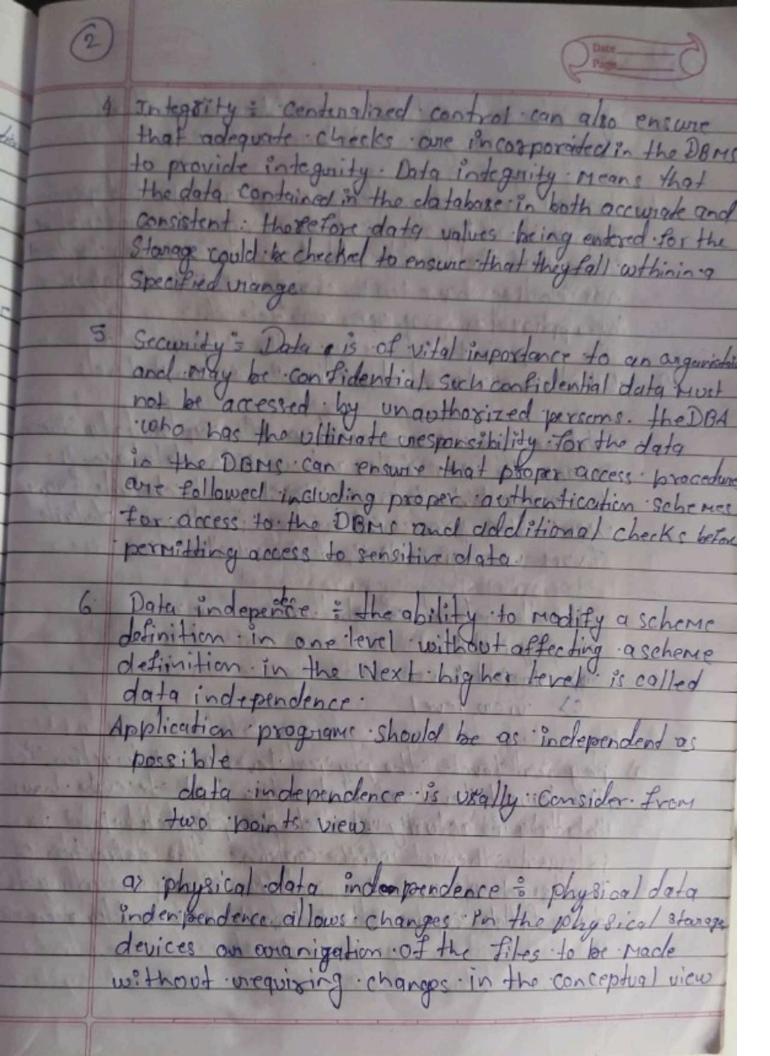
Nome - Derpak yadan Date Roll No - 105 Frit Page Assignment -1 Ans A database : Management : system (DBMS) is collected of program that manages that database structure and control acress to the data Stoured in the database the DBMS serves as the intermediary between the user and the database. The database structure stself is storred as a collection of files so we can access that data in thoses files through the DBMS Advanatage of DBMS I Reduction of Redundancies centural ? red gontral of data by the DBA avoids. it also eliminates the extra processing necessary to turace the inquired data in large Mass of data 2. Elimination of In consistencies the rigin advantage of avoiding duplication is to panesent in reducint data files . Any wedundancies that exist in the DBoys are controlled and the system ensu that these multiple copies are consistent. 3. Shared Data A database allows the sharing of data under its control by any number of application programs on me for example the application for the public orelation



any of the external views and hence application program using the database o logical data independence : logical data independence Changed if fields are added to an existing or nor do they have to be changed if field hot or by application programs are deleted. 2. What is data abstraction? Explain it texels. Database systems were modeup of complex tota story To ease the user interaction with database the developers hide internal Provelevant details from users . this process of hiding irrelevant details From user is called data abstoraction the thirty level of abstraction are as a) physical level by logical level c) view level a) physical level: the physical level of a betwartien is the lower + level of abstraction that describe how the data is actually stoned the physical level or internal schema; which contains the definition of the started viecord the method of viejourexenting to data fields express the internal view and the accession

what data our actually stoned in the database and what welationship exist arrong those data in inelational DBMS the conceptual schema describe all violations that one stored in the database. For example in university database these welations contain information about entities such as students and faculty seen by a user. this level of abstraction describe only the part of entire database which exists to simplify the interaction with the system who is database Administerator ? Explain the various Functions Of DBA one of the main meason of using DBMS is to have a central control of control of both data and the Program accessing those data. A person who was Such control over the system is called a database Ads Scheng offinitions the databage Administorator Cureates database scheng by executing DDL statements Scheng includes the logical Structure of database toble (crelation) like data type of attenibutes length of attenibutes integrity constraints rete Database tables or indexes are stoned in flat files heaps Bf Torer etc.

