| Title (Units): | COMP2016 Database Management (3,3,1)   |  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Course Aims:   | To introduce how to represent data in a database for a given application and how<br>to manage and use a relational database management system (RDBMS). Topics<br>include: entity-relationship model, relational data model, relational algebra,<br>structured query language SQL and relational database design. In addition, hands-<br>on RDBMS experience is included. |  |
| Prerequisite:  | COMP2045 Programming and Problem Solving   |  |
|                | Anti-requisite: ISEM3006 Data Management in Business   |  |

#### **Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs):**

Upon successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

| No. | Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)   |  |  |  |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
|     | Knowledge   |  |  |  |
| 1   | Describe fundamental elements of a relational database management system                            |  |  |  |
| 2   | Explain the basic concepts of relational data model, entity-relationship model, relational algebra, |  |  |  |
|     | structured query language SQL and relational database design  |  |  |  |
| 3   | Identify other data models such as semi-structured model and NoSQL model                            |  |  |  |
|     | Professional Skill  |  |  |  |
| 4   | Design entity-relationship diagrams to represent database application scenarios and convert entity- |  |  |  |
|     | relationship diagrams into relations  |  |  |  |
| 5   | Populate a relational database and formulate SQL queries on the data                                |  |  |  |
|     | Attitude  |  |  |  |
| 6   | Work as a team with a professional attitude towards the development of database applications        |  |  |  |

**Calendar Description:** This course introduces how to represent data in a database for a given application and how to manage and use a relational database management system (RDBMS). Topics include: entity-relationship model, relational data model, relational algebra, structured query language SQL and relation database design. In addition, hands-on RDBMS experience is included.

# Teaching and Learning Activities (TLAs):

| CILOs | Type of TLA   |  |  |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 1-4   | Students will learn the basic database concepts via lectures, tutorials, and assignments. |  |  |
| 5     | Students will gain practical experience on a database management system via laboratory    |  |  |
|       | sessions.   |  |  |
| 1-6   | Students will work on a group project to develop a database application.                  |  |  |

#### Assessment:

| No. | Assessment               | Weighting | CILOs to be | Description of Assessment Tasks   |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|---|
|     | Methods                  |           | addressed   |   |
| 1   | Continuous<br>Assessment | 40%       | 1-6         | Continuous assessments are designed to assess<br>students' mastery of the key concepts of database<br>management systems. The continuous assessments<br>include assignments, tests, laboratory work, as well<br>as a group project that covers all learning outcomes.       |
| 2   | Examination              | 60%       | 1-5         | Final examination questions are designed to see<br>how far students have achieved their intended<br>learning outcomes. Questions will primarily be<br>analysis and skills based to assess the student's<br>ability in understanding and application of database<br>systems. |

## **Assessment Rubrics:**

| Excellent (A)     | • Achieve the first five CILOs, demonstrating a good mastery of both the theoretical     |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|                   | and practical aspects of database management   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Have a thorough understanding of database system concepts, and be able to explain      |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | and highlight the key points of these concepts   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Able to build ER diagrams according to all application requirements, convert ER        |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | diagrams to relational database schemas correctly, and eliminate all functional          |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | dependencies in a database schema via normalization                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Able to create, populate, update a relational database in SQL language and formulate   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | database queries in both relational algebra and SQL                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good (B)          | • Achieve the first five CILOs, demonstrating a good understanding of both the           |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | theoretical and practical aspects of database management                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Have a good understanding of database system concepts                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Able to build ER diagrams according to most of the application requirements, convert   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | ER diagrams to relational database schemas most correctly, and eliminate most of the     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | functional dependencies in a database schema via normalization                           |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Able to create, populate, update a relational database in SQL language and formulate   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | database queries in both relational algebra and SQL for most cases                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Satisfactory (C)  | • Achieve most of the first five CILOs, demonstrating a basic level of understanding     |  |  |  |  |  |
| -                 | of the theoretical and practical aspects of database management                          |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Have a basic understanding of database system concepts                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Able to build ER diagrams according to some database application requirements,         |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | convert some ER diagrams to relational database schemas, and eliminate some              |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | functional dependencies in a database schema via normalization                           |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Able to create, populate, update a relational database in SQL language and formulate   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | database queries in both relational algebra and SQL for familiar cases                   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marginal Pass (D) | • Achieve most of the first five CILOs, with a minimal level of understanding of the     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | theoretical and practical aspects of database management                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | Have a minimal level of understanding of database system concepts                        |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Able to conduct database designs using ER diagrams and functional dependency           |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | analysis under a very limited number of application scenarios                            |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Able to make updates and queries to a database in SQL language for simple cases        |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fail (F)          | • Achieve less than three of the CILOs, and have little understanding of the theoretical |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | and practical aspects of database management   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Unable to provide solutions to simple problems which require basic understanding       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | of database system concepts  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Unable to conduct database designs using ER diagrams and functional dependency         |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | analysis   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | • Have little understanding of relational algebra and SQL language and have difficulty   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# **Course Content and CILOs Mapping:**

| Content |  | CILO No. |
|---------|--|----------|
| Ι       | Overview of Database Systems                 | 1        |
| II      | Entity-Relationship Data Model               | 2, 4, 6  |
| III     | Relational Data Model and Relational Algebra | 2, 4, 6  |
| IV      | Relational Database Language                 | 2, 5, 6  |
| V       | Relational Database Design                   | 2        |
| VI      | Other Data Models                            | 3        |

## **References:**

• Raghu Ramakrishnan and Johannes Gehrke, Database Management Systems, 3rd Edition, McGraw Hill, 2003.

- Abraham Silberschatz, Henry F. Korth, and S. Sudarshan, Database System Concepts, 7th Edition, McGraw Hill, 2019.
- Ramez Elmasri and Shamkant B. Navathe, Fundamentals of Database Systems, 7th Edition, Addison Wesley, 2016.
- Hector Garcia-Molina. Database Systems: The Complete Book, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall, 2014.
- Carlos Coronel and Steven Morris. Database Systems: Design, Implementation, & Management, 13rd Edition, Course Technology, 2018.

#### **Course Content:**

## **Topic**

- I. Overview of Database Systems
  - A. Database system concepts
  - B. DBMS and its components
  - C. Data independence
- II. Entity-Relationship Data Model
  - A. Elements of the ER model
  - B. Conceptual design with the ER model
  - C. Modeling of constraints
- III. Relational Data Model and Relational Algebra
  - A. Relational model concepts
  - B. Relational model constraints
  - C. Mapping from ER diagrams to relations
  - D. Relational Algebra

# IV. Relational Database Language

- A. SQL data definition and data types
- B. Defining a relation schema in SQL
- C. Queries and updates in SQL
- D. Views in SQL

#### V. Relational Database Design

- A. Functional dependencies
- B. Normal forms and normalization
- C. Schema refinement in database design
- VI. Other Data Models
  - A. Semi-structured model
  - B. NoSQL model