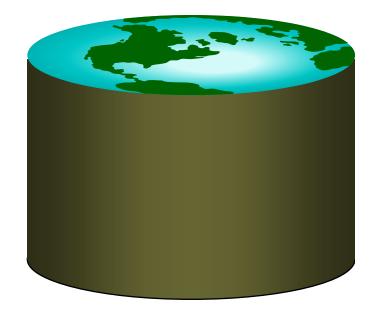




Baze Podataka

Miroslav Bojović



Jesen 2006.



- Ko?
- Kako?
- Šta?
- Zašto?



- Nastavnik
 - Prof. Miroslav Bojović
- Asistent
 - Miloš Cvetanović
- Osnovna literatura
 - Database System Concepts,

A. Silberschatz, H. Korth, S Sudarshan, McGraw Hill International Edition, 2005.

- Database Systems: The Complete Book,

H. Garcia-Molina, J.D.Ulman, J. Widom, Prentice Hall, 2002.

- Introduction to Database Systems, Joe Hellerstein, UC Berkeley, M. Garofalakis, Intel Research, 2005.
- Upravljanje Transakcijama,

M.Bojovic, Univerzitetska Misao, 2003.

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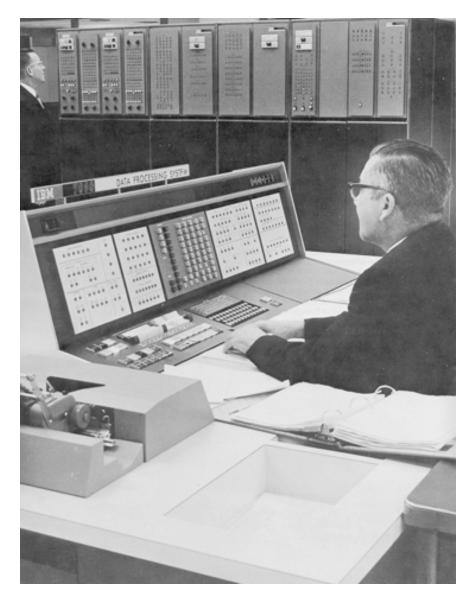
cmilos@etf.bg.ac.yu



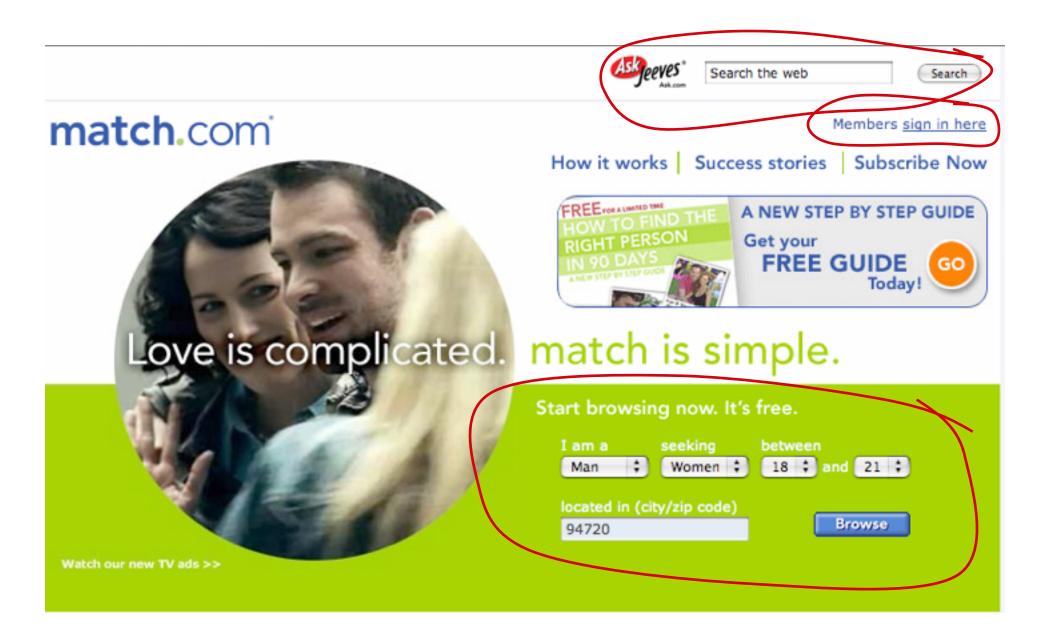
- Lab vežbe: Projekat sa "real world" fokusom:
 - Microsoft SQL Server

