

# Introduction

Introduction to Database Management

CS348 Fall 2022

# About the Instructor

- **Xi He**
- Why CS348: intro to database management?
- What is my expectation?
- What else do I (plan to) do besides CS348 ?



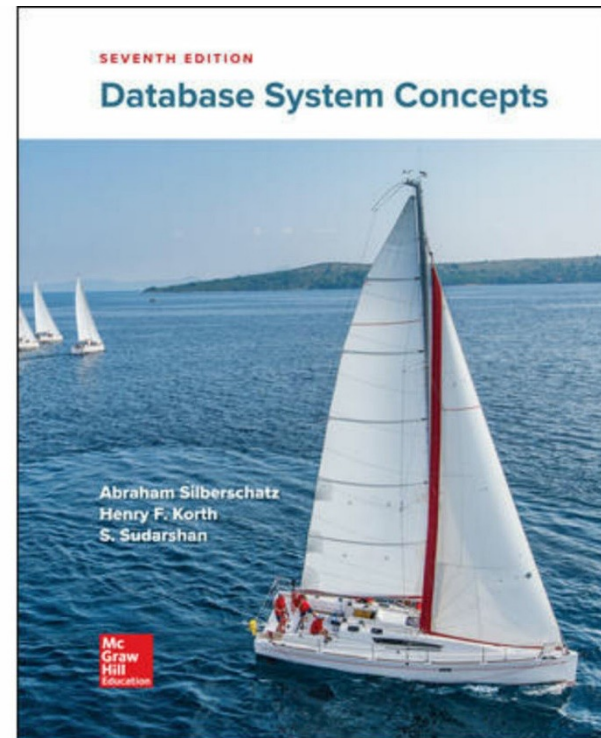
Scan the QR code to get the google form & fill it up  
<https://forms.gle/n89cV76pDxnr5fyd7>

# More about the Teaching Team

- Instructor: **Xi He**
  - Email: [xihe@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:xihe@uwaterloo.ca)
  - <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~xihe/>
- Instructional support coordinator: **Sylvie Davies**
  - Email: [sldavies@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:sldavies@uwaterloo.ca)
- IAs and TAs:
  - Guy Coccimiglio
  - Glaucia Melo
  - Krishna Kanth Arumugam
  - Partha Chakraborty
  - Chang Liu
  - Nimmi Rashinika Weeraddana
  - Ruoxi Zhang
- Office hours will be posted on Learn/Piazza

# Textbook

- **Database System Concepts** (Seventh Edition)  
Abraham Silberschatz, Henry F. Korth and  
S. Sudarshan, McGraw Hill.



# Logistics

- Course Website:
  - <https://student.cs.uwaterloo.ca/~cs348/>
  - Course schedule, lecture notes
- Learn:
  - <https://learn.uwaterloo.ca/>
  - Assignment questions/partial solutions, project info
- Piazza for student discussion, Q&A, TAs info:
  - [piazza.com/uwaterloo.ca/fall2022/cs348/home](https://piazza.com/uwaterloo.ca/fall2022/cs348/home)
  - Q&A: 24 hours policy
- Work submission: Crowdmark/Marmoset/Learn
  - Watch your emails for the links

# Marking and Late Policies

- Marking and appeals:
  - For everything, there will be **an appeal deadline** that will be indicated on the front page
  - No appeals will be accepted past this date unless you were sick the entire period until the appeal date
- Late assignments
  - Late assignments will be accepted for **48 hours** past the due date, but...
  - For **each 24 hour** past the due date, a **5% penalty** will be applied (cumulatively) off the top

# Community Standard

- Group discussion for assignments is okay (and encouraged), but
  - Acknowledge any help you receive from others
  - Make sure you “own” your solution
- All suspected cases of violation will be aggressively pursued



# Assessments

- 3 Assignments
- 1 Midterm Exam (Nov 4, Fri)
- 1 Final Exam (TBD)
- Group Project (Optional): Only 1 mark breakdown is allowed

Mark Breakdown	Project-based	Exam-based
3 Assignments	30%	30%
Midterm Exam	10%	30%
Final Exam	20%	40%
Project	40%	-

- Examples:
  - Project based:  $90 \text{ pts (A/P)} * 70\% + 70 \text{ pts (E)} * 30\% = 84 \text{ pts}$
  - Exam based:  $90 \text{ pts (A)} * 30\% + 80 \text{ pts (E)} * 70 = 83 \text{ pts}$

# Lectures

- **Lecture slides** released on **Course Website** before Tue/Thur 00:01am
- Lecture format:
  - **Important announcements** (Don't miss this!)
  - Key points and examples
  - Exercises with partial solutions

