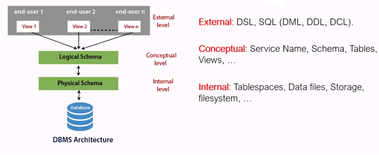
# Niveles de arquitectura

20/01/21 17:35



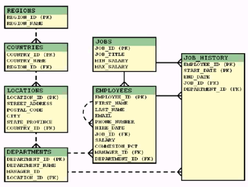

→ nivel externo:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DML | DDL | TCL | DCL | DQL |
| INSERT | CREATE | COMMIT | GRANT | SELECT |
| UPDATE | ALTER | ROLLBACK | REVOKE | |
| DELETE | DROP | SAVEPOINT | | |
| MERGE | RENAME | | | |
| CALL | TRUNCATE | | | |
| EXPLAIN PLAN | COMMENT | | | |
| LOCK TABLE | | | | |

- SQL
- PL / SQL
- T-SQL

- Cómo se interactúa con la base de datos.

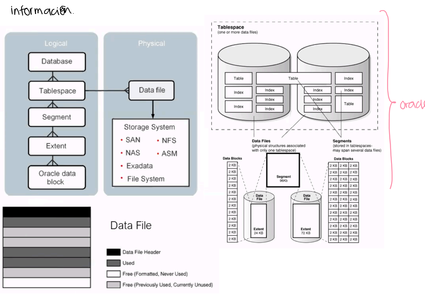
→ nivel conceptual:




- Abstracción con los datos ordenados.

→ nivel interno:

- donde se almacena la información física; como está distribuida la información.




- tablespace: representación lógica de dónde se almacena la información.
  → sólo puede pertenecer a una sola base de datos.

- Un tablespace puede tener varios segmentos.

- Indice: agiliza el acceso a la información. (se filtran los registros).

- LAN: servidor con discos adaptados que provee protección física a los discos.
  → storage area network.

- NAS: network attached storage.

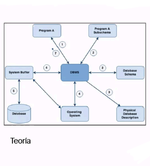
→ Personal relacionado al manejo de bases de datos:

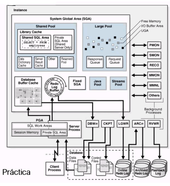
- Database Administrator
- Data Architect
- Tools Expert
- Application Programmer / Developer
- Business Analyst / Business Intelligence
- Data Ops
- Data Engineer
- Data Scientist
- Security Officer

- Network specialist
- Infrastructure Specialist
- Dev Ops / Cloud Solution Architect

https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/cncpt/oracle-database-storage-structures.html#GUID-B679FE3E-8FC1-404C-A368-5A4AC0553664

→ Database management system





Instance
System Global Area (SGA)
Shared Pool
Large Pool
Free Memory
Free Buffer Area
Library Cache
Shared SQL Area
SELECT * FROM Table
Shared Cursor
Stored Procedure
Dictionary Cache
Data Segment Cache
Data Segment Header
Free Segment Header
Free Extent Header
Free Block Header
Free Block
Free Block Header
Free Block
Free Block Header
Free Block