Introduction

by ABHISHEK SHARMA

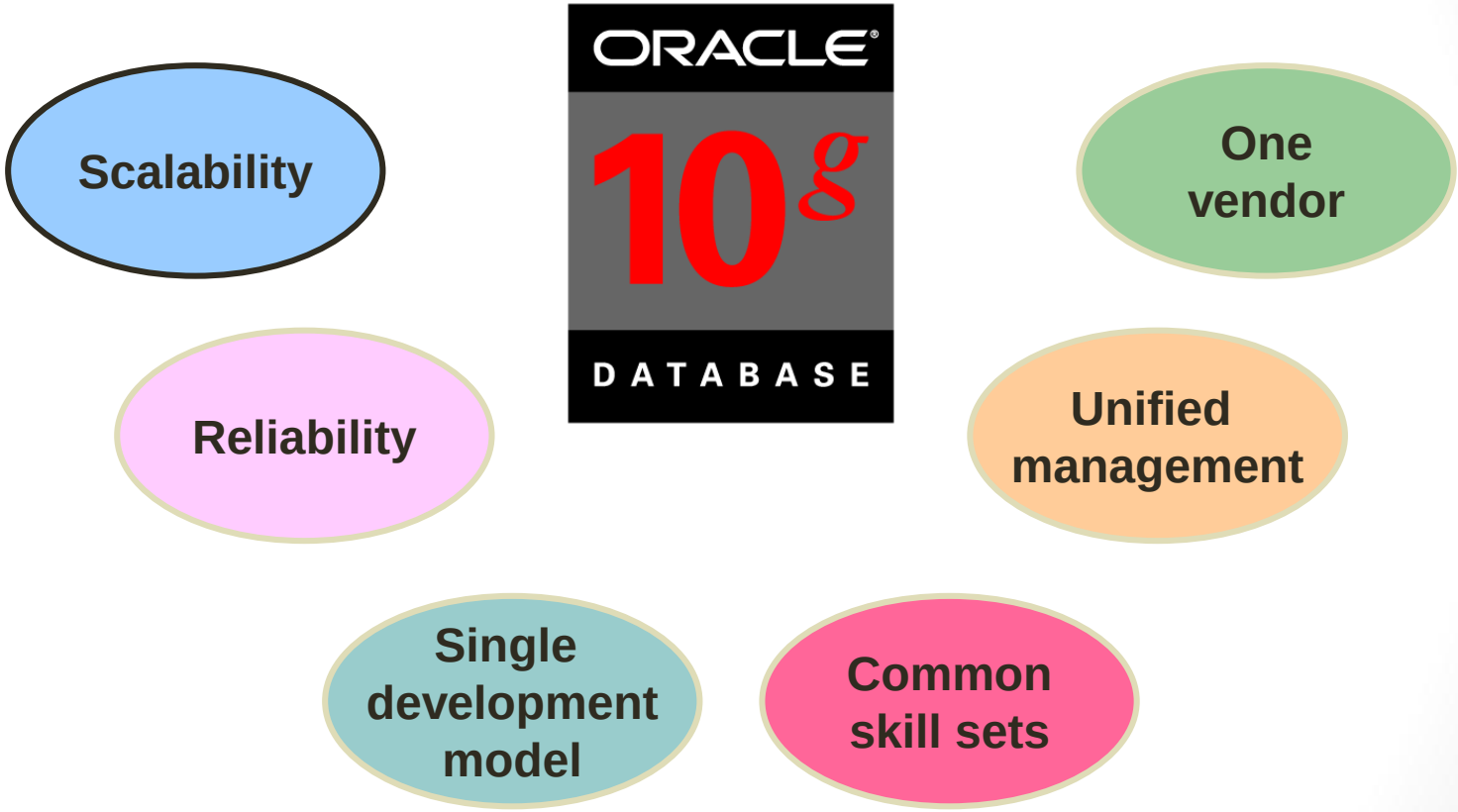
Lesson Objectives

- After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:
  - List the features of Oracle10*g*
  - Discuss the theoretical and physical aspects of a relational database
  - Describe the Oracle implementation of the RDBMS and ORDBMS
  - Understand the goals of the course

Goals of the Course

- After completing this course, you should be able to do the following:
  - Identify the major structural components of Oracle Database 10*g*
  - Retrieve row and column data from tables with the `SELECT` statement
  - Create reports of sorted and restricted data
  - Employ SQL functions to generate and retrieve customized data
  - Run data manipulation language (DML) statements to update data in Oracle Database 10*g*
  - Obtain metadata by querying the dictionary views