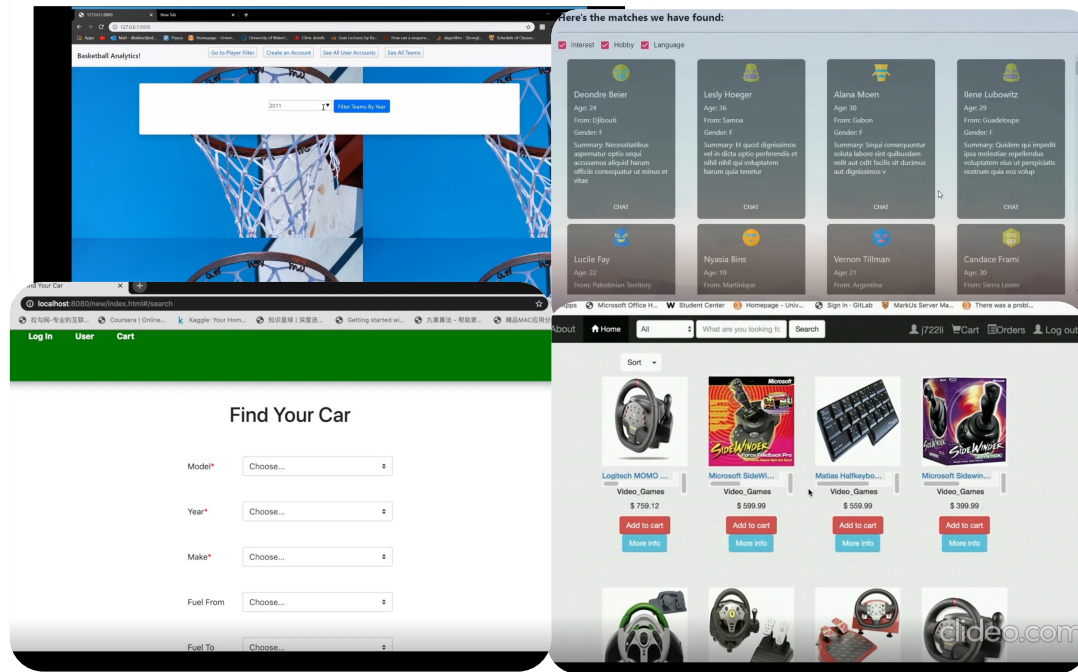
# Project

- Team of 4-5 students
- DB-supported applications
- Project timeline
  - Milestone 0 (form a team) week 4 (Sep 27, Tue)
  - Milestone 1 (proposal) week 7 (Oct 20, Thur)
  - Milestone 2 (mid-term report) week 11 (Nov 17, Thur)
  - Final (report + demo) week 13 (Dec 1, Thur)
- More details will be released in week 2, but you can start to **brainstorm and find your teammates!**
  - Members from different sessions are allowed.
  - Piazza is a good place to find teammates.