 Ispit – Kolokvijum (30%+10%) i Finalni (70%)





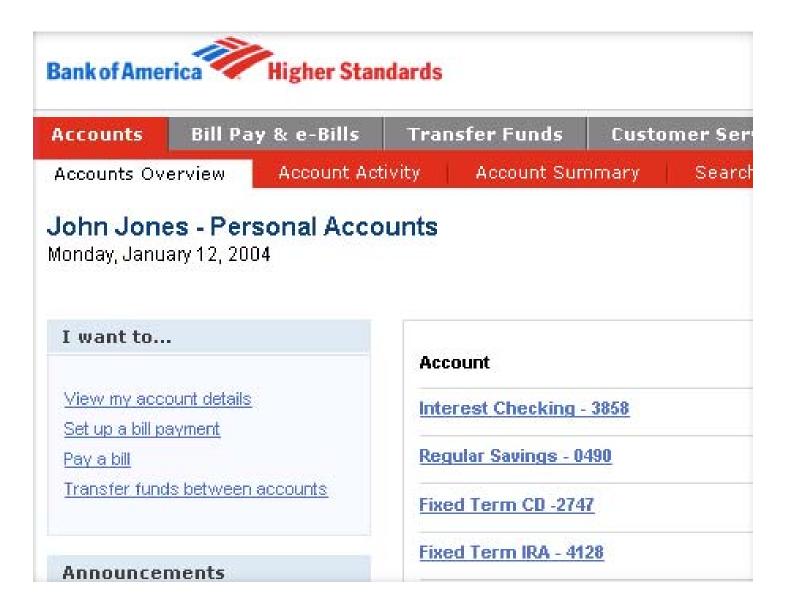














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Prema tome... Šta je Baza podataka?

- A Database:
 - A very large, integrated collection of data.
- Typically models a real-world "enterprise"
 - Entities (e.g., teams, games)
 - Relationships (e.g. The A's are playing in the World Series)
- Might surprise you how flexible this is
 - Web search:
 - Entities: words, documents
 - Relationships: word in document, document links to document.
 - P2P filesharing:
 - Entities: words, filenames, hosts
 - Relationships: word in filename, file available at host

Šta je Sistem za Upravljanje Bazama Podataka(DataBase Management System)?

- DBMS contains information about a particular enterprise
 - Collection of interrelated data
 - Set of programs to access the data
 - An environment that is both *convenient* and *efficient* to use
- Database Applications:
 - Banking: all transactions
 - Airlines: reservations, schedules
 - Universities: registration, grades
 - Sales: customers, products, purchases
 - Online retailers: order tracking, customized recommendations
 - Manufacturing: production, inventory, orders, supply chain
 - Human resources: employee records, salaries, tax deductions
- Databases touch all aspects of our lives



- Fairly sophisticated search available
 - Crawler indexes pages on the web
 - Keyword-based search for pages
- But, currently
 - data is mostly unstructured and untyped
 - search only:
 - can't modify the data
 - can't get summaries, complex combinations of data
 - few guarantees provided for freshness of data, consistency across data items, fault tolerance, ...
 - Web sites typically have a (relational) DBMS in the background to provide these functions.
- The picture is changing
 - New standards e.g., XML, Semantic Web can help data modeling
 - Research on combining/summarizing data across documents



- What if you wanted to find out which actors donated to John Kerry's presidential campaign?
- Try "actors donated to john kerry" in your favorite search engine.



Web Results 1 - 10 of about 50,400 for actors donated to john kerry with Safesearch on. (0.

The Forest For The Trees: The Gift That Keeps On Giving

John Kerry donated \$25000 to the DNC but none to himself. ... Ted Danson, Actor, donated \$7000 to the DNC, \$2000 to Howard Dean, \$2000 to John Edwards and ... forester.blogspot.com/2004/ 07/gift-that-keeps-on-giving.html - 24k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

Kerry's Donation Records Under Fire. Money From Chinese Army

China-gate figure **John** Huang also **donated** money to **Kerry**. Huang later pled guilty to illegal fundraising for the DNC. Huang remains free despite the fact ... www.newsmax.com/archives/ articles/2004/2/10/135320.shtml - 35k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

Arnold a Rare Republican in Hollywood: Academy Award winners who ...