Oracle10*g*



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Oracle10*g*

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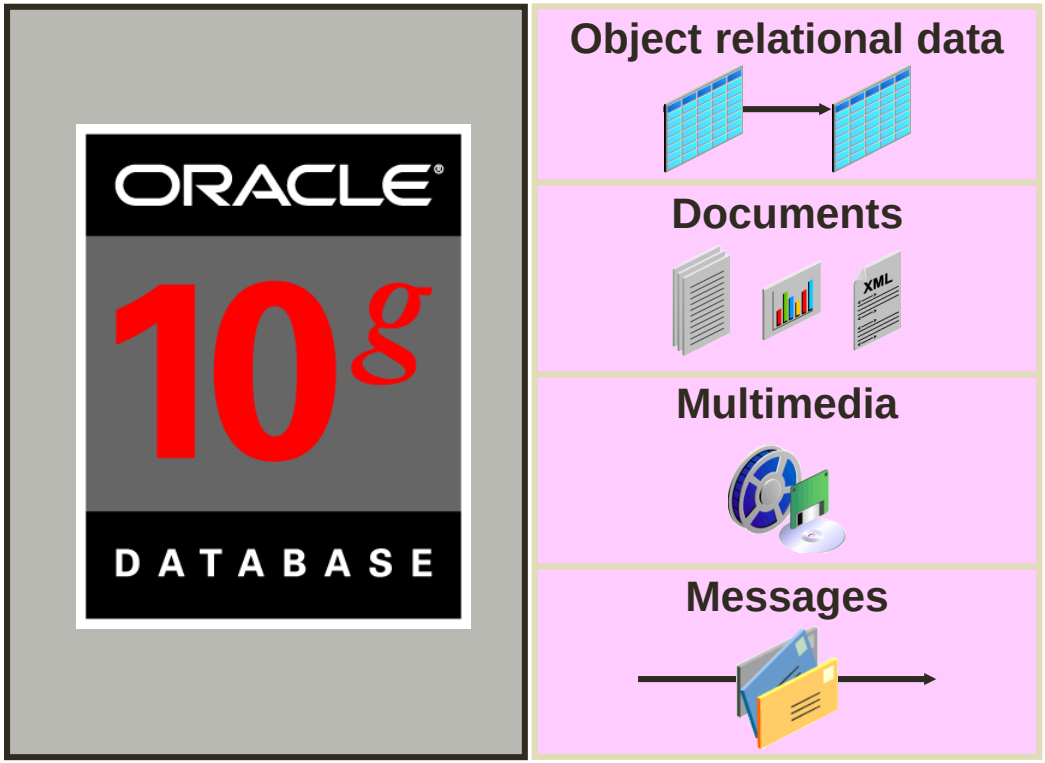
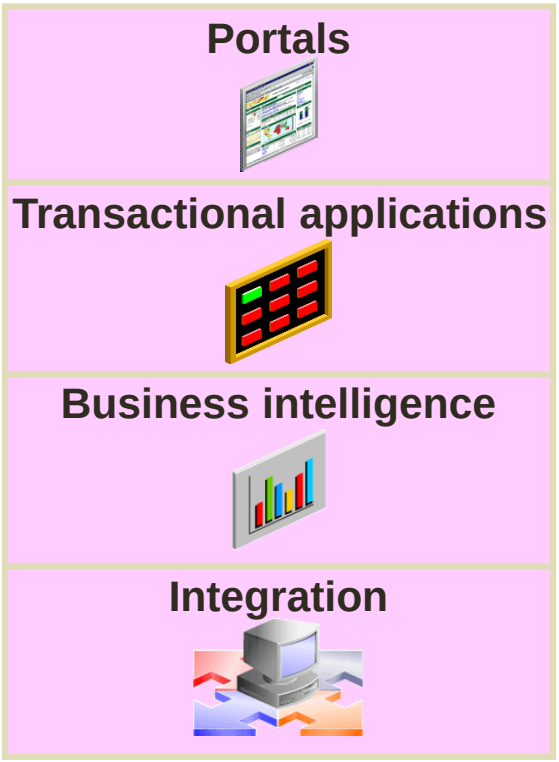
Oracle Database 10*g*



Oracle Application Server 10*g*



Application development framework

Application server

Oracle Enterprise Manager 10*g* Grid Control

- Software provisioning
- Application service level monitoring

Relational and Object Relational Database Management Systems

- Relational model and object relational model
- User-defined data types and objects
- Fully compatible with relational database
- Support of multimedia and large objects
- High-quality database server features