# Project

- Project demos from previous years

## Video Demo for NBA Season Statistics





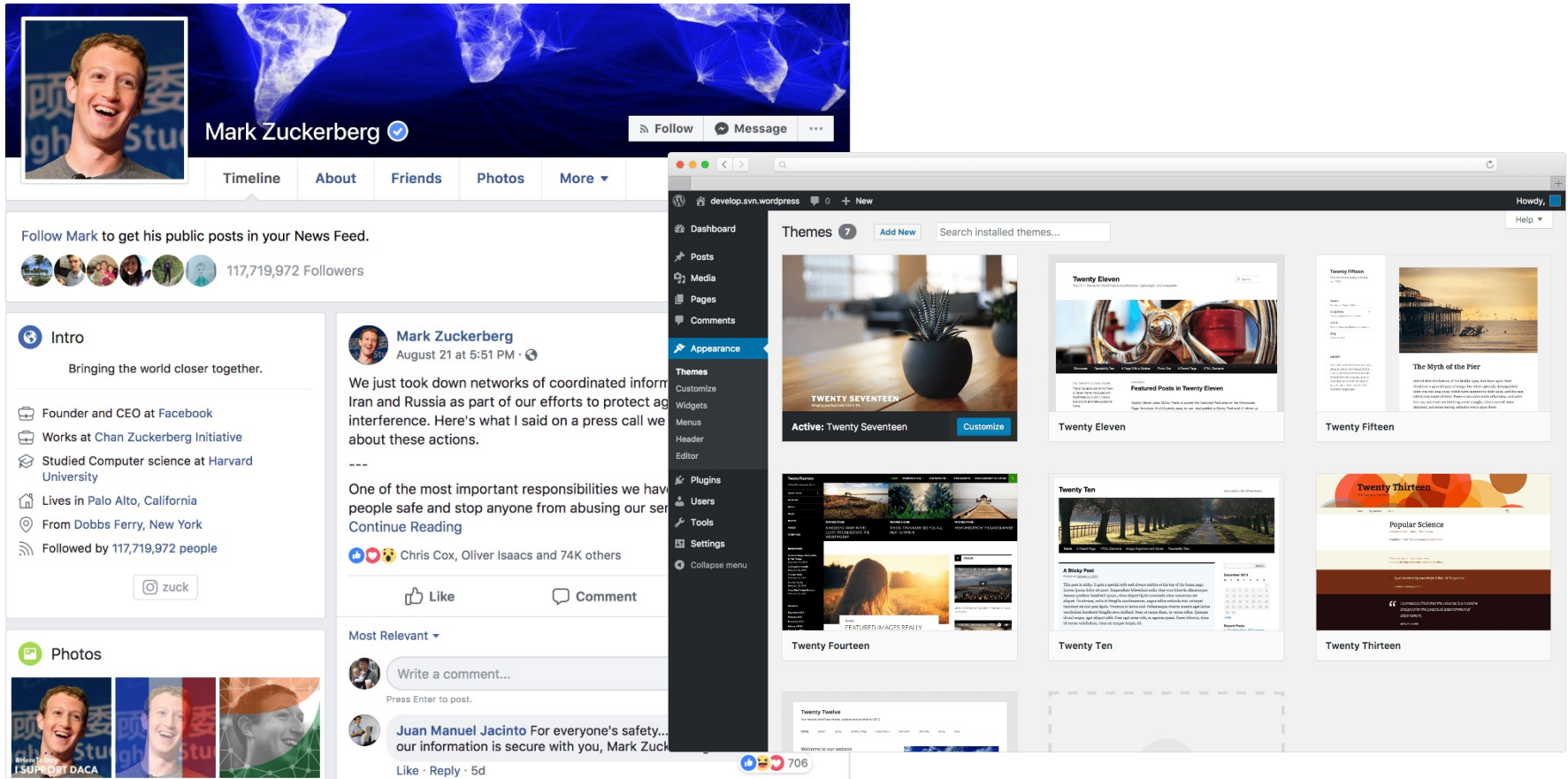
*Your turn to be creative*





What comes to your  
mind when you think  
about “databases”?

# Assignment 1 – warm up Qns



Facebook uses ? to store posts

WordPress uses ? to manage components of a website (pages, links, menus, etc.)



