



Ministry of Higher Education and
Scientific Research - Iraq
University of Warith Al-Anbiyaa
College of Sciences
Department of Information
Technology



MODULE DESCRIPTION FORM

Module Information			
معلومات المادة الدراسية			
Module Title	Principles of Database Systems		Module Delivery
Module Type	Core		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lecture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lab <input type="checkbox"/> Tutorial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Practical <input type="checkbox"/> Seminar
Module Code	IT2103		
ECTS Credits	6		
SWL (hr/sem)	150		
Module Level	2	Semester of Delivery	
Administering Department	Information Technology	College	College of Science
Module Leader	Hussein Zaki Jassim	e-mail	hussein.almngoshi@uowa.edu.iq
Module Leader's Acad. Title	Asst. Lecturer	Module Leader's Qualification	Ph.D.
Module Tutor		e-mail	
Peer Reviewer Name		e-mail	
Scientific Committee Approval Date		Version Number	1.0

Relation with other Modules			
العلاقة مع المواد الدراسية الأخرى			
Prerequisite module	CS104	Semester	2
Co-requisites module	None	Semester	



Module Aims, Learning Outcomes and Indicative Contents

أهداف المادة الدراسية ونتائج التعلم والمحتويات الإرشادية

<p>Module Aims أهداف المادة الدراسية</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provide a solid understanding of database concepts, principles, and best practices.2. Familiarize students with the design, implementation, and management of databases.3. Cover topics such as data modeling, normalization, and query optimization.4. Develop practical skills in using database management systems and query languages.5. Cultivate critical thinking and problem-solving abilities in the context of database design and administration.6. Prepare students to apply their knowledge in real-world scenarios.7. Equip students to contribute to effective database solutions in the IT industry.
<p>Module Learning Outcomes مخرجات التعلم للمادة الدراسية</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the fundamental concepts and principles of databases, including data models, schemas, and normalization.2. Demonstrate proficiency in designing, implementing, and managing databases using a database management system (DBMS).3. Apply data modeling techniques to develop logical and physical database designs that meet specified requirements.4. Construct and execute complex SQL queries to retrieve, update, and manipulate data stored in a database.5. Evaluate and optimize query performance through the use of indexing, query tuning, and other optimization techniques.6. Implement and enforce data integrity constraints, including entity relationships, referential integrity, and data validation rules.7. Employ appropriate security measures to protect data and ensure database confidentiality, integrity, and availability.8. Utilize backup and recovery procedures to safeguard data and restore databases in the event of failures or disasters.
<p>Indicative Contents المحتويات الإرشادية</p>	<p>Indicative content includes the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction: Briefly explain the purpose and goals of the database. Provide an overview of its intended users and stakeholders. Outline the benefits and value the database brings to the organization.2. Database Design: Describe the overall structure and organization of the database.

	<p>Identify the key entities, attributes, and relationships within the database. Explain the normalization process employed to ensure data integrity and eliminate redundancy. Discuss any design considerations specific to the database, such as performance optimization or scalability.</p> <p>3. Data Model:</p> <p>Present the conceptual, logical, and physical data models used in the database. Explain the entity-relationship (ER) diagram, tables, and schema design. Discuss the various data types, constraints, and indexes used in the database. Highlight any additional modeling techniques or methodologies applied.</p> <p>4. Functionality and Features:</p> <p>Enumerate the main functions and features provided by the database. Outline the CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) supported. Describe any specialized or advanced features, such as data validation, triggers, or stored procedures. Mention any security measures implemented, such as user authentication and access control.</p> <p>5. Data Sources and Integration:</p> <p>Identify the sources of data that feed into the database. Explain any data integration processes, including extraction, transformation, and loading (ETL). Discuss any data quality or cleansing procedures employed to ensure data accuracy.</p> <p>6. Performance and Scalability:</p> <p>Discuss the database's performance characteristics, including response times and throughput. Describe any performance tuning techniques used, such as indexing or query optimization. Explain how the database handles scalability and growth, including considerations for increasing data volume or user load.</p> <p>7. Maintenance and Administration:</p> <p>Outline the procedures for database backup, recovery, and disaster management. Explain the ongoing maintenance tasks, such as data archiving or purging. Describe the roles and responsibilities of database administrators. Mention any monitoring and alerting mechanisms in place.</p>
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Learning and Teaching Strategies استراتيجيات التعلم والتعليم	
Strategies	<p>The learning and teaching strategies for studying the database subject in an IT department involve a balanced approach of theoretical understanding and practical application. Lectures, interactive discussions, and case studies provide the necessary theoretical foundation. Practical exercises, group work, and projects enable hands-on experience with database management systems. Workshops, demos, and industry examples offer real-world insights. Online resources, assessments, and feedback aid in reinforcing learning. Virtual labs and continuous learning emphasize practical skills</p>