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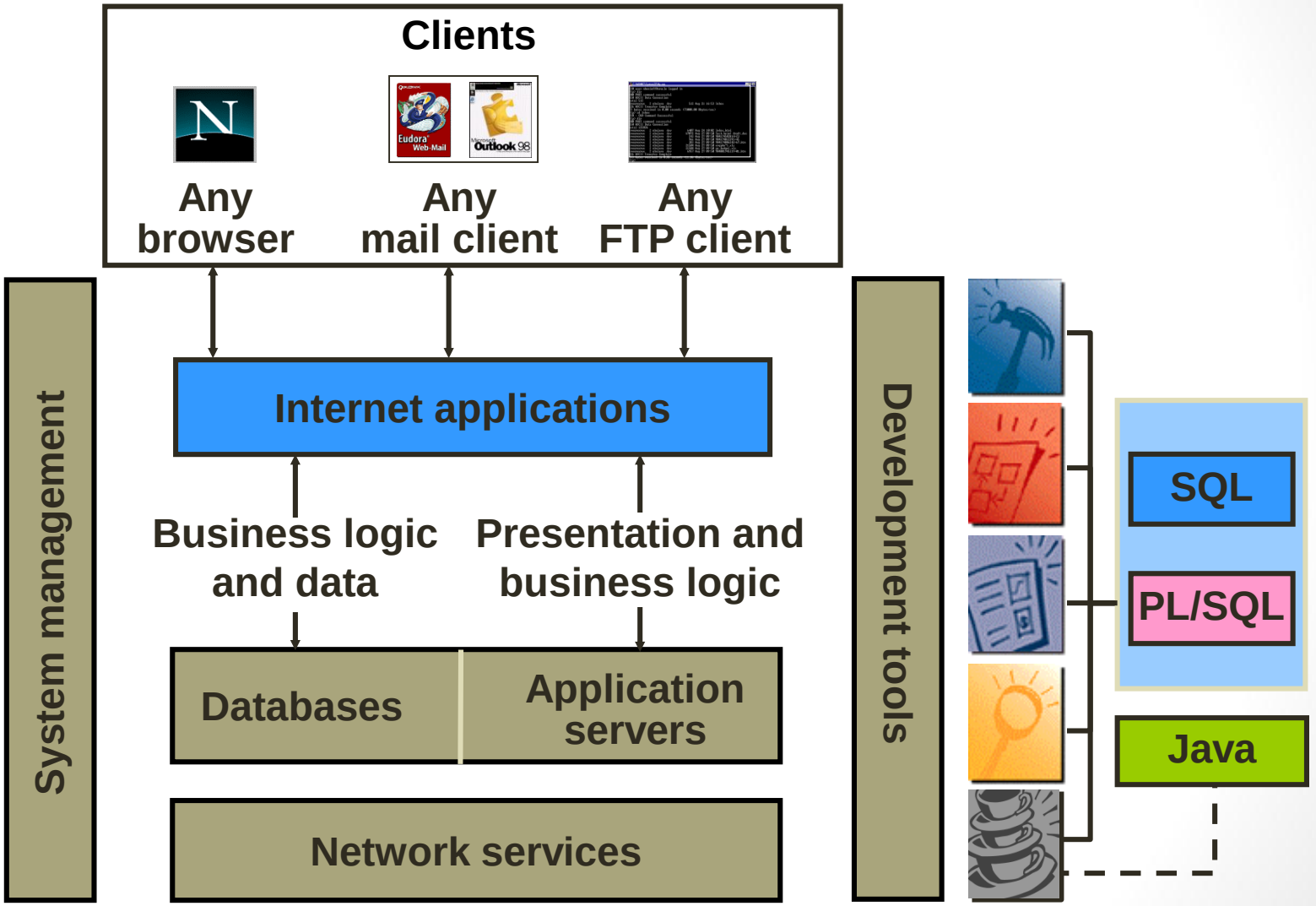