# Data → gold



NEWS ▼ MARKETS PEOPLE GROUPS JOBS COURSES MORE ▼ Q

## How big data can help find new mineral deposits

Valentina Ruiz Leotaud | Aug. 2, 2018, 4:11 PM |

PEOPLEMINE

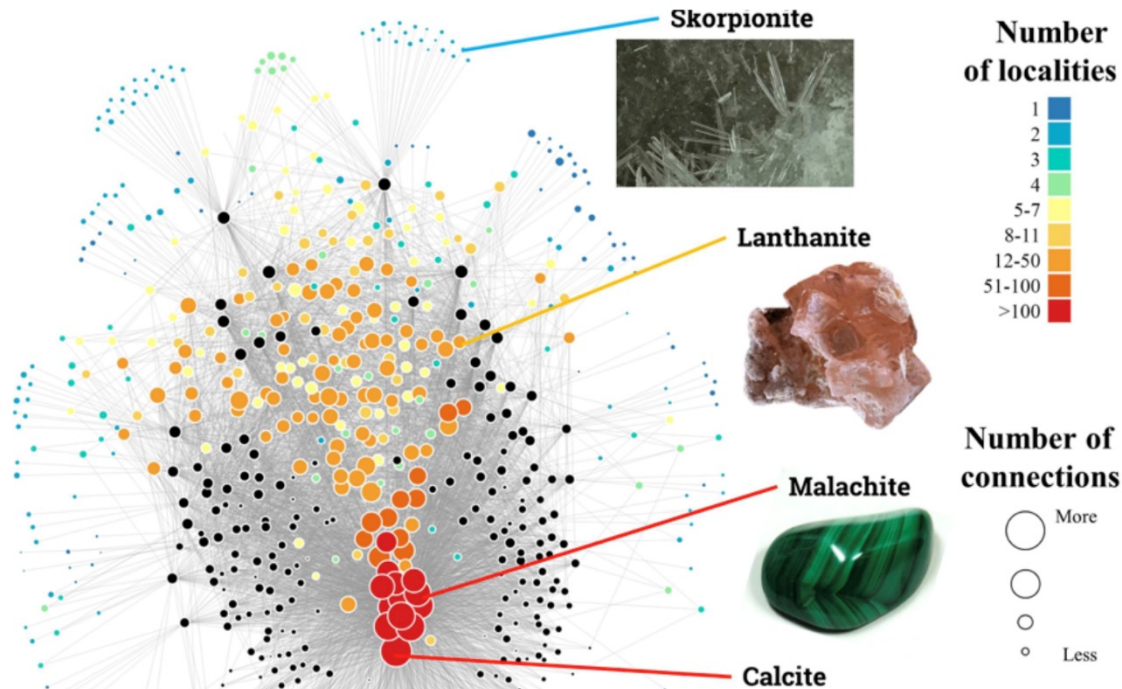
f FACEBOOK

in LINKEDIN

Twitter TWITTER

EMAIL

PRINT





# Data → fun and profit

## The New York Times

*When Sports Betting Is Legal,  
the Value of Game Data Soars*



A trader working at William Hill, an international sports betting book, in Las Vegas.

Bridget Bennett for The New York Times

# Data → power



## Cambridge Analytica helped 'cheat' Brexit vote and US election, claims whistleblower

Giving evidence to MPs, Chris Wylie claimed the company's actions during the Brexit campaign were 'a breach of the law.'

By **MARK SCOTT** | 3/27/18, 5:46 PM CET | Updated 3/29/18, 9:18 PM CET

# Democratizing data (and analysis)

- **Democratization of data:** more data—relevant to you and the society—are being collected
  - “Smart planet”
  - “Government in the sunshine”
- But few people know how to analyze them

# Challenges

- Moore's Law:  
*Processing power doubles every 18 months*
- But amount of data doubles every 9 months
  - Disk sales (# of bits) doubles every 9 months
  - Parkinson's Law: *Data expands to fill the space available for storage*

<b>1 TERABYTE</b> A \$200 hard drive that holds 260,000 songs.	<b>20 TERABYTE</b> Photos uploaded to Facebook each month.	<b>120 TERABYTE</b> All the data and images collected by the Hubble Space Telescope.	<b>330 TERABYTE</b> Data that the large Hadron collider will produce each week.
<b>460 TERABYTE</b> All the digital weather data compiled by the national climate data center.	<b>530 TERABYTE</b> All the videos on Youtube.	<b>600 TERABYTE</b> ancestry.com's genealogy database (includes all U.S. census records 1790-2000)	<b>1 PETABYTE</b> Data processed by Google's servers every 72 minutes.

[http://www.micronautomata.com/big\\_data](http://www.micronautomata.com/big_data)

# Moore's Law reversed

*Time to process all data  
doubles every 18 months!*

- Does your attention span double every 18 months?
  - No, so we need smarter data management and processing techniques

# So, what is a database system?

From Oxford Dictionary:

- **Database**: an organized body of related information
- **Database system, DataBase Management System (DBMS)**: a software system that facilitates the creation and maintenance and use of an electronic database

What do you want  
from a DBMS?

# Consider bank applications ...

- **Data:** Each account belongs to a branch, has a number, an owner, a balance, ...; each branch has a location, a manager, ...
- **Persistency:** Balance can't disappear after a power outage
- **Query:** What's the balance in Homer Simpson's account? What's the difference in average balance between Springfield and Capitol City accounts?
- **Modification:** Homer withdraws \$100; charge accounts with lower than \$500 balance a \$5 fee



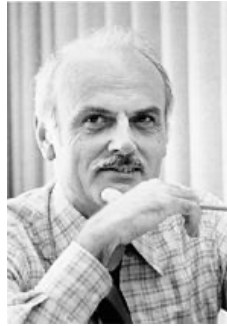
How to design a  
DBMS?

