CS 405G: Introduction to Database Systems

Lecture 1: Introduction



Topics for Today

- Topics
 - Introduction
 - What is a database?
 - What is a database management system?
 - Why take a database course?
 - How to take the class?

Who am I?

- Instructor
 - Jinze Liu
 - Associate professor in the department of Computer Science at UK
 - Research area: Data mining and Bioinformatics
 - Office: 235 Hardymon building
 - Email: liuj@cs.uky.edu

About the course: Information

- Class web page is at
 - http://protocols.netlab.uky.edu/~liuj/teaching/CS405G_F13/
 - Syllabus, homework, grading policy, etc. available from class web page
- Textbook
 - Fundamentals of database systems (sixth edition)
 - Ramez Elmasri and Shamkant B. Navathe
 - Can get it from the bookstore
- My Office Hours:
 - 235 Hardymon building, Wednesday 10AM-12PM
 - Email: please include CS405G in the subject line for fast response
- Class mailing list
 - Will send emails to everyone once set up.
 - Will be used for announcement/clarification of assignments/answering questions

8/28/2013

About the Course – Workload

- 6 homework assignments
 - Including programming assignment
 - Building blocks for your project
- 4 quizzes
- 1 Programming project
- Exams
 - 1 Midterm & 1 Final
- Cheating policy: zero tolerance

About the course: Grading

Weights

- 6 Homework assignments 25%
- Project 20%
- Midterm exam 25%
- Final exam 25%
- Quizzes 5%

More information is in the syllabus

- Final grade
- Late homework
 - Will be penalized
- Academic mis-conduct
 - You are expected to do the assignment independently
 - Discussions if allowed should be acknowledged

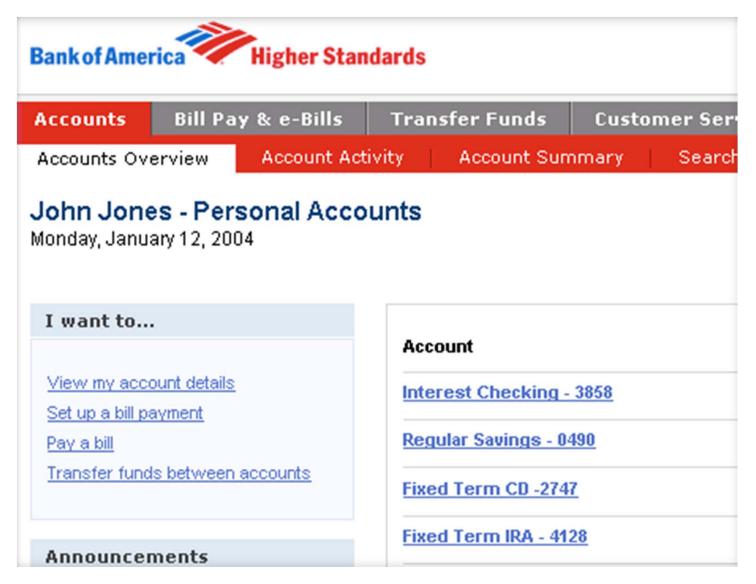
About the course: Project

- Programming projects have a practical, hands-on focus:
 - A relational DBMS for a particular application
 - Projects are to be done in teams of 2
 - Pick your partner ASAP!

Database Systems?

• Name a few!

