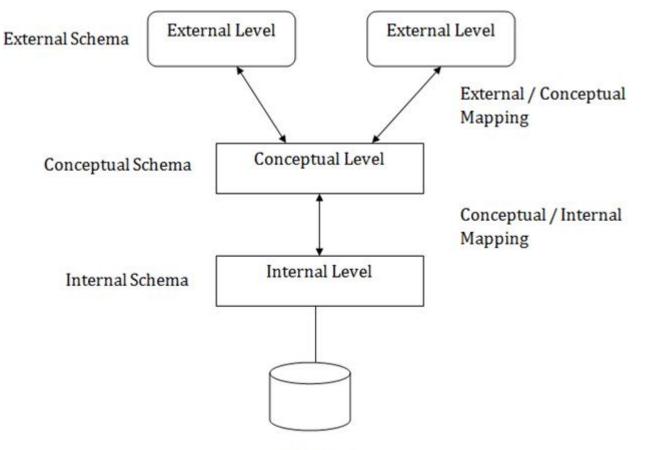
- 2010s
 - SQL reloaded

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- SQL front end to Map Reduce systems
- Massively parallel database systems
- Multi-core main-memory databases

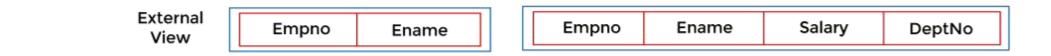


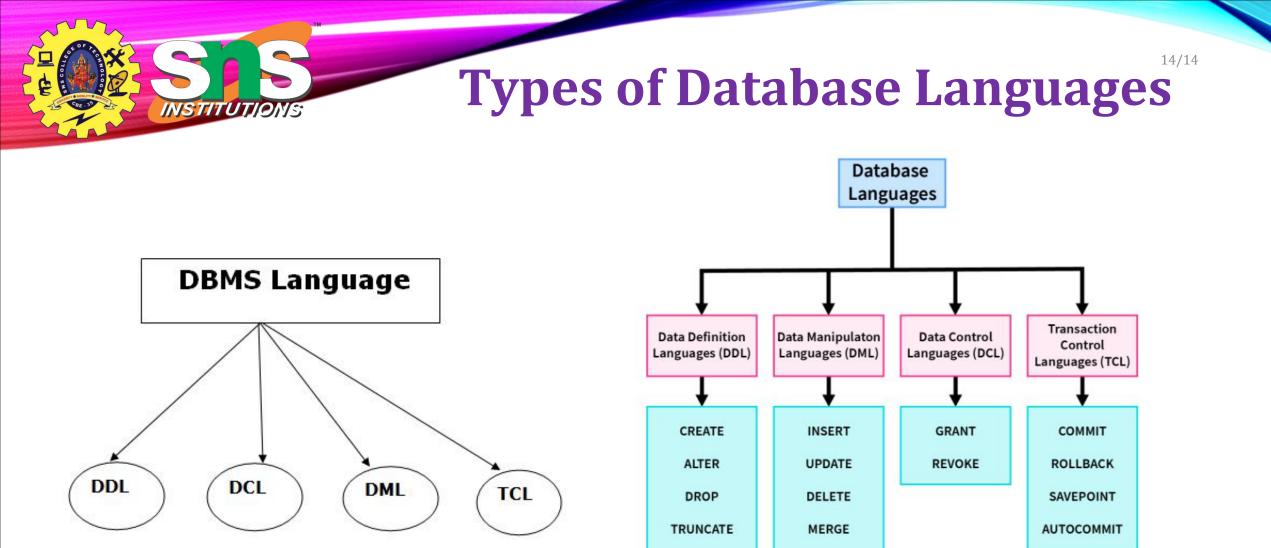
Three-schema architecture of DBMS





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COMMENT

RENAME

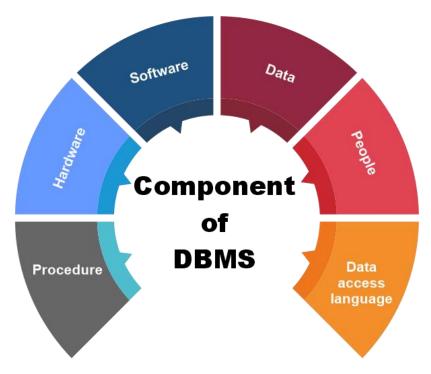
CALL

EXPLAIN PLAN

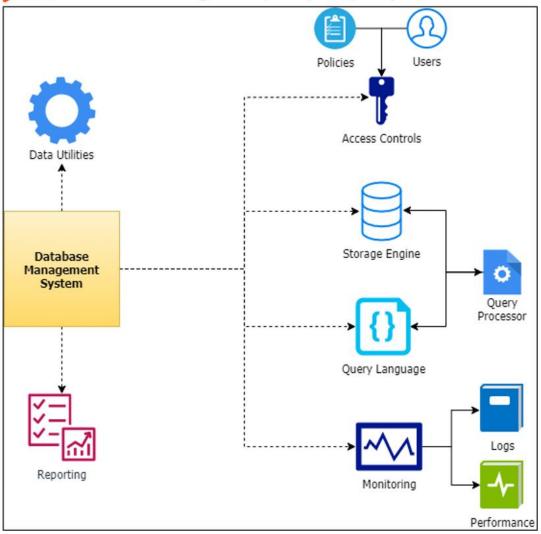
SELECT (DQL)



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bmc Database Management System (DBMS) Components





TEXT BOOKS

Abraham <u>Silberschatz</u>, Henry F. <u>Korth</u>, S. <u>Sudharshan</u>, –Database System Concepts J , Sixth Edition, Tata McGraw Hill, 2011.

RamezElmasri, Shamkant B. Navathe, —Fundamentals of Database Systems J, Sixth Edition, Pearson Education, 2011.

Tiwari, Shashank. Professional NoSQL. John Wiley& Sons, 2011

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C.J.Date, A.Kannan, S.Swamynathan, —An Introduction to Database Systems, Eighth Edition, Pearson Education, 2006. Raghu Ramakrishnan, —Database Management Systems و Fourth Edition, McGraw-Hill College Publications, 2015, G.K.Gupta, "Database Management Systems, Tata McGraw Hill, 2011.

S.K.Singh, "Database Systems Concepts, Design and Applications", First Edition, Pearson Education, 2009.