# 3 Turing Award Winners!

- Charles Bachman, 1973



- Edgar F. Codd, 1981



- Michael Stonebraker, 2014

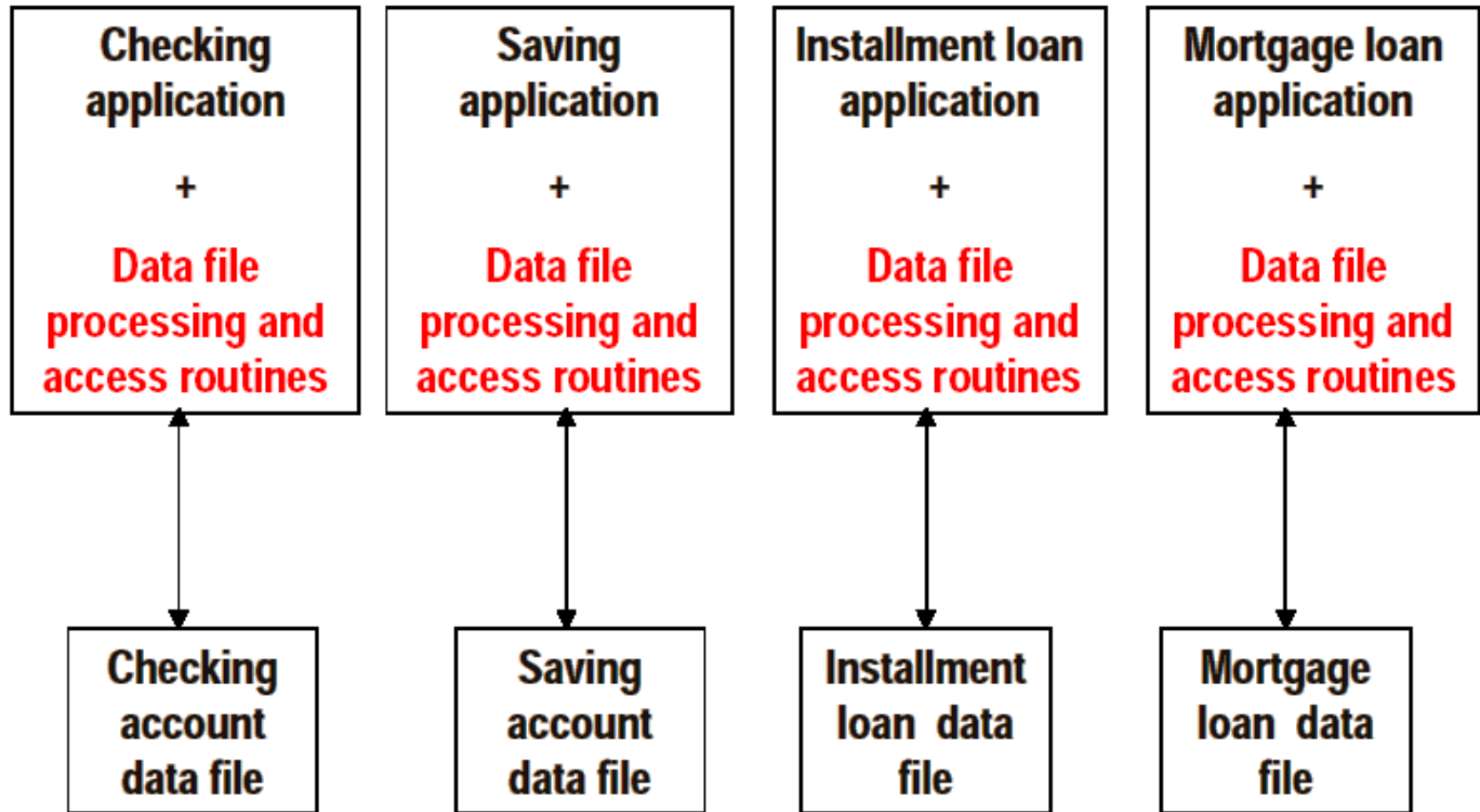


[https://amturing.acm.org/award\\_winners/bachman\\_9385610.cfm](https://amturing.acm.org/award_winners/bachman_9385610.cfm)