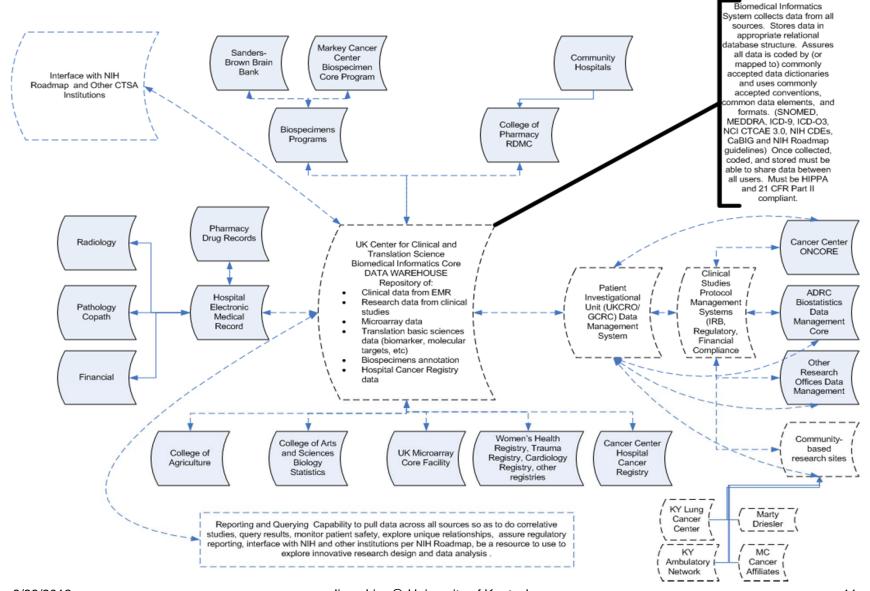
Database Systems: Bank Systems



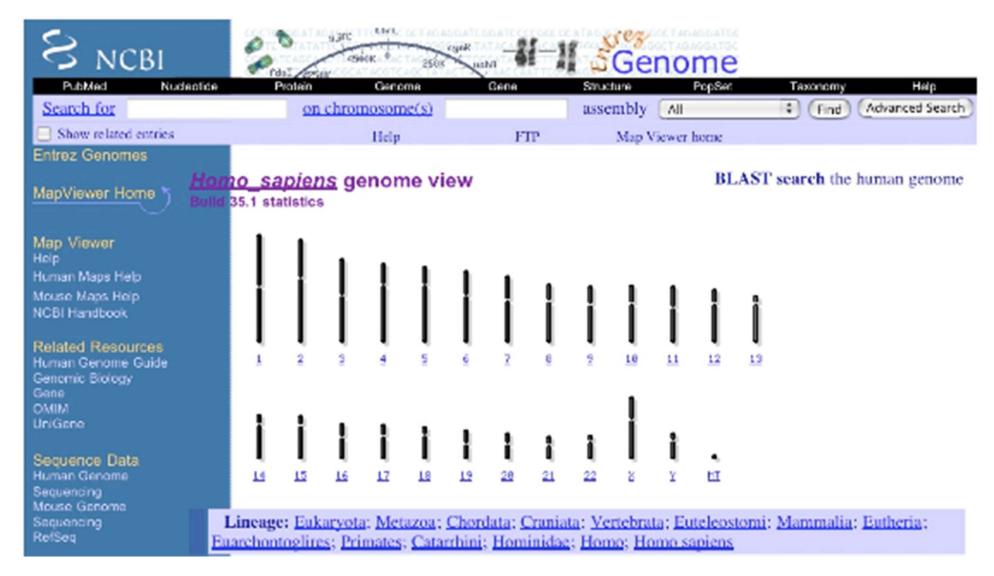
Database Systems - Ecommerce



Database Systems: Clinical Databases



Database Systems: Genome Bank



What is a Database?

- A *database* is an integrated collection of data.
 - Data is a group of facts that can be recorded.
- Typically a database is used to model a real-world "enterprise" (or a *miniworld*)
 - Entities (e.g., basketball teams, games)
 - Relationships (e.g. *UK's basketball team* beat ? yesterday)

What is a Database Management System?

- A Database Management System (DBMS) is a collection of programs that enable users to create and maintain databases
 - store, manage, and access data in a databases.
- Typically this term is used narrowly
 - Relational databases with transactions
 - E.g. Oracle, DB2, SQL Server
 - Mostly because they predate other large repositories
 - Also because of technical richness
 - When we say DBMS in this class we will usually follow this convention
 - But keep an open mind about applying the ideas!

- 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 made this clear for personal computing
 - Increasingly true of scientific computing
- Need for DB technology has exploded in the last few decades
 - 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
- data mining
 - Let your data speak

^{*} 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.
- Good news: the course is front loaded
 - Most of the hard work is in the first half of the semester
 - Load balanced with most other classes

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"
 - Ask your friends at Microsoft, Yahoo!, Google, Apple, etc.
 - Actually, they may or may not realize it!
 - A rich understanding of these issues is a basic and (un?)fortunately unusual skill.