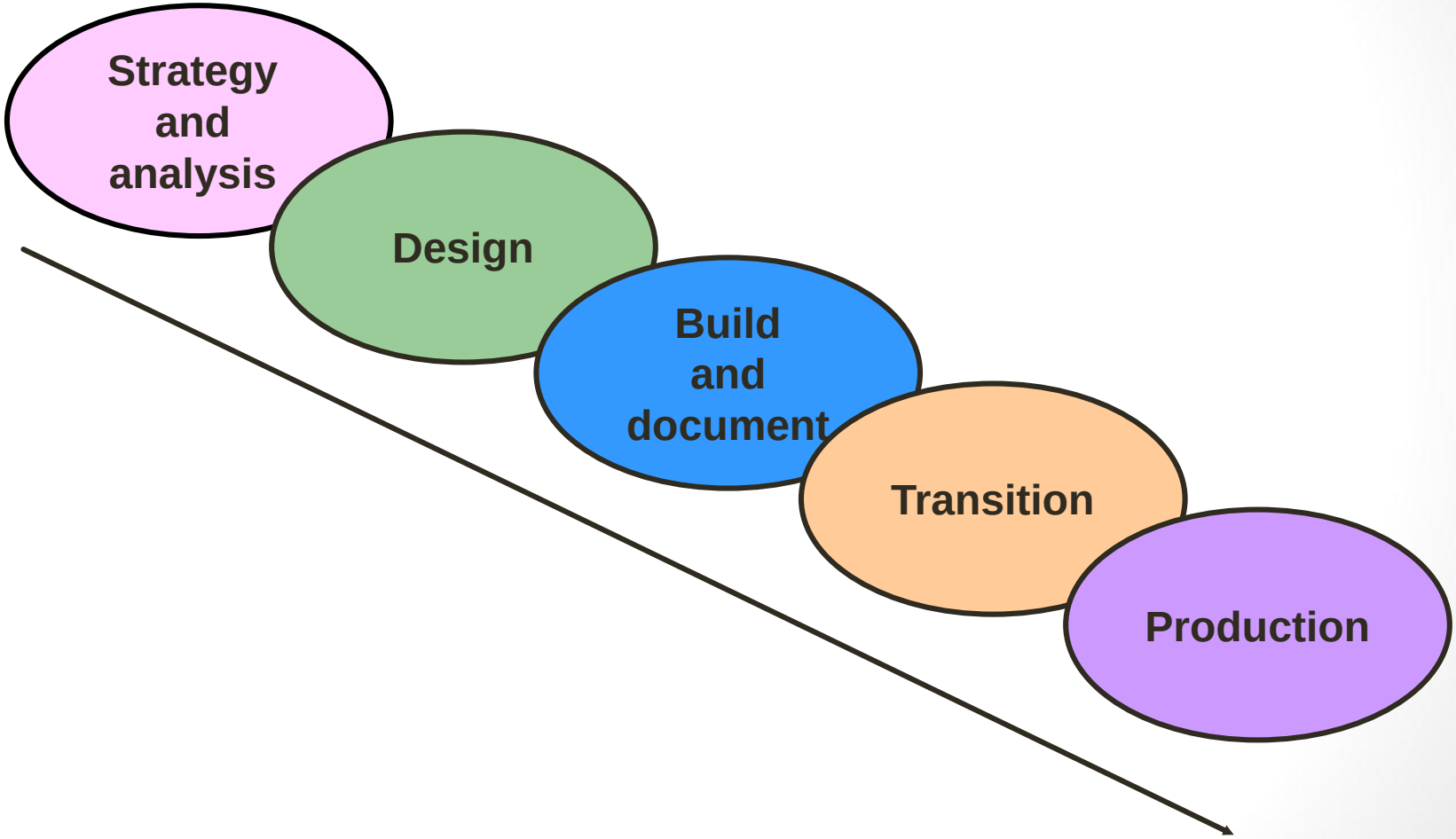
Oracle Internet Platform