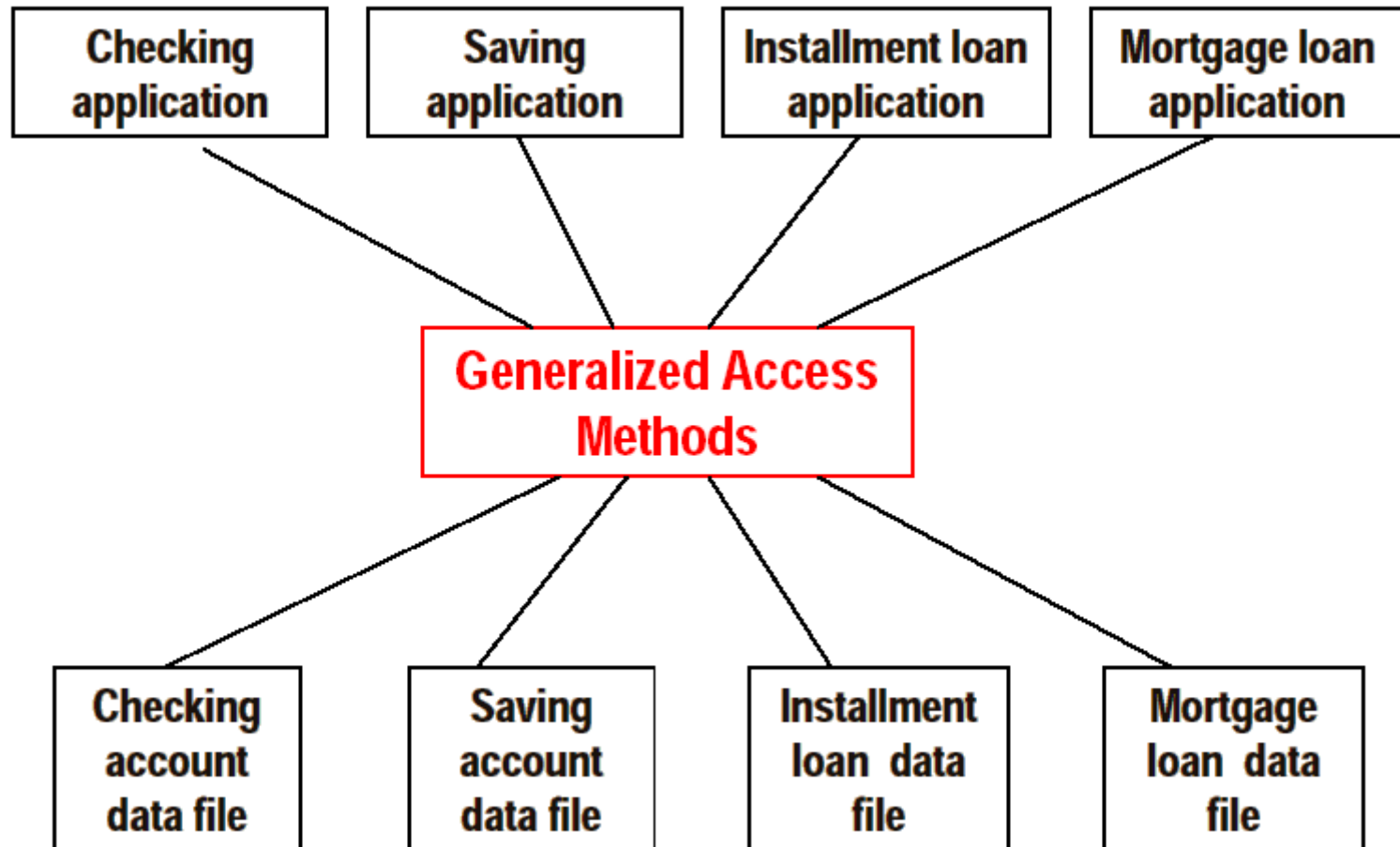
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar\\_F.\\_Codd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar_F._Codd)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael\\_Stonebraker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Stonebraker)

