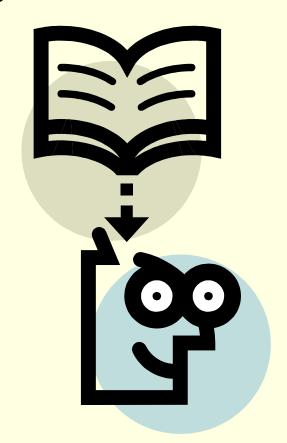
第12章 数据库管理 Chapter 12. Database Administration

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目录 Contents

- 12.1 数据库管理与DBA
- 12.2 数据库的调整、重组与重构





12.1 数据库管理与DBA

□数据库管理(database administration)

数据库设计完成后,数据库的实现(创建及数据载入)、运行维护、性能监控、数据库扩充与修改等 技术工作的全部统称为**数据库管理**。

"Database administration refers to the whole set of activities performed by a database administrator to ensure that a database is always available as needed."

----www.techopedia.com

□ 数据库管理员(database administrator, DBA)

负责数据库管理工作的人(特殊的DB用户)称数据库管理员。



12.1 数据库管理与DBA

□DBA的职责

- 1) DBMS及其工具软件的安装与升级;
- 2) 为新系统建立DB及应用,并组织数据的载入;
- 3) 规划、分配与管理DB的存储空间;
- 4) 注册用户,并维护DB的安全;
- 5) DB的日常备份与恢复;
- 6) 维护DB的完整性;
- 7) 监控、审计用户对DB的访问;
- 8) 监控并调整优化DB的性能,必要时重组DB;
- 9) 根据新的用户需求重构DB;
- 10) 制定必要的规章制度,并组织实施。



■ The functions of a DBA include:

- Schema definition. The DBA creates the original database schema by executing a set of data definition statements in the DDL.
- Storage structure and access-method definition.
- Schema and physical-organization modification. The DBA carries out changes to the schema and physical organization to reflect the changing needs of the organization, or to alter the physical organization to improve performance.
- Granting of authorization for data access. By granting different types of authorization, the database administrator can regulate which parts of the database various users can access. The authorization information is kept in a special system structure that the database system consults whenever someone attempts to access the data in the system.
- Routine maintenance. Examples of the database administrator's routine maintenance activities are:
 - Periodically backing up the database, either onto tapes or onto remote servers, to prevent loss of data in case of disasters such as flooding.
 - Ensuring that enough free disk space is available for normal operations, and upgrading disk space as required.
 - Monitoring jobs running on the database and ensuring that performance is not degraded by very expensive tasks submitted by some users.



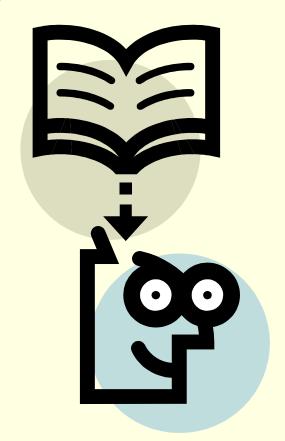
12.1 数据库管理与DBA

- □大型DB应用系统,将以上DBA职责进行必要的划分,从而形成:
 - ●系统管理员:侧重于系统环境的维护与升级;
 - ●应用管理员:侧重于应用程序的开发与维护;
 - •安全管理员:侧重于DB安全维护;
 - ●归档管理员:侧重于DB备份与恢复;等。
- □ DBMS一般提供配套的DBA工具软件,如:
 - Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM)
 https://www.oracle.com/enterprise-manager/
 - PostgreSQL's pgAdmin, an open-source tool https://www.pgadmin.org/



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12.2 DB的调整、重组与重构

□ 调整(adjustment)

为了改善DB的性能,对前期设计并实现的DB存储模式进行适当调整;为了适应需求的较小变化,对DB的概念模式、外模式作局部调整。

□重组(reorganization)

为了消除由于DB长期运行而引起的诸多不利因素、改善已恶化的DB性能,对DB物理组织进行一次全局调整。

□重构(restructuring)

为了满足用户新的应用需求,对DB的概念模式、外模式、存储模式进行扩充与修改,从而引起DB及应用程序的一系列改变。(在某种意义上可以认为是对DB的一次重新设计/re-design)。



The End

- □ 第12章没有作业
- □期末考试由教务处、学院统一安排 (请等待官方通知)

- □ 祝同学们取得好成绩!
- □课程结束,再见!