	development and staying updated with industry trends. These strategies ensure a comprehensive understanding of databases and their relevance in the IT field.
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Student Workload (SWL) الحمل الدراسي للطالب محسوب لـ ١٥ اسبوعا			
Structured SWL (h/sem) الحمل الدراسي المنتظم للطالب خلال الفصل	65	Structured SWL (h/w) الحمل الدراسي المنتظم للطالب أسبوعيا	5
Unstructured SWL (h/sem) الحمل الدراسي غير المنتظم للطالب خلال الفصل	85	Unstructured SWL (h/w) الحمل الدراسي غير المنتظم للطالب أسبوعيا	6
Total SWL (h/sem) الحمل الدراسي الكلي للطالب خلال الفصل	150		

Module Evaluation تقييم المادة الدراسية					
		Time/Number	Weight (Marks)	Week Due	Relevant Learning Outcome
Formative assessment	Quizzes	2	10% (10)	5, 10	
	Assignments	2	10% (10)	2, 12	
	Projects / Lab.	1	10% (10)	Continuous	
	Report	1	10% (10)	13	
Summative assessment	Midterm Exam	2hr	10% (10)	7	
	Final Exam	3hr	50% (50)	16	
Total assessment			100% (100 Marks)		

Delivery Plan (Weekly Syllabus) المنهاج الاسبوعي النظري	
	Material Covered
Week 1	Introduction to databases: concepts, importance, and applications Relational database management systems (RDBMS)
Week 2	Overview: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

Week 3	Database design principles and data models
Week 4	Entity-Relationship (ER) modeling and ER diagrams
Week 5	Database constraints: primary key, foreign key
Week 6	Database constraints unique, and check constraints
Week 7	Database administration and security: user management, permissions, and access control
Week 8	Backup and recovery strategies for databases
Week 9	Indexing and query optimization techniques
Week 10	Transaction management and concurrency control in databases
Week 11	Relational model and relational calculus
Week 12	Relational model and relational algebra
Week 13	Transaction management and concurrency control in databases
Week 14	Transaction management and concurrency control in databases
Week 15	Database performance monitoring.
Week 16	Preparatory week before the final Exam

Delivery Plan (Weekly Lab. Syllabus)

المنهاج الاسبوعي للمختبر

	Material Covered
Week 1	Lab 1: Setting up the database environment
Week 2	Lab 2: practicing basic SQL queries
Week 3	Lab 3: Designing an ER diagram for a given scenario
Week 4	Lab 4: translating ERD into a relational schema
Week 5	Lab 5: Normalizing a sample dataset and implementing the normalized tables in the database
Week 6	Lab 6: Learn all types of data used in database systems
Week 7	Lab 7: Learn to create a database with all specifications
Week 8	Lab 8: Learn to create tables with the ability to modify fields
Week 9	Lab 9: Learn addition operations for constraints in tables with constraints
Week 10	Lab 10: Learn operations for updates to constraints in tables with constraints
Week 11	Lab 11: Learn delete operations for constraints in tables with constraints
Week 12	Lab 12: Learn to build procedures for adding and modifying data
Week 13	Lab 13: Learn to build procedures with input variables

Week 14	Lab 14: Learn to construct procedures with output variables
Week 15	Lab 15: Implementation of an integrated database management project for each student

Learning and Teaching Resources مصادر التعلم والتدريس		
	Text	Available in the Library?
Required Texts	Elmasri, Ramez, and Shamkant Navathe. Fundamentals of database systems. AddisonWesley Publishing Company, 2018.	Yes
Recommended Texts	Database design, application and development.	No
Websites	http://www.sqlcourse.com/	

Grading Scheme مخطط الدرجات				
Group	Grade	التقدير	Marks (%)	Definition
Success Group (50 - 100)	A - Excellent	امتياز	90 - 100	Outstanding Performance
	B - Very Good	جيد جدا	80 - 89	Above average with some errors
	C - Good	جيد	70 - 79	Sound work with notable errors
	D - Satisfactory	متوسط	60 - 69	Fair but with major shortcomings
	E - Sufficient	مقبول	50 - 59	Work meets minimum criteria
Fail Group (0 – 49)	FX – Fail	راسب (قيد المعالجة)	(45-49)	More work required but credit awarded
	F – Fail	راسب	(0-44)	Considerable amount of work required
Note: Marks Decimal places above or below 0.5 will be rounded to the higher or lower full mark (for example a mark of 54.5 will be rounded to 55, whereas a mark of 54.4 will be rounded to 54. The University has a policy NOT to condone "near-pass fails" so the only adjustment to marks awarded by the original marker(s) will be the automatic rounding outlined above.				