System Development Life Cycle



Data Storage on Different Media

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	
20	Marketing	201	
50	Shipping	124	
60	IT	103	
80	Sales	149	
90	Executive	100	
110	Accounting	205	
190	Contracting		

GRA	LOWEST_SAL	HIGHEST_SAL
A	1000	2999
B	3000	5999
C	6000	9999
D	10000	14999
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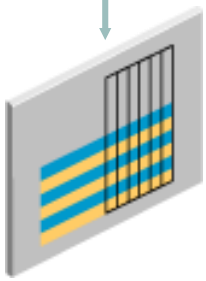
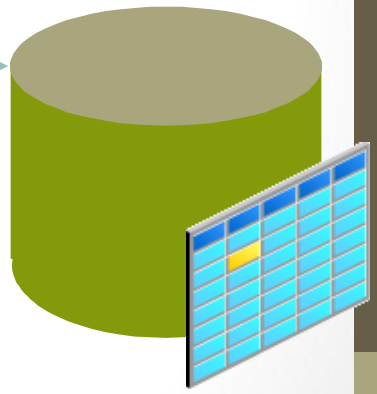


Electronic spreadsheet

Filing cabinet



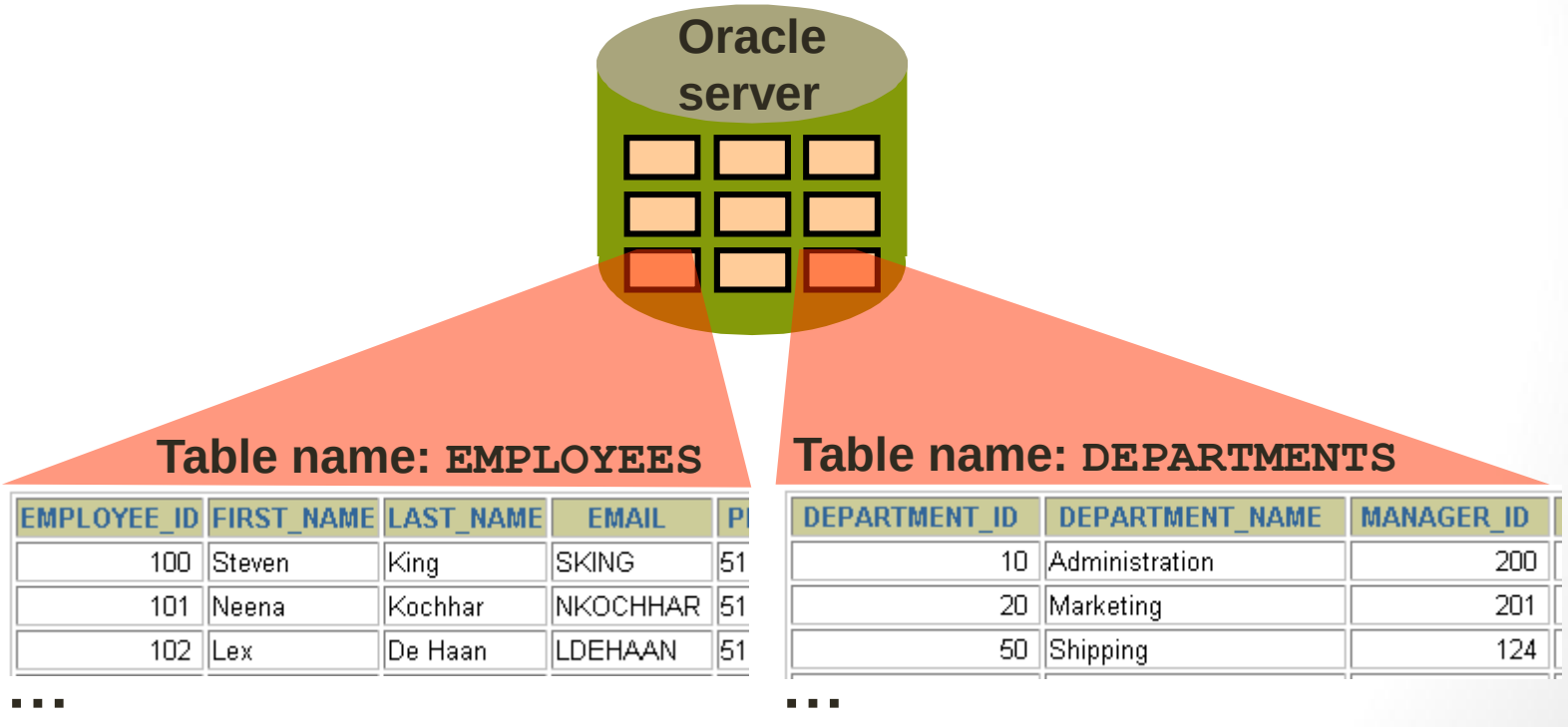
Database

Relational Database Concept

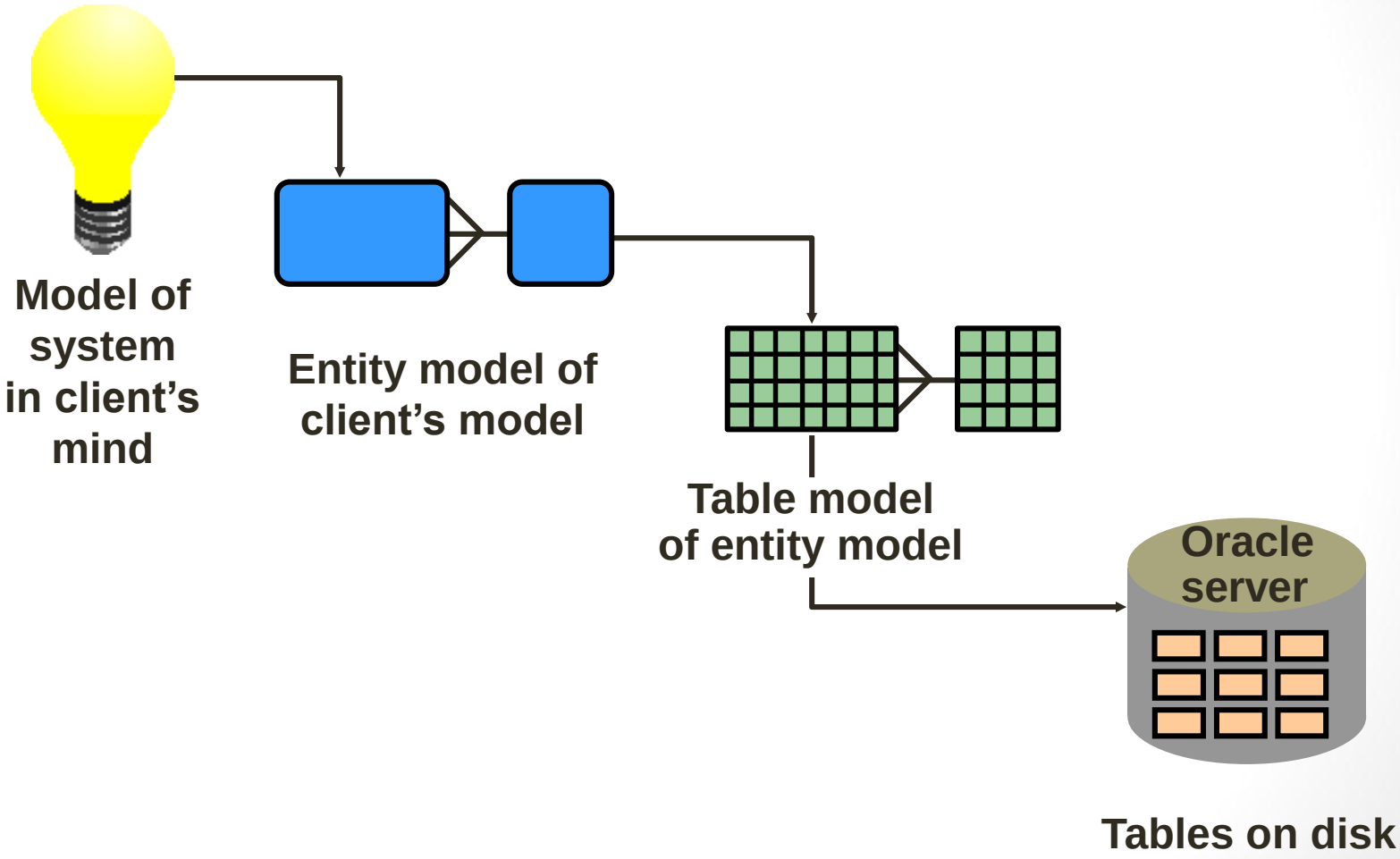