... Oscar-winning **actors**, actresses and directors **donated** about 40 times more money to ... **John Kerry**, D-Mass., has raised more money from the entertainment ... www.isteve.com/2003_Few_Republicans_in_Hollywood.htm - 15k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

Some stars have GOP stripes

But, as the GOP showed when it invited wrestler-turned-**actor** The Rock to address ... "For someone like **John Kerry**, who doesn't have a lot of star presence ... www.fortliberty.org/forum/about73.html - 31k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

[PDF] The Hollywood Left: John Kerry's Most Loyal Constituency

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - <u>View as HTML</u> lywood **actors** gave money to **Kerry**; only 12 gave to Bush. The GOP can ... Alec (Alexander) Baldwin \$2000 to **John Kerry** for President. •. William Baldwin ... www.capitalresearch.org/pubs/pdf/FW0904.pdf - <u>Similar pages</u>



- What if you wanted to find out which musicians donated to John Kerry's presidential campaign?
- Try "musicians donated to john kerry" in your favorite search engine.
- If it isn't "published", it can't be searched



Web Results 1 - 10 of about 22,300 for musicians donated to john kerry with Safese

Tara Angell

100% of every ticket sale is directly contributed to **John Kerry** for President. ... "These **musicians** are united by a want to change our country's leadership ... www.taraangell.com/archive.html - 14k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

MoveOn.org: Democracy in Action

moveonpac.org/archive/ - Similar pages

KyndMusic - it's the jam that matters at kyndmusic.com

Music at the time was just music; and **musicians**, purely **musicians** – often scorned by ... prancing around the stage in a white suit and **John Kerry** t-shirt, ...

www.kyndmusic.com/monthlyissues/n104/vfc.htm - 21k - <u>Cached - Similar pages</u>

Rock Stars Against Bush - A List of over 200 Bands Against Bush ... John Fogerty - Played fundraisers with "Musicians for Kerry". ... Don Henley donated money and time to the Kerry campaign. Played for Al Gore Benefit in ... www.spacechase.net/green/rock against bush.htm - 78k - Cached - Similar pages

2/2

Retro vs. Metro : Blog : Sep 22, 2004 - Sep 14, 2004

If you ask Fox "News" viewers how they would characterize **John Kerry**, ... Together, Lay and Enron **donated** \$2 million to Bush's 2000 campaign. ... www.retrovsmetro.org/blog/index/235 - 56k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

Political Topics And Discussion > Us Musicians Begin Anti-bush Tour

A group of top US **musicians**, including Bruce Springsteen and REM, ... candidate **John Kerry**, before visiting the equally critical Florida on 8 October. ... www.bearpit.net/lofiversion/index.php/t2563.html - 12k - <u>Cached</u> - <u>Similar pages</u>

This, That, and The Other



- Thought Experiment 1:
 - You and your project partner are editing the same file.
 - You both save it at the same time.
 - Whose changes survive?

A) Yours B) Partner's C) Both D) Neither E) ???

- Thought Experiment 2:
 - -You're updating a file.
 - -The power goes out.
 - -Which changes survive?

Q: How do you write programs over a subsystem when it promises you only "???" ? A: Very, very carefully!!

A) All B) None C) All Since Last Save D) ???



Podrška OS za Upravljanje Podacima (Data Management)

- Data can be stored in RAM
 - this is what every programming language offers!
 - RAM is fast, and random access
 - Isn't this heaven?
- Every OS includes a File System
 - manages *files* on a magnetic disk
 - allows open, read, seek, close on a file
 - allows protections to be set on a file
 - drawbacks relative to RAM?

