Introduktion Database

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Functions For a DBMS #1

- Data storage, retrieval and update
- A user-accessible catalogue
- Transaction support
- Concurrency control services
- Recovery services

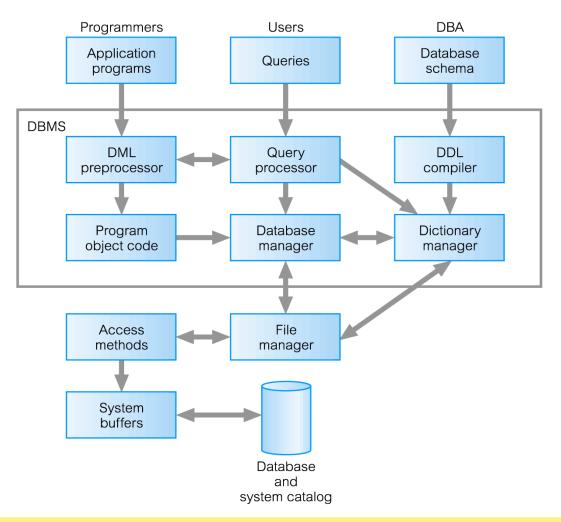
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Functions For a DBMS #2

- Authorization services
- Support for data communication
- Integrity services
- Services to promote data independence
- Utility services

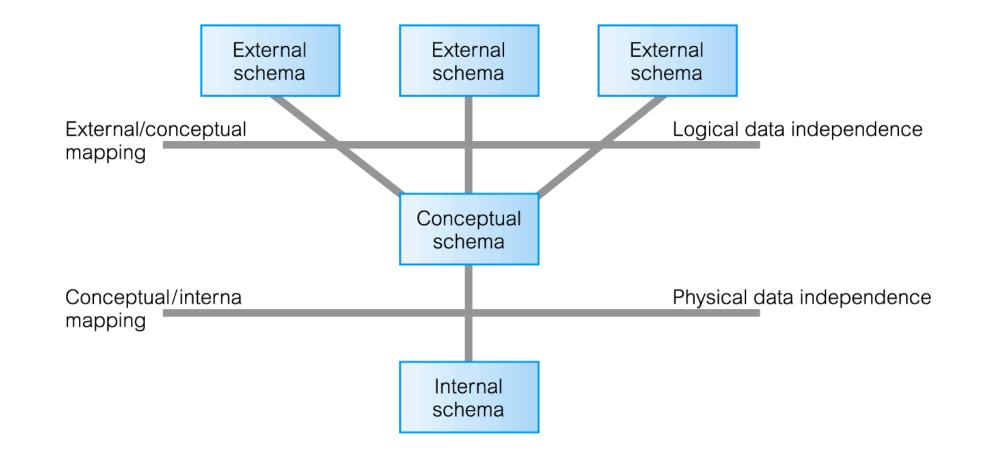
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Database (Server) ~ not a single system