- Dr. E. F. Codd proposed the relational model for database systems in 1970.
- It is the basis for the relational database management system (RDBMS).
- The relational model consists of the following:
  - Collection of objects or relations
  - Set of operators to act on the relations
  - Data integrity for accuracy and consistency

Definition of a Relational Database

- A relational database is a collection of relations or two-dimensional tables.

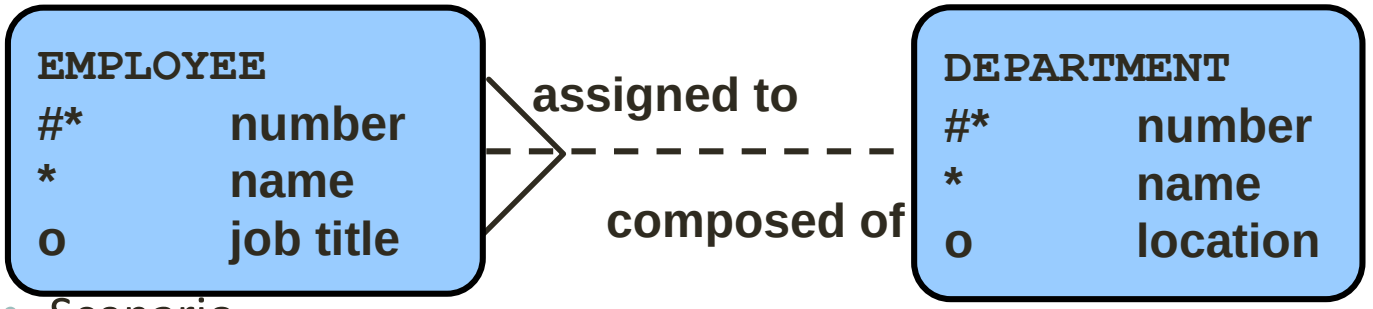


Data Models



Entity Relationship Model

- Create an entity relationship diagram from business specifications or narratives:

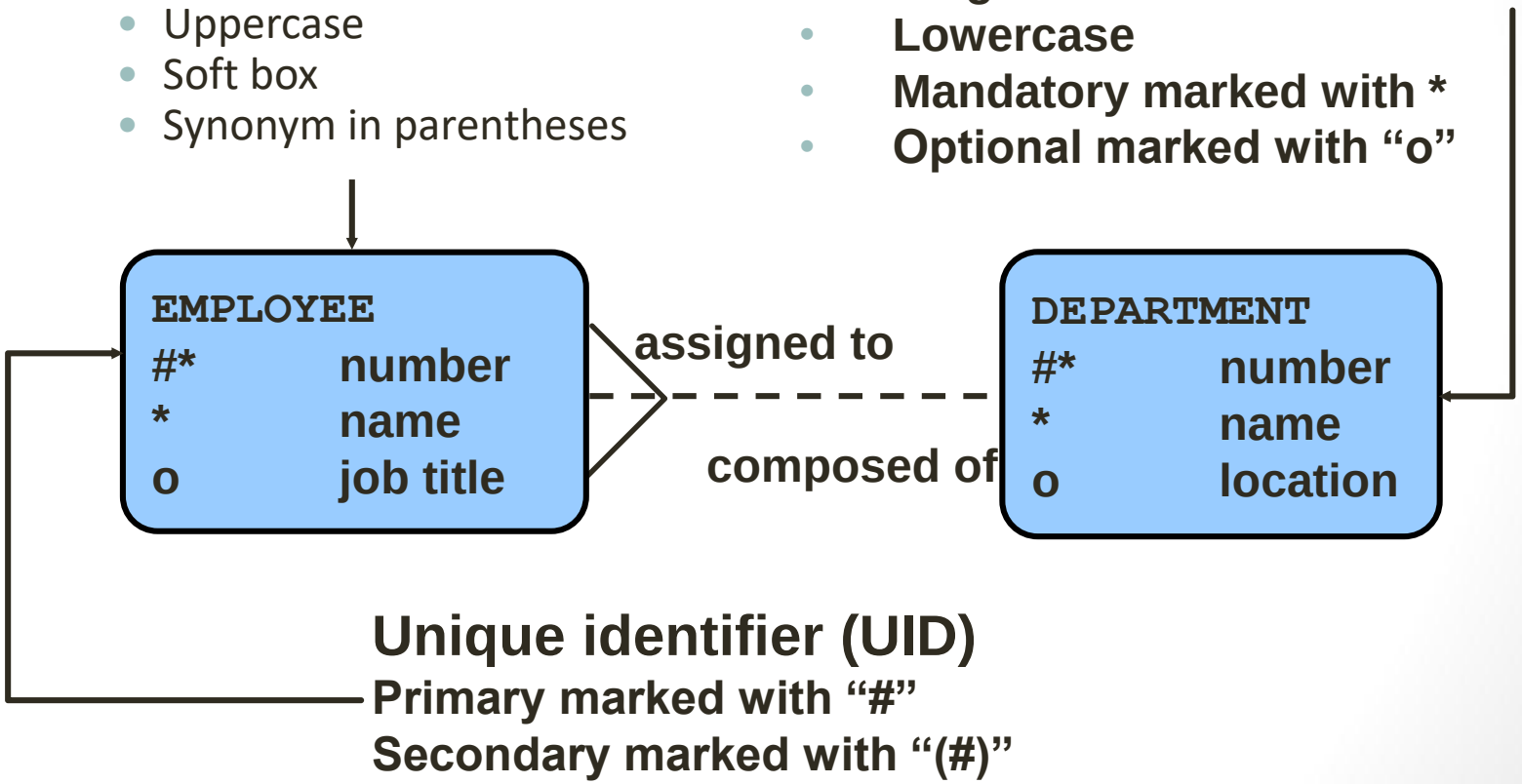


- Scenario
  - ". . . Assign one or more employees to a department . . ."
  - ". . . Some departments do not yet have assigned employees . . ."

Entity Relationship Modeling Conventions

Entity
- Singular, unique name
- Uppercase
- Soft box
- Synonym in parentheses

Attribute
- **Singular name**
- **Lowercase**
- **Mandatory marked with ***
- **Optional marked with "o"**



Relating Multiple Tables

- Each row of data in a table is uniquely identified by a primary key (PK).
- You can logically relate data from multiple tables using foreign keys (FK).

Table name: EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
174	Ellen	Abel	80
142	Curtis	Davies	50
102	Lex	De Haan	90
104	Bruce	Ernst	60
202	Pat	Fay	20
206	William	Gietz	110