Da li Fajl Sistem zadovoljava? (1)

- In the early days, database applications were built directly on top of file systems
- Drawbacks of using file systems to store data:
 - Data redundancy and inconsistency
 - Multiple file formats, duplication of information in different files
 - Difficulty in accessing data
 - Need to write a new program to carry out each new task
 - Data isolation multiple files and formats
 - Integrity problems
 - Integrity constraints (e.g. account balance > 0) become "buried" in program code rather than being stated explicitly
 - Hard to add new constraints or change existing ones

Da li Fajl Sistem zadovoljava? (2)

- Drawbacks of using file systems (cont.)
 - Atomicity of updates
 - Failures may leave database in an inconsistent state with partial updates carried out
 - Example: Transfer of funds from one account to another should either complete or not happen at all
 - Concurrent access by multiple users
 - Concurrent accesses needed for performance
 - Uncontrolled concurrent accesses can lead to inconsistencies
 - Example: Two people reading a balance and updating it at the same time
 - Security problems
 - Hard to provide user access to some, but not all, data
- Database systems offer solutions to all the above problems

Savremeni DBMS obezbeđuju:

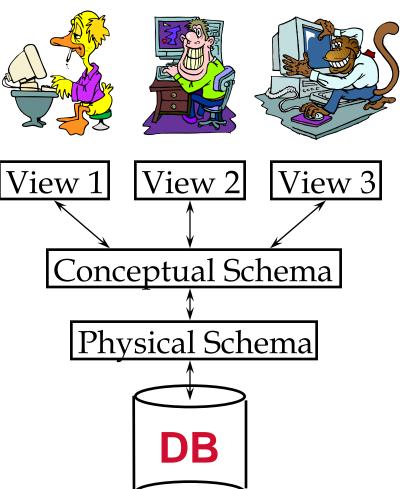
- Data independence
- Efficient data access
- Data integrity & security
- Data administration
- Concurrent access, crash recovery
- Reduced application development time
- So why not use them always?
 - Expensive/complicated to set up & maintain
 - This cost & complexity must be offset by need
 - General-purpose, not suited for special-purpose tasks (e.g. text search!)



Nivoi Apstrakcije Podataka

 Pogledi (Views) omogućuju podskupove konceptualnog nivoa.

Korisnici



- Konceptualni nivo (schema) definiše logičku strukturu Koji podaci i Odnose između podataka
- Fizička schema opisuje Kako su podaci memorisani
- (naziva se ANSI/SPARC arhitektura)



- Similar to **types** and **variables** in programming languages
- Schema the logical structure of the database
 - Example: The database consists of information about a set of customers and accounts and the relationship between them)
 - Analogous to type information of a variable in a program
 - Physical schema: database design at the physical level
 - Logical schema: database design at the logical level
- **Instance** the actual content of the database at a particular point in time
 - Analogous to the value of a variable



- Applications insulated from how data is structured and stored.
- Logical data independence: Protection from changes in logical structure of data.
- Physical data independence: Protection from changes in physical structure of data.
- Q: Why are these particularly important for DBMS?

Because rate of change of DB applications is incredibly slow. More generally: dapp/dt << dplatform/dt

View 2

Conceptual Schema

Physical Schema

View 1

View 3



- A. Database systems are at the core of CS
- B. They are incredibly important to society
- C. The topic is intellectually rich
- D. It isn't that much work
 - E. Looks good on your resume

Let's spend a little time on each of these



A. Database systems are the core of CS

- Shift from computation to information
 - True in corporate computing for years
 - Web, p2p made this clear for personal computing
 - Increasingly true of scientific computing
- Need for DB technology has exploded in the last years
 - Corporate: retail swipe/clickstreams, "customer relationship mgmt", "supply chain mgmt", "data warehouses", etc.
 - Web:not just "documents". Search engines, e-commerce, blogs, wikis, other "web services".
 - Scientific: digital libraries, genomics, satellite imagery, physical sensors, simulation data
 - Personal: Music, photo, & video libraries. Email archives.
 File contents ("desktop search").



B. DBs are incredibly important to society

• "Knowledge is power." --Sir Francis Bacon

 "With great power comes great responsibility." --SpiderMan's Uncle Ben

Policy-makers should understand technological possibilities. Informed Technologists needed in public discourse on usage.



C. The topic is intellectually rich.

- representing information
 - data modeling
- languages and systems for querying data
 - complex queries & query semantics*
 - over massive data sets
- concurrency control for data manipulation
 - controlling concurrent access
 - ensuring transactional semantics
- reliable data storage
 - maintain data semantics even if you pull the plug

* semantics: the meaning or relationship of meanings of a sign or set of signs



D. It isn't that much work.

• Bad news: It is a lot of work.



