

06.08.19

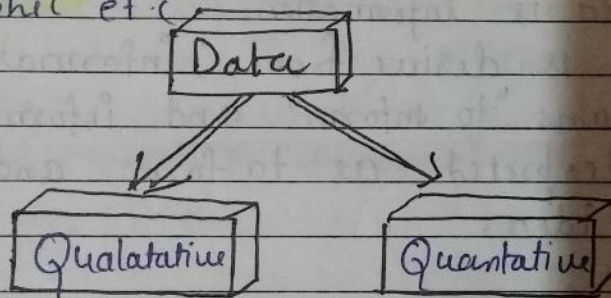
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Data Base Management System

* Data → Data is raw, unanalyzed, unorganised, unrelated, uninterrupted, material which is used to derive information after analysis.

- ① Data is an meaningless entity
- ② Data word stems from a singular Latin word, Datum. Its original meaning "something given".
- ③ Data has multiple forms like numbers, letters, set of characters, image, graphic etc.



- ④ Qualitative emerges when the categories present in data are distinctly separated under an observation and expressed through natural language.
- ⑤ Quantitative Data is the numerical quantification which includes the counts and measurements and can be expressed in terms of a number.

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* Information:- Is preceivable, interpreted as a message in a particular manner, which provides meaning to data

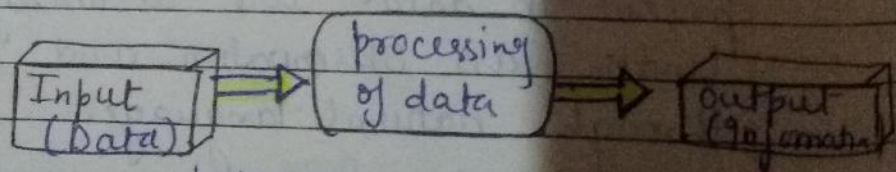
① Information is relevant and meaningful

② Information is what you get after processing data. Data and facts can be analysed or used as an effort to gain knowledge and infer on a conclusion.

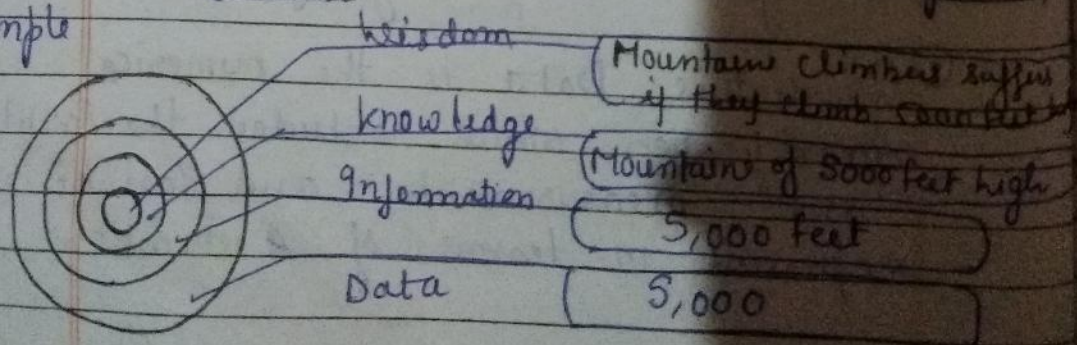
③ In other words, accurate, systematize, understandable, relevant and timely data is information.

④ It is derive from "informare" which means "to inform" and inform is interpreted as to form and devlope an idea.

Information = Data + Meaning



Example



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(use College; //table name
); primary key (Rollno) \$

Show: d-name: College;

② Database :- The database is a collection of interrelated data, well organized I.D. The database includes structure (schema), data types, and constraints of the data to be stored and the data.

- The data on database is keeps on updating. Hence database can changed frequently.
- DDL (Data Manipulation Language) Command specifies the changes in data of Database.

③ The data in database at a particular Moment called database instance.

→ A database is logically coherent, Organized. Example Sql (structured query language) Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft Sql, Server, postgre Sql.

NoSql [Sql as well as other than Sql]
MonoDB, redis, Cassandra

* Database Envelopment :- One of the major aim of database is to supply users with an abstract View of data, hiding a certain element of how data is stored and Manipulated.

Users/programmer

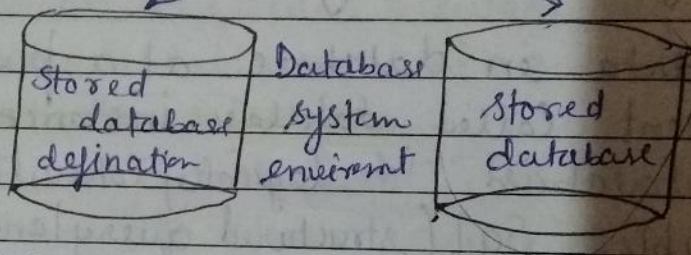
Database Systems

Application programmer

DBMS Software

Softwares to processing Queries programmes

Software to access stored data



- ⑥ Collective systems of components that comprises and regulates the group of data, management, and use of data which consist of software, hardware and techniques of handling database data.

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* Applications of Database.

Database are widely used. Here are some representative applications

⑥ Enterprise Information

Factors : Use of Database

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- * Sales: for customers, products, and purchase information
- * Accounting: for payments, receipts, account balance, assets and other accounting information
- * Manufacturing: for management of supply chain and for tracking production of items in factories, inventories of items
- * Online retailers: online Order tracking, and maintenance of online product evaluations.

⑥ Airlines: for reservation and schedule information. Airlines were among the first to use databases in a graphically distributed manner.

⑦ Telecommunication: for keeping records of calls made, generating monthly bills maintaining balance or prepaid calling records, and storing information about communication network.

⑧ Banking and finance

↓ for customer information, accounts, loans, and banking transactions.
Credit and transaction finance