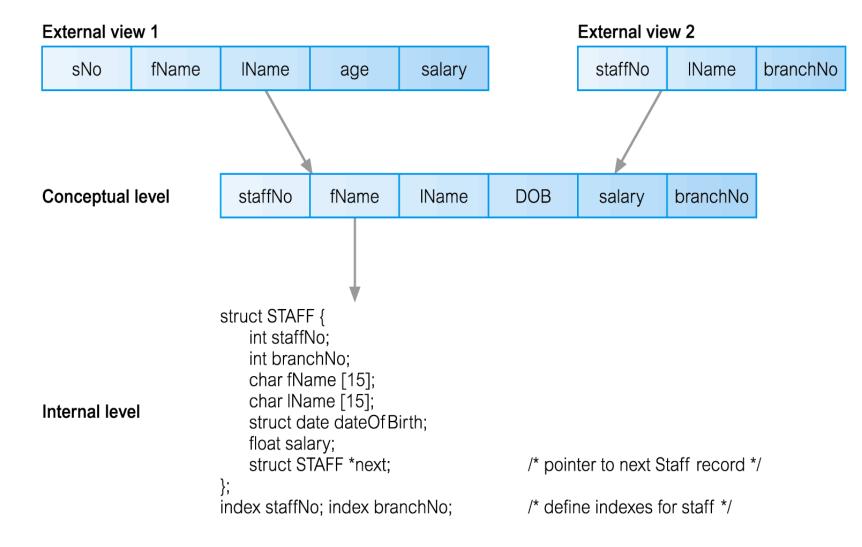


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DBMS: ANSI-SPARC



Example



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Terminology of the relational model (logical)

Relation A relation is a table with columns and rows.

Attribute An attribute is a named column of a relation.

Domain A domain is the set of allowable values for one or more attributes.

Tuple A tuple is a row of a relation.

Degree The degree of a relation is the number of attributes it contains.

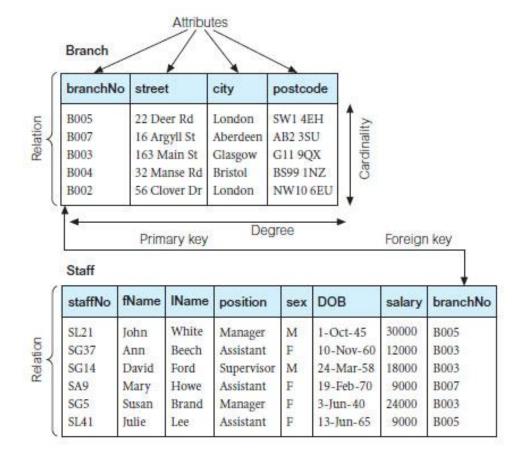
Cardinality The cardinality of a relation is the number of tuples it contains.

Relational database A collection of normalized relations with distinct relation names.

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7

Example of relational terms used



Attribute	Domain Name	Meaning	Domain Definition
branchNo	BranchNumbers	The set of all possible branch numbers	character: size 4, range B001-B999
street	StreetNames	The set of all street names in Britain	character: size 25
city	CityNames	The set of all city names in Britain	character: size 15
postcode	Postcodes	The set of all postcodes in Britain	character: size 8
sex	Sex	The sex of a person	character: size 1, value M or F
DOB	DatesOfBirth	Possible values of staff birth dates	date, range from 1-Jan-20, format dd-mmm-yy
salary	Salaries	Possible values of staff salaries	monetary: 7 digits, range 6000.00-40000.00

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Figure 3.1 Instances of the Branch and Staff relations.

Figure 3.2 Domains for some attributes of the Branch and Staff

relations.

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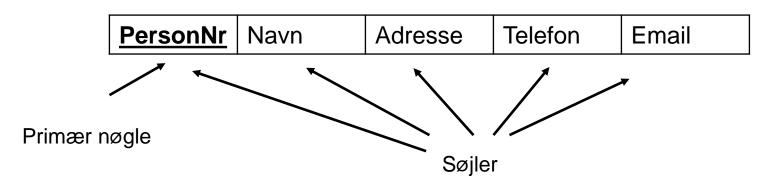
More concepts of relational database

- From *entity* to *table*
- From *tuple* to *record or Row*
- From attribute to field or Column
- Keys are fields with specific roles:
 - Primary key: uniquely identifies each record in a table
 - Foreign key: points from a field in a table to the primary key of another table
- Tables can be combined together this is called *relationships*:
 - **One-to-one** (aka 1:1)
 - One-to-many (aka 1:N)
 - Many-to-many (aka M:N)

Omformning fra Klasser til Tabeller (Entiteter)

Klassenavne => Tabelnavne (samt find / tilføj en **Primær nøgle** (PK)) Attributter => Søjler (Column)

FX: Person





Omformning fra Klasser til Tabeller (Entiteter)

- Associeringer
 - => Fremmed nøgle