E. Looks good on my resume.

- Yes, but why? This is not a course for:
 - Oracle administrators
 - IBM DB2 engine developers
 - Though it's useful for both!
- It is a course for well-educated computer scientists
 - Database system concepts and techniques increasingly used "outside the box"
 - A rich understanding of these issues is a basic and (un?)fortunately unusual skill.

Opis Podataka: Model Podataka

- Model Podataka je skup konceptualnih alata za opis:
 - Podataka (Data)
 - Odnosa između podataka (Data relationships)
 - Značenja podataka (Data semantics)
 - Ograničenja (Data constraints)
- Šema je opis nekog skupa podataka, korišćenjem datog modela podataka.

Različiti modeli podataka

- 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

Primer: Baza Podataka Fakulteta

- Data Model: Relations
- Conceptual schema:
 - Students(sid: string, name: string, login: string, age: integer, gpa:real)
 - Courses(cid: string, cname:string, credits:integer)
 - Enrolled(sid:string, cid:string, grade:string)
- Physical schema:
 - Relations stored as unordered files.
 - Index on first column of Students.
- External Schema (View):
 - Course_info(cid:string,enrollment:integer)

Data Manipulation Language (DML)

• Language for accessing and manipulating the data organized by the appropriate data model

- DML also known as Query Language

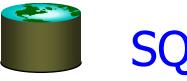
- Two classes of languages
 - Procedural user specifies what data is required and how to get those data
 - Declarative (nonprocedural) user specifies what data is required without specifying how to get those data
- SQL is the most widely used Query Language

Data Definition Language (DDL)

• Specification notation for defining the database schema Example: create table *account* (

account-number **char**(10), *balance* **integer**)

- DDL compiler generates a set of tables stored in a *Data Dictionary*
- Data dictionary contains metadata (i.e., data about data)
 - Database schema
 - Data *Storage and Definition* language
 - Specifies the storage structure and access methods used
 - Integrity constraints
 - Domain constraints
 - Referential integrity (**references** constraint in SQL)
 - Assertions
 - Authorization



- SQL: widely used non-procedural language
 - Example: Find the name of the customer with customer-id 192-83-7465
 - **select** *customer.customer_name*
 - from customer
 - **where** *customer.customer_id* = '192-83-7465'
 - Example: Find the balances of all accounts held by the customer with customer-id 192-83-7465
 - select account.balance
 - **from** *depositor*, *account*
- Application programs generally access dbase through one of
 - Language extensions to allow embedded SQL
 - Application program interface (e.g., ODBC/JDBC) which allow
 SQL queries to be sent to a database



The architecture of a database systems is greatly influenced by the underlying computer system on which the database is running:

- Centralized
- Client-server
- Parallel (multi-processor)
- Distributed



- **Users** are differentiated by the way they expect to interact with the system
- Application programmers interact with system through DML calls
- **Sophisticated users** form requests in a database query language
- **Specialized users** write specialized database applications that do not fit into the traditional data processing framework
- **Naïve users** invoke one of the permanent application programs that have been written previously
 - Examples, people accessing database over the web, bank tellers

Database Administrator

- Coordinates all the activities of the database system; the database administrator has a good understanding of the enterprise's information resources and needs.
- Database administrator's duties include:
 - Schema definition
 - Storage structure and access method definition
 - Schema and physical organization modification
 - Granting user authority to access the database
 - Specifying integrity constraints
 - Acting as liaison with users
 - Monitoring performance and responding to changes in requirements

