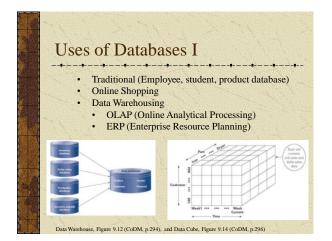
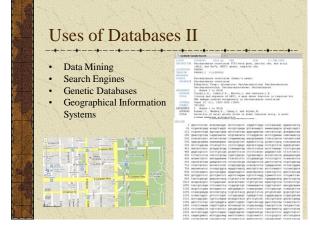


- 1. Db models aspects of the real world (miniworld, universe of discourse)
- 2. Collection of *data* 
  - logically coherent → Information
    Meaningful
- 3. Designed for specific purpose





#### Types of Database

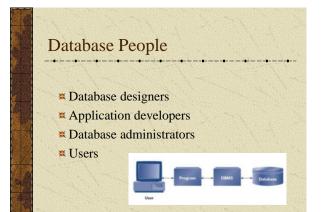
Traditional

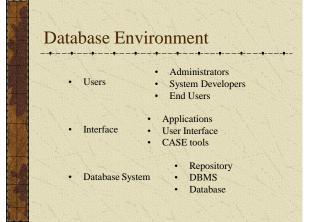
- Deductive Databases
- Multimedia Databases .
- Distributed Databases Spatial Databases
- Object-Oriented Databases

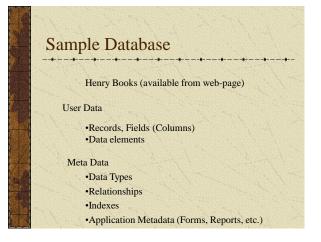
#### Sizes of Database ----

- Personal (1 User), Megabytes
- Workgroup (<25 Users), Megabytes
- Department (25-100 Users), Gigabytes Enterprise (100-1000s), Gigabytes .
- .
- Internet (100-1000s), Terabytes .

#### Database Management System (DBMS) Software to 1. Define a database (data types, structures, constraints) 2. Construct a database (populate database with data) 3. Manipulate database (query and update data in database)







File Processing			
File system is backbone of o	perating s	system	
File system for data storage:	Tables Files File System Logical Volume		
Adapted from http://blogs.netapp.	Disks com/databases/Wir	dowsLiveWriter/image_29.png	

## Disadvantages of File Processing

- Program-Data Dependence Redundancy (Duplication of Data)
- Limitation on data sharing
- Development time
- Maintenance

### Advantages of Databases

- Program-Data Independence
- Control of Data Redundancy
- Data Consistency
- Data Quality (constraints)
- Data Sharing (customized access through views)
  Improved Data Access
- Program Maintenance

### Three Schema Architecture

Describe structure of data (relationships, behavior) at different levels of abstraction.

External

high-level user view

Conceptual view of data administrator

Internal

Logical: structure of data for DBMS Physical: storage details (indexes) for DBMS

#### Data Models

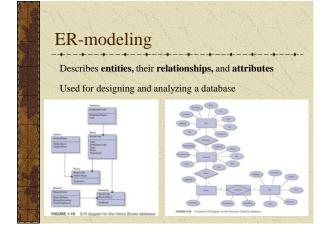
Conceptual/External ER-model (Entity-Relationship)

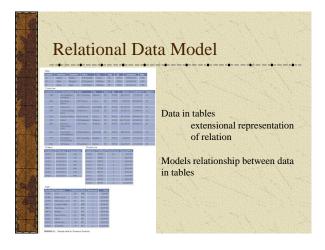
Logical

Relational data model Object data model Network data model Hierarchical data model

#### Physical

Frame-memory model





# Database Languages

DDL: Data definition language defines data types, tables includes DSL (Data storage language) DML: Data Manipulation Language language for retrieving and manipulating data

Types:

high-level (nonprocedural, declarative): SQL low-level (procedural)

#### **Class** Outline

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Intro to Databases (Chapter 1) Relational Database Model (Chapter 2) SQL (Chapters 3) ER Model (6, 5) Forms and Reports Advanced Topics