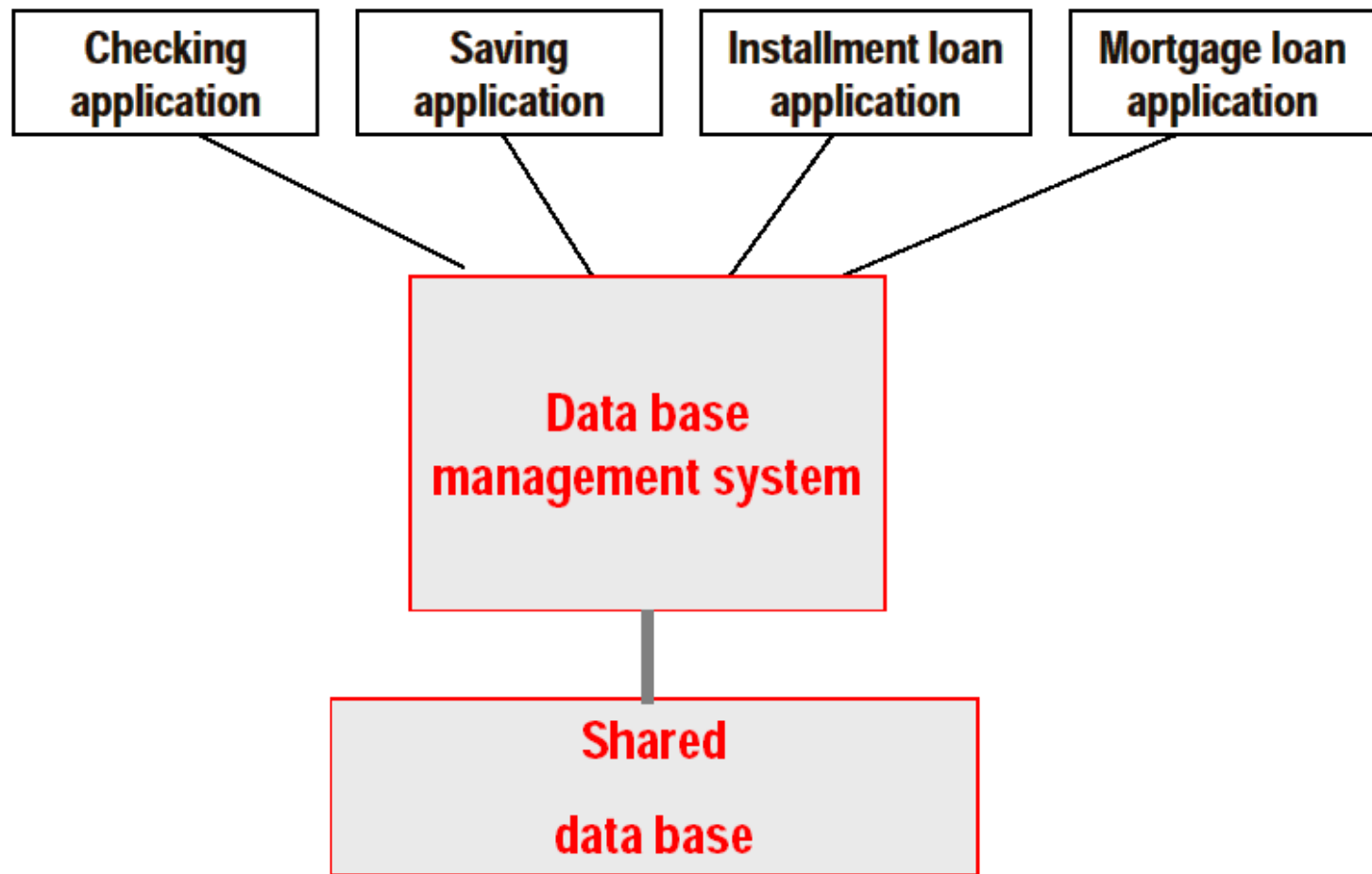
# The birth of DBMS – 1



# The birth of DBMS – 2



# The birth of DBMS – 3



# Early efforts

- “**Factoring out**” data management functionalities from applications and **standardizing** these functionalities is an important first step
  - **CODASYL** standard (circa 1960’s)
    - ☞ Bachman got a Turing award for this in 1973
- But getting the **abstraction** right (the API between applications and the DBMS) is still **tricky**



# Continue with our bank example...

- Query: Who have accounts with **0 balance** managed by a **branch in Springfield**?
- Pseudo-code of a CODASYL application:
  - Use index on account(balance) to get accounts with **0 balance**;
  - For each account record:
    - Get the branch id of this account;
    - Use index on branch(id) to get the branch record;
    - If the branch record's location field reads "**Springfield**":
      - Output the owner field of the account record.
- Programmer controls “navigation”: accounts → branches
  - How about branches → accounts?

# What's wrong?

With the CODASYL approach, to write **correct** & **efficient** code, programmers need to

- know **how data is organized physically**
- worry about **data/workload characteristics**



# The relational revolution (1970's)

- A simple model: data is stored in **relations** (tables)

<i>Account_id</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>balance</i>	<i>Branch_id</i>
142	Bart	10000	2
123	Milhouse	0	1
...	...	...	...

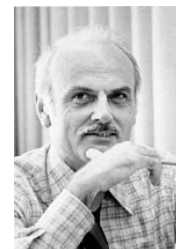
<i>Branch_id</i>	<i>location</i>
1	Springfield
2	Summerfield
...	...

- A **declarative** query language: **SQL**

```
SELECT Account.owner
FROM Account, Branch
WHERE Account.balance = 0
      AND Branch.location = 'Springfield'
      AND Account.branch_id = Branch.branch_id;
```