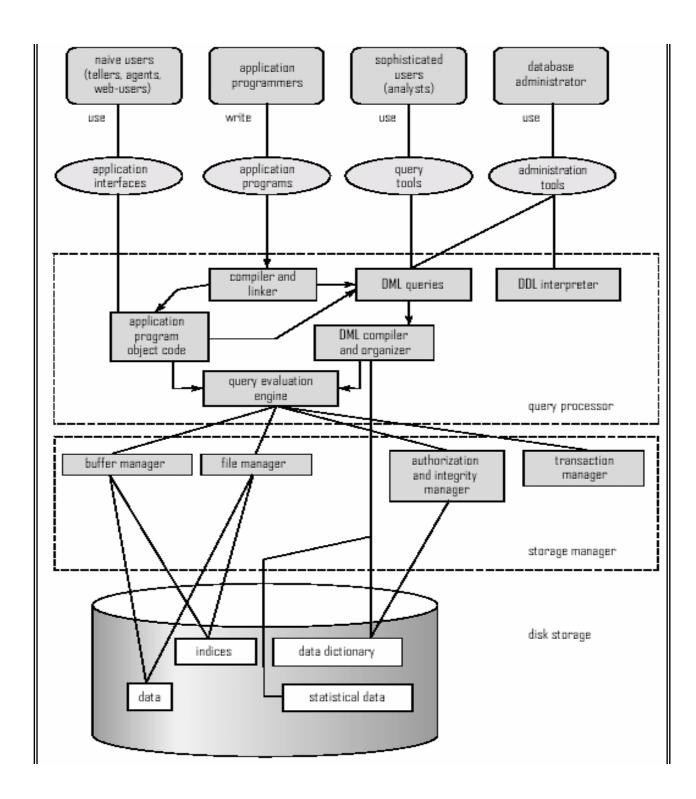
Storage Management

- **Storage manager** is a program module that provides the interface between the low-level data stored in the database and the application programs and queries submitted to the system.
- The SM is responsible to the following tasks:
 - Interaction with the file manager
 - Efficient storing, retrieving and updating of data
- Issues:
 - Storage access
 - File organization
 - Indexing and hashing

Transaction Management

- A **transaction** is a collection of operations that performs a single logical function in a database application
- **Transaction-management component** ensures that the database remains in a consistent (correct) state despite system failures (e.g., power failures and operating system crashes) and transaction failures.
- **Concurrency-control manager** controls the interaction among the concurrent transactions, to ensure the consistency of the database.

Overall System Structure



Current Commercial Outlook

- A major part of the software industry:
 - Oracle, IBM, Microsoft
 - also Sybase, Informix (now IBM), Teradata
 - smaller players: java-based dbms, devices, OO, ...
- Well-known benchmarks (esp. TPC)
- Lots of related industries
 - data warehouse, document management, storage, backup, reporting, business intelligence, ERP, CRM, app integration
- Traditional Relational DBMS products dominant and evolving
 - adapting for extensibility (user-defined types), native XML support.
 - Microsoft merging file system/DB for next OS release (??)
- Open Source coming on strong
 - MySQL, PostgreSQL, BerkeleyDB
- And of course, the other "database" technologies
 - Search engines, P2P, etc.

DBMSs make these folks happy ...

- DBMS vendors, programmers
 - Oracle, IBM, MS, Sybase, NCR, ...
- End users in many fields
 - Business, education, science, ...
- DB application programmers
 - Build enterprise applications on top of DBMSs
 - Build web services that run off DBMSs
- Database administrators (DBAs)
 - Design logical/physical schemas
 - Handle security and authorization
 - Data availability, crash recovery
 - Database tuning as needs evolve



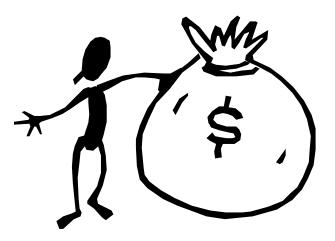
...must understand how a DBMS works

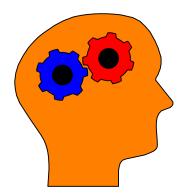


- DBMS used to maintain, query large datasets.
 - can manipulate data and exploit *semantics*
- Most systems over "databases" use related technologies
- Other benefits of DBMSs include:
 - recovery from system crashes,
 - concurrent access,
 - quick application development,
 - data integrity and security.
- Levels of abstraction provide data independence
 - Key when dapp/dt << dplatform/dt
- In this course we will explore:
 - 1) How to be a sophisticated user of database technologies
 - Relational
 - 2) What goes on inside a DBMS
 - And related systems



 DBAs, DB developers the bedrock of the information economy





 DBMS R&D represents a broad, fundamental branch of the science of computation