

Introduction

CompSci 316
Introduction to Database Systems

A few words about myself (and databases)

- ❖ Have been doing (and enjoying) research in databases ever since grad school (1995)
 - Didn't take any database course as an undergrad
- ☞ Now, why would you want to take 316?
- ☞ It's not really about databases per se—it's about principles of data management
- ❖ E.g., Google might not care if you know SQL, but...
 - They still ask you "big data" questions in interviews
 - Brin was a grad student in the Stanford Database Group

Trend: Moore's Law reversed

- ❖ Moore's Law: *Processing power doubles every 18 months*
- ❖ 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*
 - As of 2009, Facebook ingests 15 terabytes of data per day and maintains a 2.5-petabyte data warehouse
 - CERN's Large Hadron Collider will produce 15 petabytes per year
- ☞ 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 techniques

Democratizing data (and analysis)

- ❖ And it's not just about money and science
- ❖ Democratization of data: more data—relevant to you and the society—are becoming available
 - "Government in the sunshine": spending reports, school performance, crime reports, corporate filings, campaign contributions, ...
 - "Smart planet": sensors for phones and cars, roads and bridges, buildings and forests, ...
- ❖ But few people know how to analyze them
- ❖ You will learn how to help bridge this divide

Misc. course information

- ❖ Website: <http://www.cs.duke.edu/courses/fall12/compsci316/>
 - Course information; tentative syllabus and reference sections in the book; lecture slides, assignments, programming notes
- ❖ Book: *Database Systems: The Complete Book*, by H. Garcia-Molina, J. D. Ullman, and J. Widom. 2nd Ed.
- ❖ Gradiance: see course website for sign-up information
- ❖ Sakai: for grades only
- ❖ Mailing list: compsci316@cs.duke.edu
 - Messages of general interest only
- ❖ No "official" recitation sessions; help sessions for assignments, project, and exams to be scheduled
- ❖ TA: Rozemary Scarlat

Grading

[90%, 100%]	A- / A / A+
{80%, 90%}	B- / B / B+
{70%, 80%}	C- / C / C+
{60%, 70%}	D
{0%, 60%}	F

- ❖ No "curves"
- ❖ Scale may be adjusted downwards (i.e., grades upwards) if, for example, an exam is too difficult
- ❖ Scale will not go upwards—mistake would be mine alone if I made an exam too easy

Course load

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- ❖ Four homework assignments (35%)
 - Including Gradiance as well as additional written and programming problems
- ❖ Course project (25%)
 - Details to be given in the third week of class
- ❖ Midterm and final (20% each)
 - Open book, open notes
 - Final is comprehensive, but emphasizes the second half of the course

Example past projects from last year

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- ❖ Chumchi: a social website with *relevant* feeds
 - Kirill Klimuk (also PickyU)
- ❖ FriendsTracker app: where are my friends?
 - Anthony Lin, Jimmy Mu, Austin Benesh, Nic Dinkins
- ❖ LocalBug: marketplace for local farmers
 - Ashley Chou, Ross Cahoon
- ❖ FoodTr@cker: where is that yummy food truck?
 - Rohan Kshirsagar, Brandon Millman, Faith Xu
- ❖ MovieShare: who borrowed my DVD?
 - Glenn Rivkees

More past examples

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- ❖ ePrint iPhone app
 - Ben Getson and Lucas Best, 2009
- ❖ Making iTunes social
 - Nick Patrick, 2006; Peter Williams and Nikhil Arun, 2009
- ❖ Duke Scheduler: ditch ACES—plan schedules visually!
 - Alex Beutel, 2008
- ❖ SensorDB: manage/cleanse/visualize sensor data from Duke Forest
 - Ashley DeMass, Jonathan Jou, Jonathan Odom, 2007
- ❖ Facebook⁺
 - Tyler Brock and Beth Trushkowsky, 2005
- ❖ Web-based K-ville tenting management
 - Zach Marshall, 2005

So, what is a database system?

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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?

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- ❖ Keep data around (persistent)
- ❖ Answer questions (queries) about data
- ❖ Update data

- ❖ Example: a traditional banking application
 - 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

Sounds simple!

