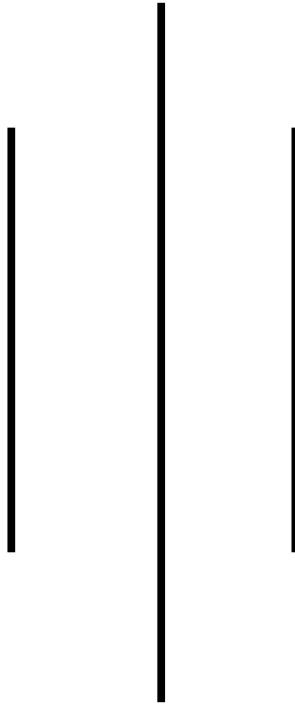


Deerwalk Institute Of Technology

Database Administration



Assignment: 2

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Date: 2016 Mar 9

20 SqlPlus Commands:

INSERT: Insert values in table

SET: Setting up system variable or environment variable.

EXECUTE: Execute a single SQL statement or run a stored procedure.

DROP: Drop any table or column

APPEND: Append text to the end of current line in the SQL buffer.

CREATE: create a database, table or user

COMMIT: Commit a transaction to make it persistent.

CONNECT: Connect to a database using a specified user.

SHOW: List the value of a system variable

CLEAR: Clear the SQL*Plus screen and the screen buffer.

DEL: Delete the current line in the SQL buffer

COLUMN: Change display width of a column.

COMPUTE: Calculate and display totals

DEFINE: Define user variables.

UPDATE: Update data in the table

GET file: Retrieve a previously stored command file

DESCRIBE: Describe a table, column, view, synonym, function procedure, package or package contents.

PROMPT: Display a message to the screen.

ORDER BY: Arrange the values either in ascending or descending order.

REMARK: For single line comments.

Q. Difference between Data Administration and Database Administration

Ans: The differences between data administration and database administration is given in the following table:

Data Administration	Database Administration
Data administration is concerned with logical design of the database. They are also known as Data Analyst.	It is concerned with physical design / Operational of the database. They are also known as Database Coordinator or Database Programmer.
Data administration defines business requirements gathering for the logical design	Database administration define required parameters for the database definition.
They analyze data requirements for any application	They analyze data volume and space requirements.
They help in modeling the business based on requirements which can be conceptual and logical	They Perform database tuning, query optimization and parameter enhancements
They define and enforce standards and conventions such as data definition, attribute naming, abbreviation, relationships, etc	They help in executing database backups and recoveries
They manage and administer meta-data repository and Data Administration CASE (modeling) tools	They monitor the database space requirements and verify the integrity of data in databases
They help Database Administration in creating physical tables from logical models that they define.	They transformation of logical structures defined by data administrator to properly performing physical structures/ tables.
The Data Administration requires a concrete grasp of the real business the company is in, not just the technical aspects of interaction with a computer.	A DBA or systems programmer is arguably portable from one industry to another, with minimal retraining as long as the technology remains constant.
The basic responsible is how to install and configure the RDBMS applications and also they have to know the requirements of the software application in terms of functions and assure the data integrity.	DBA responsibility is to back-up data regularly and prevent from unauthorized access.

Sources:

1. <http://tdan.com/irm-data-administration-vs-database-administration/4197>
2. <http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interviews/show/3477/what-is-the-difference-between-a-database-administrator-and-a-data-adm>