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Date \_\_\_\_\_\_Page

DBA cornies out changes to the existing school and physical organization.

Chuanting authorization tox data madification: the DBA provides different access unightes to the Users according to their tevel. and in any week Might have higher westwicted access to data we you go up in the hierarchy to the administrator your get more access unights.

Routine maintenance: some of the violine maintenant activities of a DBA are given below

Taking backup of database pendadically

Ensuring enough disk Brace is available all time

Monitoring Jobs urunning on the database

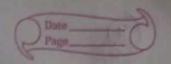
performance tunning

Ensure that performance is not degrade by some

expensive task sub mitted by some users.

4. Why data models are used in database explain its

Data Model gives us an idea that how the fire system will look like after its complete implementations it defines the data elements and welationships between the data elements and are used to show how data is started connected out and updated in database management system



Dataset: A data set contains the logic to victurieve data
from a variety of data sources

Event tunggers: A tonggers checks for an event when
the event occurs the tungger vious the pl/sol code
associated with it. the data madel edition supports before
data and after data dunggers as well as schedule.
tunggers. Before data and after data tunggers const
of call to execute a set of function alefin sel to pl/sol
package stand in an oracle cluter base.

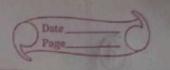
flex fields: A flex field as a stucuture spoified to oracle Application. the data model editor supports metrieving data from flexfield Stucetures defined in your anacle Application database tables

Lists of values = A list of values is a menu of values from which weport consumers can select parameter values to pass to the one port.

parameters: A parameter is variable whose value can be cet at muntime. the data model edition supports serveral parameter types.

Bursting definitions: Bursting is a process of splitting data into blocks, generating documents for each data block and delivering the documents to one or more destinations.

S. Define entity: database entity is a thing person object on any item about which the date should be captured and stoned in the for, of properties workflow and dables. attributes A database consists of tables, each of which has columns and nows the header of table orelationship & A vielationship of occides an associa among cutities for eg. Relationship exists between p and book can be descurbe as Tuple: it is nothing but a single mow of degree = the total number of attributes which to the evelation is called the degree of the vielation Cardinality: total number of vious priesent in write a note on following 6 Pormary key: A purinony key is a field in a tous which uniquely identifies each mow/ whecod in the database table purinary Keys Must contain unique A primary ky column connot have Null valves.



A table can brave only one primary key which may consist of single on multiple fields. When Multiple fields are used as a purimony key, the one called a composite key

andidite key for the primary key.

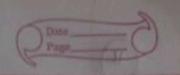
A condidate key not selected as a primary key isalkal alternate our setondary key. Candidate key is an attuibute or set of attuibutes that you can consider as a primary key.

Candidate key: each table has only a single primary key pach victation may have one or more candiate key one of these candidate key is called primary key each candidate key qualifies for primary key therefore cardidate for primary key.

of More than one column A minimal superkey is called a condidate key

d) Attinibute and its type & An attributes is a property on characteristic of an entity. An entity May contain any number of attributes one of the attributes is considered as the primary key. In an entity Relation model, attributes are represent in an elliptical shape.

single-valued; so Hulli-valued, and Derived attains Es Storing Entity: A Storing entity is not depocadent of lany other entity in the schena. A stronger are represented by a single rectargle. 1) Crenexalization: generalization as the svame suggest a pricess of generalizing two or more lower level entity types into a higher lavel entity by the common attuibutes of two or more entities Combine to form a new entity type. the new entity type formed is called generalized entity 3) specialization: & specialization as the name Suggests is a process of specializing an entity type into a more specified entity. Vin this to into a more specified a higher level entity type adding some additional affinibutes to the entity type 7. Explain - nelationship with its types. Any association between two entity types? called a relationship entities take post in undaltionship it is suppresented by a dig mond shape



exists when each viccord of one table is welated to only one viccord of the other table.

one to - Many & Such a melationship exists when each viecord of one table can be vielated to one ox more than one viccord of the other teible this vielationship found. A one to many vielationship found. A one to many vielationship found of a many to one vielationship depending upon the way we view it.

Many to many Relationship & Such a melationship exists when each viecord of the first table can be inelated to one or more than one viecord of the second table can be can be excluded to one or more than one viecord table can be included to one or more than one viecord of the first table.

8) Explain DDL and DML · commands
Data · Definition · language

DDL is used for specifying that database schema.
it is used for cureating tables schema; indexes;

Constraints to in database

Commands as cureate, alter, DROP

Data Manipulation languages

