Library and Database Technology (9213)

Semester: Autumn, 2024

Level: **BS-LIS**

Assignment No. 1 (Units 1–5)

Q1. Creating Static Web Page Reports vs. Creating Dynamic Web Page Reports

A **static web page report** is a fixed document created using HTML and CSS. It does not change unless manually updated. For example, an annual report published on a company's website as an HTML file is a static web page report.

A **dynamic web page report**, on the other hand, retrieves data from a database and updates automatically. It is created using server-side scripting languages like PHP, ASP.NET, or JavaScript frameworks. For example, an e-commerce website showing real-time stock availability is dynamic.

Q2. Database Management Approaches

Hierarchical Database Approach – Uses a tree-like structure (e.g., IBM's IMS).

Network Database Approach – Allows multiple relationships using sets (e.g., CODASYL DBMS).

Relational Database Approach – Uses tables (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL).

Object-Oriented Database Approach – Stores data as objects (e.g., MongoDB, ObjectDB).

Q3. Discussion Topics

Open-Source Software – Freely available software with source code access (e.g., Linux, MySQL).

MySQL vs. PostgreSQL – MySQL is known for speed and ease of use, while PostgreSQL offers advanced features like ACID compliance and better concurrency control.

Loading the Data – The process of inserting data into a database from various sources.

Creating Data Structures – Defining tables, columns, indexes, and relationships in a database.

Q4. Defining Data, Offloading Data-Text File, Implementing Data Model

Defining Data – Structuring data types, constraints, and schema before storing them in a database.

Offloading Data-Text File – Exporting database contents into text formats such as CSV, JSON, or XML.

Implementing Data Model – Creating an actual database based on a logical model.

Q5. Processes of Creating Reports

Data Collection – Gathering required data.

Data Processing – Cleaning and organizing data.

Data Visualization – Using tools like Tableau or Power BI to present reports.

Generating Reports – Exporting reports as PDFs, Excel sheets, or web-based dashboards.

Assignment No. 2 (Units 6–9)

Q1. Steps in Programming an Application

Requirement Analysis – Understanding user needs.

Design – Creating wireframes and database models.

Development – Writing and testing code.

Testing – Identifying and fixing bugs.

Deployment – Releasing the application.

Maintenance – Updating features and fixing errors.

Q2. Creating the Main Application

Setting Up the Development Environment – Installing necessary tools and libraries.

Designing User Interface – Using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

Backend Development – Writing server-side logic with PHP, Node.js, etc.

Database Integration – Connecting the application to a database.

Testing and Debugging – Ensuring application stability.

Q3. Database-Related Security Techniques

Access Control – Restricting unauthorized access.

Data Encryption – Protecting sensitive data.

SQL Injection Prevention – Using parameterized queries.

Regular Backups – Preventing data loss.

Q4. User Interface and Its Elements

A **user interface (UI)** is how users interact with software. Major elements include:

Navigation Menus – Allow easy movement.

Forms and Input Fields – For user interaction.

Buttons and Controls – Enable user actions.

Typography and Colors – Improve readability.

Q5. Short Notes

Query Logging – Recording database queries for analysis.

Input Validation – Ensuring user input is correct.

Database Maintenance Functions – Tasks like indexing, updating statistics, and removing redundant data.

Checking for Duplicates/Fields with Data Integrity – Ensuring unique records and enforcing constraints to maintain accuracy.

This document provides a comprehensive overview of the assignments and ensures clear understanding.