# The relational revolution (1970's)

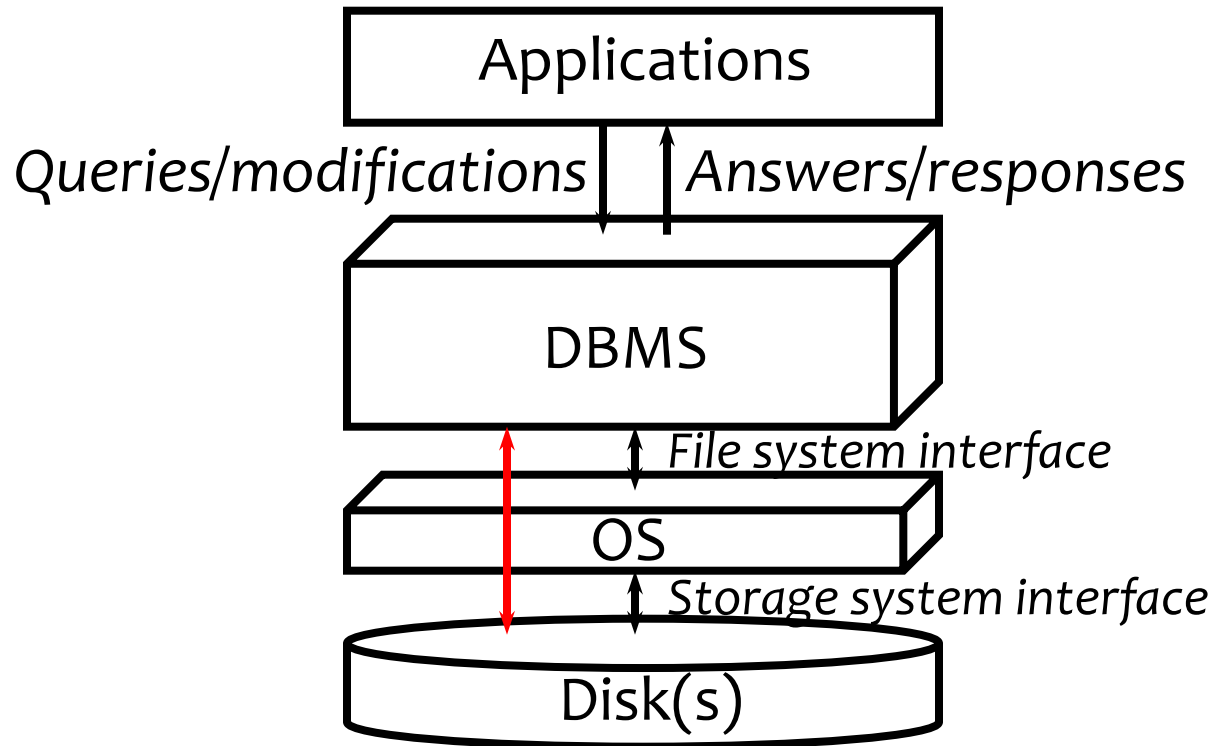
- Programmers specifies **what** answers a query should return, but **not how** the query is executed
- **DBMS picks the best execution strategy** based on physical structure of the data, and data/workload characteristics, etc.
- ☞ Provides **physical data independence**
  - And a Turing Award for E. F. Codd in 1981



# Standard DBMS features

- Logical data model; declarative queries and updates → physical data independence
- Multi-user concurrent access; persistent storage of data; safety from system failures
- Performance, performance, performance

# Standard DBMS architecture



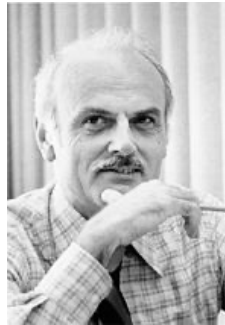
- Much of the OS may be bypassed for performance and safety

# Modern DBMSs

- Charles Bachman, 1973



- Edgar F. Codd, 1981



- Michael Stonebraker, 2014



**Relational** DBMS (e.g. Ingres, Postgres) and **modern** DBMSs (e.g. C-store, H-store)

[https://amturing.acm.org/award\\_winners/bachman\\_9385610.cfm](https://amturing.acm.org/award_winners/bachman_9385610.cfm)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar\\_F.\\_Codd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar_F._Codd)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael\\_Stonebraker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Stonebraker)

# Course components

- **Relational databases** (Lectures 1-10)
  - Relational algebra, SQL, app programming, database design
- **Database internals** (Lectures 11-15)
  - Storage, indexing, query processing and optimization, transactions
- **Advanced topics (Optional)**
  - Concurrency & recover, parallel data processing/MapReduce, distributed/parallel dbms, data warehousing and data mining, privacy etc.

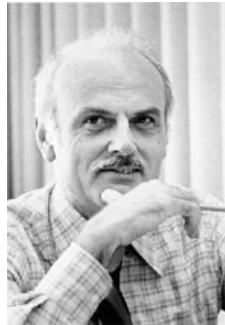
# Summary

- Charles Bachman, 1973



CODASYL standard

- Edgar F. Codd, 1981



Relational databases  
“Physical data  
independence”

- Michael Stonebraker, 2014



Relational DBMS (e.g. Ingres, Postgres) and  
modern DBMSs (e.g. C-store, H-store, SciDB)

[https://amturing.acm.org/award\\_winners/bachman\\_9385610.cfm](https://amturing.acm.org/award_winners/bachman_9385610.cfm)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar\\_F.\\_Codd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar_F._Codd)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael\\_Stonebraker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Stonebraker)

# What's next?

- Lecture 2: Relational model and relational algebra

