# Experiment Title-1: Introduction To DBMS, RDBMS, ORACLE, Basic SQL Commands

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**Branch: CSE-IOT** **Section/Group: A**
**Semester: 3RD** **Date of Performance: 18-08-2021**
**Subject Name:- DBMS** **Subject Code: 210-20CSP-233**

**1. Aim/Overview of the practical: Introduction To DBMS, RDBMS, ORACLE, Basic SQL Commands**

**2. Task to be done: Explain in Detail, DBMS, RDBMS,ORACLE and differentiate between them. Also elaborate basic SQL Commands**

**3. Apparatus** (For applied/experimental sciences/materials based labs)**: No**

**4. Algorithm/Flowchart** (For programming based labs)**: No**

## 5. Theme/Interests definition ( For creative domains):

- **DBMS:** A Database Management System (DBMS) is software designed to store, retrieve, define, and manage data in a database. It is a software for storing and retrieving users' data while considering appropriate security measures. It consists of a group of programs which manipulate the database. The DBMS accepts the request for data from an application and instructs the operating system to provide the specific data. In large systems, a DBMS helps users and other third-party software to store and retrieve data.

- **RDBMS:** A relational database management system (RDBMS) refers to a collection of programs and capabilities that is designed to enable the user to create, update, and administer a relational database, which is characterized by its structuring of data into logically independent tables.

- **ORACLE database:** Oracle database is cross-platform. It can run on various hardware across operating system including window server, Unix, and various distributions of GNU/LINUX. It has its networking stack that allows application from a different platform to communicate with the Oracle Database smoothly. For example, applications running on windows can connect to the oracle Database running on Unix.

- **Basic SQL Commands:**
  **There are five types of commands:-**

  1. **DDL:-** DDL changes the structure of the table like creating a table, deleting a table, altering a table, etc.
     **some commands that come under DDL:- Create, Alter, Drop and Truncate.**

  2. **DML:-** DML commands are used to modify the database. It is responsible for all form of changes in the database.
     **some commands that come under DDL:- Insert, Delete and Update.**

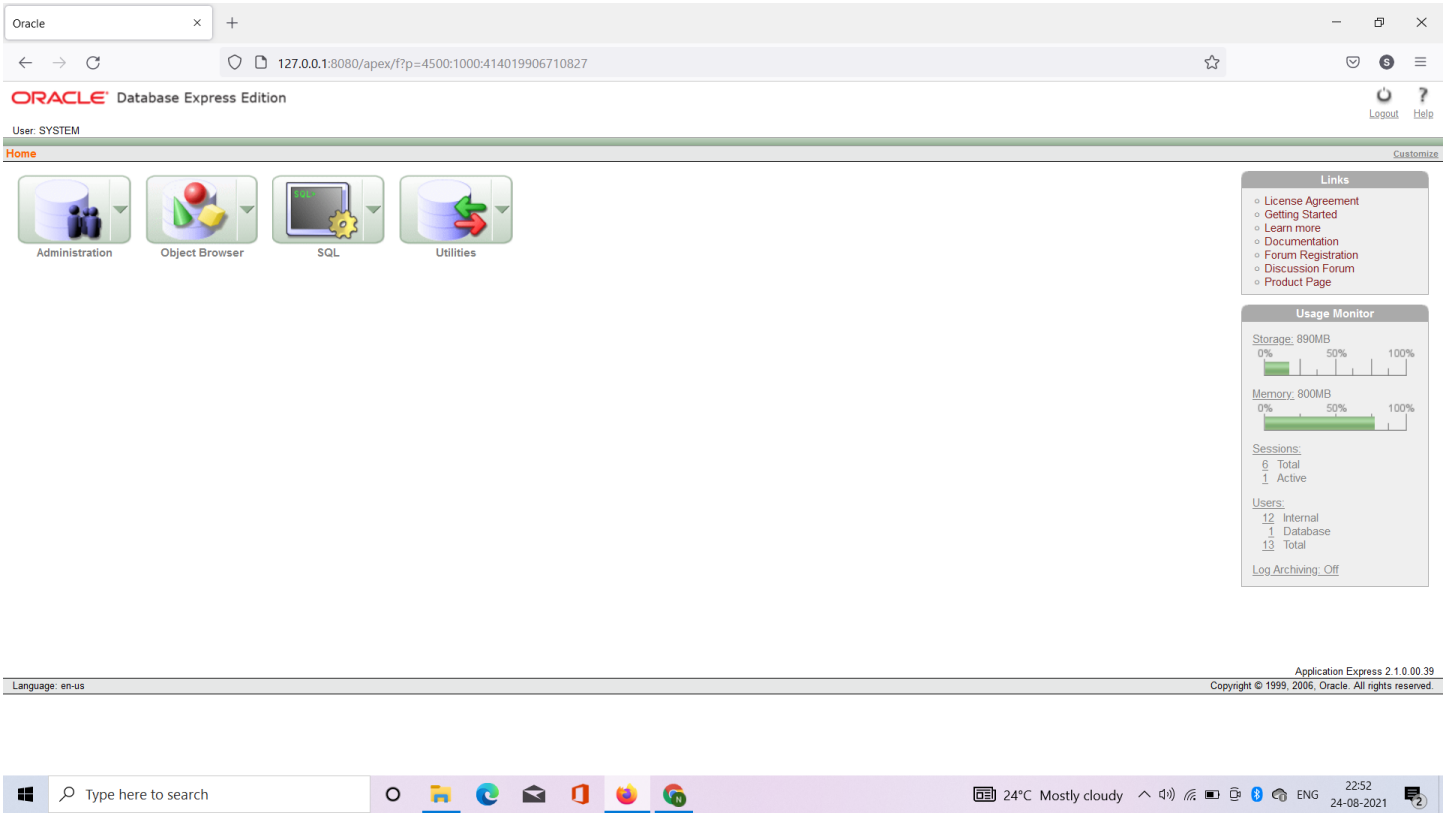
3. **DCL:-** DCL commands are used to grant and take back authority from any database user.
   **some commands that come under DDL:- Grant and Revoke.**