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```
1001#Springfield#Mr. Morgan
... ..
00987-00654#Ned Flanders#2500.00
00123-00456#Homer Simpson#400.00
00142-00857#Montgomery Burns#1000000000.00
... ..
```

- ❖ ASCII file
- ❖ Accounts/branches separated by newlines
- ❖ Fields separated by #'s

Query

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```
1001#Springfield#Mr. Morgan
....
00987-00654#Ned Flanders#2500.00
00123-00456#Homer Simpson#400.00
00142-00857#Montgomery Burns#1000000000.00
....
```

- ❖ What's the balance in Homer Simpson's account?
- ❖ A simple script
 - Scan through the accounts file
 - Look for the line containing "Homer Simpson"
 - Print out the balance

Query processing tricks

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- ❖ Tens of thousands of accounts are not Homer's
 - ☞ Cluster accounts by owner's initial: those owned by "A..." go into file A; those owned by "B..." go into file B; etc. → decide which file to search using the initial
 - ☞ Keep accounts sorted by owner name → binary search?
 - ☞ Hash accounts using owner name → compute file offset directly
 - ☞ Index accounts by owner name: index entries have the form $\langle \text{owner_name}, \text{file_offset} \rangle$ → search index to get file offset
 - ☞ And the list goes on...
- ❖ What happens when the query changes to: What's the balance in account 00142-00857?

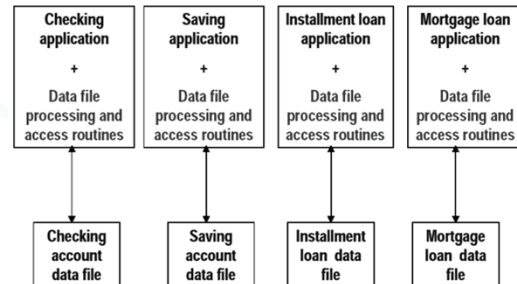
Observations

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- ❖ Tons of tricks (not only in storage and query processing, but also in concurrency control, recovery, etc.)
- ❖ Different tricks may work better in different usage scenarios (example?)
- ❖ Same tricks get used over and over again in different applications

The birth of DBMS – 1

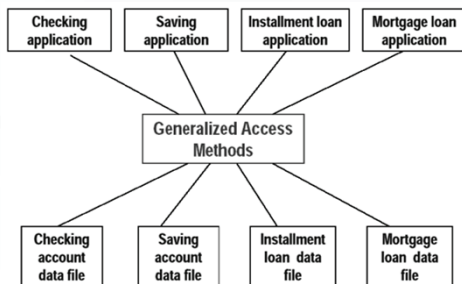
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(Figure from Hans-J. Schek's VLDB 2000 slides)

The birth of DBMS – 2

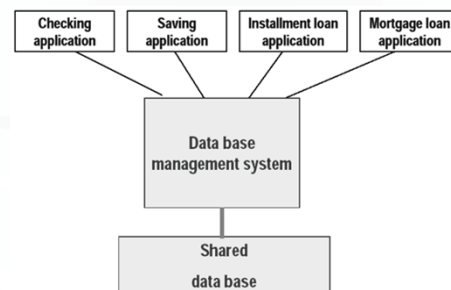
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(Figure from Hans-J. Schek's VLDB 2000 slides)

The birth of DBMS – 3

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(Figure from Hans-J. Schek's VLDB 2000 slides)

Early efforts

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- ❖ “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

CODASYL

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- ❖ 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?

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- ❖ The best navigation strategy & the best way of organizing the data depend on data/workload characteristics
- ❖ With the CODASYL approach
 - To write correct code, programmers need to know how data is organized physically (e.g., which indexes exist)
 - To write efficient code, programmers also need to worry about data/workload characteristics
 - ☞ Can’t cope with changes in data/workload characteristics

The relational revolution (1970’s)

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- ❖ A simple data model: data is stored in relations (tables)
- ❖ 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;
```
- ❖ Programmer specifies what answers a query should return, but not how the query is executed
- ❖ DBMS picks the best execution strategy based on availability of indexes, data/workload characteristics, etc.
 - ☞ Provides physical data independence

Physical data independence

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- ❖ Applications should not need to worry about how data is physically structured and stored
- ❖ Applications should work with a logical data model and declarative query language
- ❖ Leave the implementation details and optimization to DBMS
- ❖ The single most important reason behind the success of DBMS today
 - And a Turing Award for E. F. Codd in 1981

Standard DBMS features

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- ❖ Persistent storage of data
- ❖ Logical data model; declarative queries and updates
 - physical data independence
 - Relational model is the dominating technology today
 - XML has been a hot wanna-be
- ☞ What else?

DBMS is multi-user

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❖ Example

