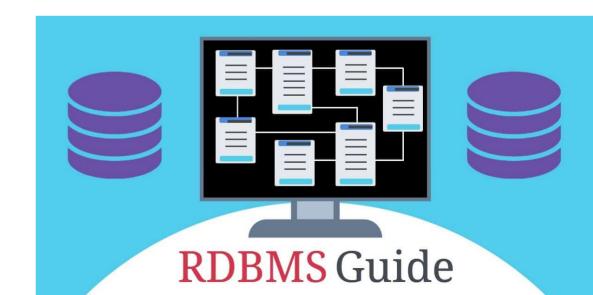
Database Management

RDBMS

RDBMS

- most widely-used form of data storage in businesses
- reduce the amount of space needed for storing corporate transactions and documents
- MS SQL
- MySQL
- Oracle
- Postgresql



SQL Server

- Microsoft SQL Server
 - relational database management system developed by Microsoft.
- Proprietary software
- As a Database server:
 - software product
 - primary function is to store and retrieve data
 - Serve request from the same computer or those running on another computer across a network (including the Internet).

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Database Administrator (DBA)

- Database Administrator
 - Technical person with DB technology skills and knowledge
 - controls the design and the use of database.

Tasks of a Database Administrator



Task 1: Evaluate the Database Server Hardware

Task 2: Install the Oracle Database Software

Task 3: Plan the Database

Task 4: Create and Open the Database

Task 5: Back Up the Database

Task 6: Enroll System Users

Task 7: Implement the Database Design

Task 8: Back Up the Fully Functional Database

Task 9: Tune Database Performance

Task 10: Download and Install Patches

Task 11: Roll Out to Additional Hosts

MS SQL, MySQL, and Oracle

No	Dev./License	MySQL	Oracle	SQL Server
1	Developer / Maintainer	Oracle Corp. (since 2010) Sun Microsystems (2008-2010) MySQL AB (before 2008)	Oracle Corp. (Since 1977)	Microsoft Corp.
2	License	General Public License, and Proprietary	Proprietary	Proprietary

MS SQL, MySQL, and Oracle

No	RDBMS	Windows	Linux	Unix	Mac	BSD
1	MySQL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Oracle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
3	SQL Server	Yes (All Version)	Yes (Version 2017 or latest)	-	-	-

MS SQL, MySQL, and Oracle

1	Max Database (Number or Size)
2	Max Table (Number or Size)

Max Row

(Number or Size)

(Number or Size)

Max Column

Limitation

No

3

4

65536TB by permissible	first file whose minimum size is 2 MB
MyISAM: 256TB by default, up to 65536TB by permissible	32 tables per clustered Unlimited per database
InnoDB: 64TB by default, up to 256TB by page size	
65535 bytes per table	Unlimited per table

MySQL

default, up to

256TB by

columns per

4096

table

Oracle

No absolute limit

except for the

1000 columns

per table

Limited by number of
objects
(tables, views, stored
procedures, user-defined
functions, triggers, rules,
defaults, and constraints)
in a database.
8060 bytes a row

30000 columns per wide

table

SQL Server

524272 terabytes

(consists of 32767

Databases and 16

terabytes per database)

References

- https://www.got-it.ai/solutions/sqlquerychat/sql-help/general-sql/difference-between-sql-mysql-and-oracle/
- https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/em.102/ b31949/database_management.htm#i1006971
- https://www.comparitech.com/net-admin/rdbmsguide/
- https://www.sqlservertutorial.net/