CAS CS 460/660
Introduction to Database Systems

Fall 2015
About the course – Administrivia

■ Instructor:

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✓ http://www.cs.bu.edu/fac/gkollios/cs460f15
  Check frequently! Syllabus, schedule, assignments, announcements…

✓ Piazza site (created soon)
CS460

- Homeworks: 25%
- Midterm: 20%
- Final: 25%
- Programming Assignments: 30%

Examples:

- Implement a Web application using a DBMS
- Modify/improve an existing database system (PostgreSQL)
- Use a NoSQL system to analyze large datasets
- (tentative) Use Amazon Cloud Services to perform data analysis on a large dataset
Grading

CS660

- Homeworks: 20%
- Midterm: 15%
- Final: 25%
- Programming Assignments: 30%
- Extra Assignments: 10%
What is a Database?

- **Database:**
  A very large collection (of files) of related data

- **Examples:** Accounts in a bank, BU’s students database, Airline reservations… also, facebook pictures and comments, web logs, etc…

- **Models a real world enterprise:**
  - Entities (e.g., teams, games / students, courses)
  - Relationships (e.g., student takes CS460)
  - Even active components (e.g. “business logic”)
What is a Data Base Management System?

- Data Base Management System (DBMS):
  
  A software package/system that can be used to store, manage and retrieve data from databases that persist for long periods of time!

- Examples: Oracle, IBM DB2, MS SQLServer, MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite,…

- Database System: DBMS+data (+ applications)
Why Study Databases??

- Shift from **computation** to data (**information**)
  - Always true for corporate computing
  - More and more true in the scientific world
  - And of course, Web
  - New trend: social media generate ever increasing amount of data, sensor devices generate also huge datasets

- **DBMS** encompasses much of CS in a practical discipline
  - OS, languages, theory, AI, logic
## Why Databases??

- Why not store everything on flat files: use the file system of the OS, cheap/simple…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>CS112</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Stonebraker</td>
<td>CS234</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Gray</td>
<td>CS560</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>CS560</td>
<td>B+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Yes, but has many problems…
Problem 1

Data Organization

- redundancy and inconsistency
  - Multiple file formats, duplication of information in different files

Name, Course, Email, Grade

John Smith, js@cs.bu.edu, CS112, B
Mike Stonebraker, ms@cs.bu.edu, CS234, A
Jim Gray, CS560, jg@cs.bu.edu, A
John Smith, CS560, js@cs.bu.edu, B+

Why this is a problem?

- Wasted space
- Potential inconsistencies (multiple formats, John Smith vs Smith J.)
Problem 2

Data retrieval:
- Find the students registered for CS460
- Find the students with GPA > 3.5

For every query we need to write a program!

We need the retrieval to be:
- Easy to write
- Execute efficiently
Problem 3

Data Integrity

- No support for sharing:
  - Prevent simultaneous modifications
- No coping mechanisms for system crashes
- No means of Preventing Data Entry Errors (checks must be hard-coded in the programs)
- Security problems

Database systems offer solutions to all the above problems
Data Organization

- Two levels of data modeling

- **Conceptual or Logical level**: describes data stored in database, and the relationships among the data.

  ```
  type customer = record
    name : string;
    street : string;
    city : integer;
  end;
  ```

- **Physical level**: describes how a record (e.g., customer) is stored.

- Also, **External (View) level**: application programs hide details of data types. Views can also hide information (e.g., salary) for security purposes.
A logical architecture for a database system
Database Schema

- **Schema** – the structure of the database
  - e.g., 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
Data Organization

- **Data Models**: a framework for describing
  - data
  - data relationships
  - data semantics
  - data constraints

- Entity-Relationship model

- We will concentrate on Relational model

- Other models:
  - object-oriented model
  - semi-structured data models, XML
### Example of tabular data in the relational model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer-id</th>
<th>customer-name</th>
<th>customer-street</th>
<th>customer-city</th>
<th>account-number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192-83-7465</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>Alma</td>
<td>Palo Alto</td>
<td>A-101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>019-28-3746</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>A-215</td>
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<tr>
<td>321-12-3123</td>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>Main</td>
<td>Harrison</td>
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Data Organization

■ Data Storage

Where can data be stored?
- Main memory
- Secondary memory (hard disks)
- Optical storage (DVDs)
- Tertiary store (tapes)

■ Move data? Determined by buffer manager

■ Mapping data to files? Determined by file manager
Data retrieval

Queries

Query = **Declarative** data retrieval

*describes what data, not how to retrieve it*

*Ex. Give me the students with GPA > 3.5  vs  
Scan the student file and retrieve the records with gpa>3.5*

**Why?**

1. Easier to write
2. Efficient to execute (why?)
- SQL: widely used (declarative) non-procedural language
  - E.g. find the name of the customer with customer-id 192-83-7465
    ```sql
    select customer.customer-name
    from customer
    where customer.customer-id = '192-83-7465'
    ```
  - E.g. find the balances of all accounts held by the customer with customer-id 192-83-7465
    ```sql
    select account.balance
    from depositor, account
    where depositor.customer-id = '192-83-7465' and
        depositor.account-number = account.account-number
    ```
- Procedural languages: C++, Java, relational algebra
Data retrieval: Indexing

How to answer fast the query: “Find the student with SID = 101”? 

One approach is to scan the student table, check every student, return the one with id=101… very slow for large databases

Any better idea?

1st keep student record over the SID. Do a binary search…. Updates…
2nd Use a dynamic search tree!! Allow insertions, deletions, updates and at the same time keep the records sorted! In databases we use the B+-tree (multiway search tree)
3rd Use a hash table. Much faster for exact match queries… but cannot support Range queries. (Also, special hashing schemes are needed for dynamic data)
B+Tree Example

Root

B=4
Why Concurrent Access to Data must be Managed?

John and Jane withdraw $50 and $100 from a common account…

John:
1. get balance
2. if balance > $50
3. balance = balance - $50
4. update balance

Jane:
1. get balance
2. if balance > $100
3. balance = balance - $100
4. update balance

Initial balance $300. Final balance=?
It depends…
Transfer $50 from account A ($100) to account B ($200)

1. get balance for A
2. If balance_A > $50
3. balance_A = balance_A - 50
4. Update balance_A in database
5. Get balance for B
6. balance_B = balance_B + 50
7. Update balance_B in database

System crashes….

Recovery management
Database Architecture

1.25

DB Programmer

Code w/ embedded queries

Query Processor

DML Precompiler

Query Optimizer

Query Evaluator

DDL Interpreter

Storage Manager

Transaction Manager

Buffer Manager

File Manager

Recovery Manager

Secondary Storage

Statistics

Indices

Date

Metadata

Integrity Constraints

Schema

DDL Commands

User

Query

DBA
Big Data and NoSQL

- Large amount of data are collected and stored everyday
  - Can come from different sources, huge amounts, large update rates

- Examples: Facebook needs to handle: 2.7 billion “likes”, 400 million images, 500+ TB per day!!, Google receives more than 1 billion queries per day!

- Question: How to utilize these datasets in order to help us on our goals:
  - Data Analytics: Try to analyze the data in order to find useful, unknown and actionable information in the data

- Cluster based data analytics:
  - Map-Reduce, shared nothing DBs

- NoSQL: trade something for improved performance
  - (usually: ACID properties, flexibility, functionality)
1\textsuperscript{st} half of the course: application-oriented

- How to develop database applications: User + DBA

2\textsuperscript{nd} part of the course: system-oriented

- Learn the internals of a relational DBMS (developer for Oracle..)