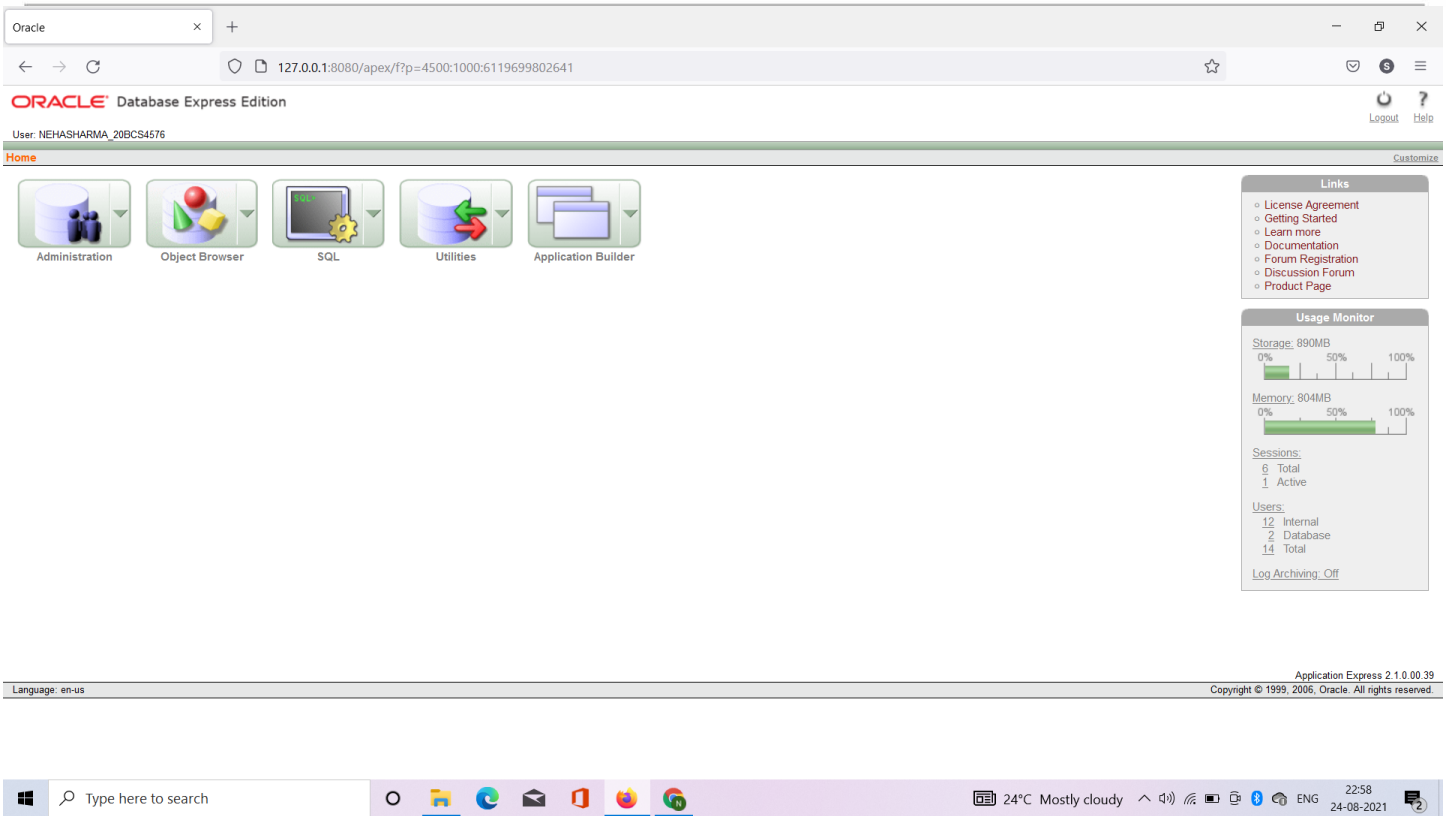
4. **TCL:-** TCL commands can only use with DML commands like INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE only.
   **some commands that come under DDL:- COMMIT, ROLLBACK and SAVEPOINT**

5. **DQL:-** DQL is used to fetch the data from the database.

   **It uses only one command:- SELECT**

## 6. Steps for experiment/practical:

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ORACLE Database Express Edition
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Usage Monitor
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**7. Observations/Discussions (For applied/experimental sciences/materials based labs): NO**

**8. Percentage error (if any or applicable): NO**

**9. Calculations/ Chemical Reactions / Theorems /Formulas used etc : NO**

**10. Result/Output/Writing Summary: NO**

**11. Graphs (If any): Image/Soft copy of graph paper to be attached here:- NO**

**Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):**

1. **Introduction to DBMS**
2. **RDBMS**
3. **Oracle**
4. **Basic commands of SQL**
5. **Installation of Oracle Database 10g**

**Evaluation Grid (To be created as per the SOP and Assessment guidelines by the faculty):**

| Sr. No. | Parameters | Marks Obtained | Maximum Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | | |
| 2. | | | |
| 3. | | | |
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