```
get account balance from database;
if balance > amount of withdrawal then
    balance = balance - amount of withdrawal;
    dispense cash;
    store new balance into database;
```

❖ Homer at ATM1 withdraws \$100

❖ Marge at ATM2 withdraws \$50

❖ Initial balance = \$400, final balance = ?

- Should be \$250 no matter who goes first

Final balance = \$300

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Homer withdraws \$100:

```
read balance; $400
```

```
if balance > amount then
    balance = balance - amount; $300
write balance; $300
```

Marge withdraws \$50:

```
read balance; $400
if balance > amount then
    balance = balance - amount; $350
write balance; $350
```

Final balance = \$350

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Homer withdraws \$100:

```
read balance; $400
```

```
if balance > amount then
    balance = balance - amount; $300
write balance; $300
```

Marge withdraws \$50:

```
read balance; $400
```

```
if balance > amount then
    balance = balance - amount; $350
write balance; $350
```

Concurrency control in DBMS

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❖ Similar to concurrent programming problems?

- But data not main-memory variables

❖ Similar to file system concurrent access?

- Approach taken by MySQL in the old days
(fun reading: <http://openacs.org/philosophy/why-not-mysql.html>)
- Still used by SQLite (as of Version 3)
- But want to control at much finer granularity
 - Or else one withdrawal would lock up all accounts!

Recovery in DBMS

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❖ Example: balance transfer

```
decrement the balance of account X by $100;
increment the balance of account Y by $100;
```

❖ Scenario 1: Power goes out after the first instruction

❖ Scenario 2: DBMS buffers and updates data in memory (for efficiency); before they are written back to disk, power goes out

❖ How can DBMS deal with these failures?

Summary of standard DBMS features

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❖ Persistent storage of data

❖ Logical data model; declarative queries and updates → physical data independence

❖ Multi-user concurrent access

❖ Safety from system failures

❖ Performance, performance, performance

- Massive amounts of data (terabytes ~ petabytes)
- High throughput (thousands ~ millions transactions per minute)
- High availability ($\geq 99.999\%$ uptime)

Major DBMS today

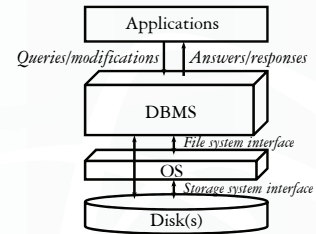
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- ❖ Oracle
- ❖ IBM DB2 (from System R, System R*, Starburst)
- ❖ Microsoft SQL Server
- ❖ Teradata
- ❖ Sybase (acquired by SAP)
- ❖ Informix (acquired by IBM)
- ❖ PostgreSQL (from UC Berkeley's Ingres, Postgres)
- ❖ Tandem NonStop (acquired by Compaq, now HP)
- ❖ MySQL (acquired by Sun, then Oracle)
- ? SQLite
- ? Microsoft Access
- ? BerkeleyDB (acquired by Oracle)

*Relational
inside*

DBMS architecture today

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- ❖ Much of the OS is bypassed for performance and safety
- ❖ We will be filling in many details for the DBMS box

AYBABTU?

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“Us” = relational databases

- ❖ Most data is not in them!
 - Personal data, web, scientific data, system data, ...
- ❖ “NoSQL” movement
 - Less structure, less consistency (Use of AYBABTU inspired by Garcia-Molina)
 - More flexibility, more availability, more scalability
- ❖ This course will look beyond relational databases



Course components

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- ❖ Relational databases
 - Relational algebra, database design, SQL, app programming
- ❖ XML
 - Data model and query languages, app programming, interplay between XML and relational databases
- ❖ Database internals
 - Storage, indexing, query processing and optimization, concurrency control and recovery
- ❖ Topics beyond databases (TBD)
 - Privacy in data publishing, data warehousing and data mining, Web search, indexing, MapReduce, etc.