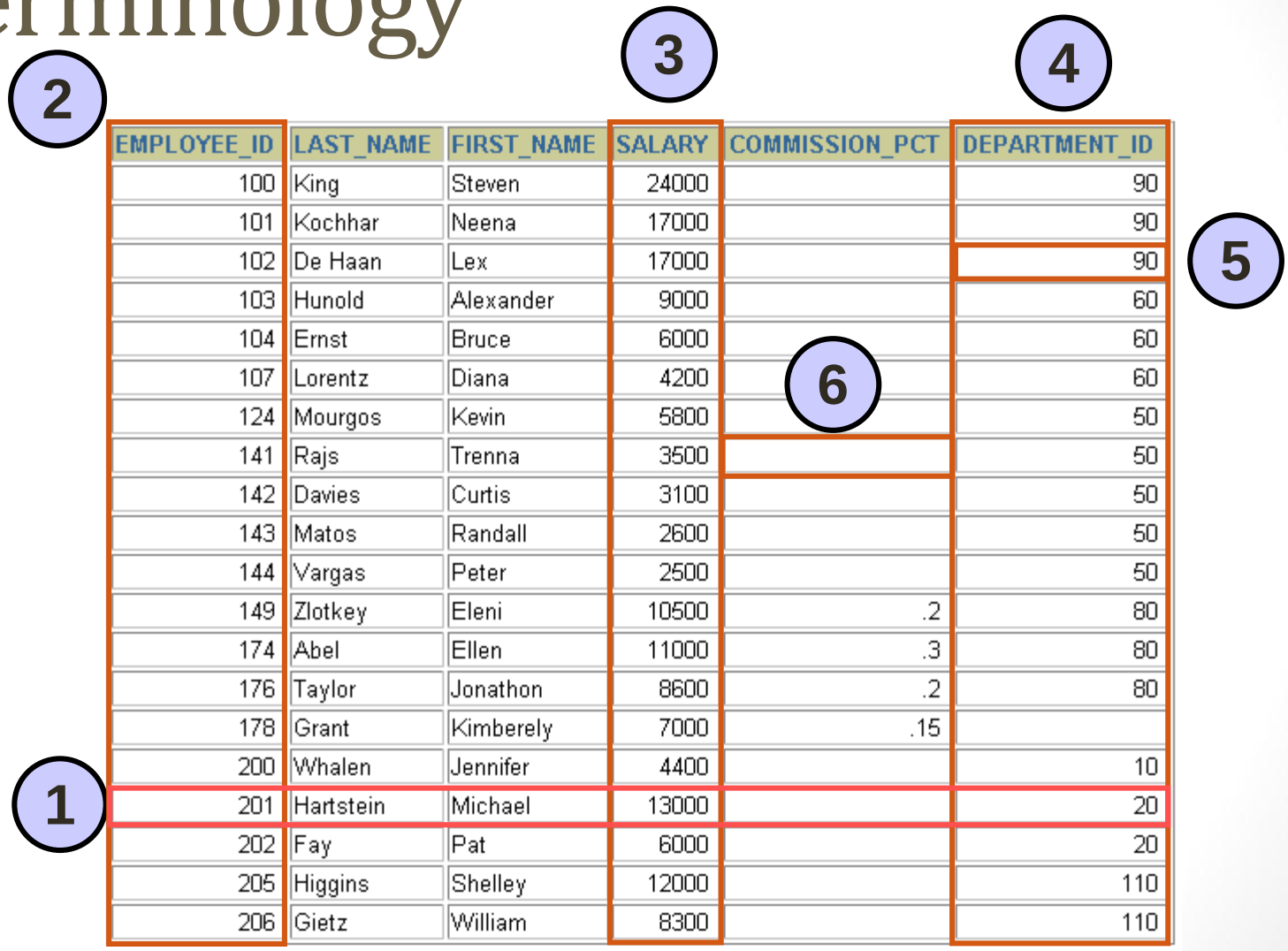
...

Table name: DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
50	Shipping	124	1500
60	IT	103	1400
80	Sales	149	2500
90	Executive	100	1700
110	Accounting	205	1700
190	Contracting		1700

Primary key **Foreign key** **Primary key**

Relational Database Terminology



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Relational Database Properties

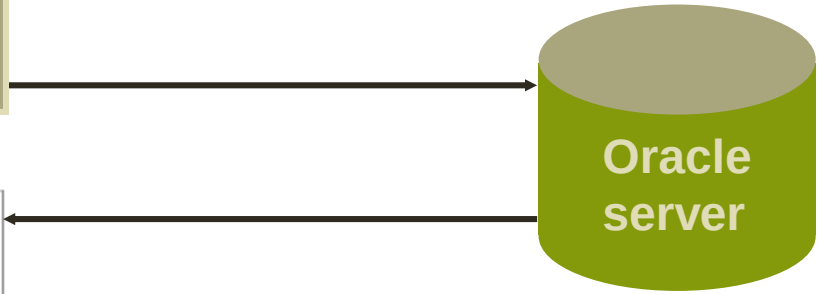
- A relational database:
  - Can be accessed and modified by executing structured query language (SQL) statements
  - Contains a collection of tables with no physical pointers
  - Uses a set of operators

Communicating with an RDBMS Using SQL

SQL statement is entered.

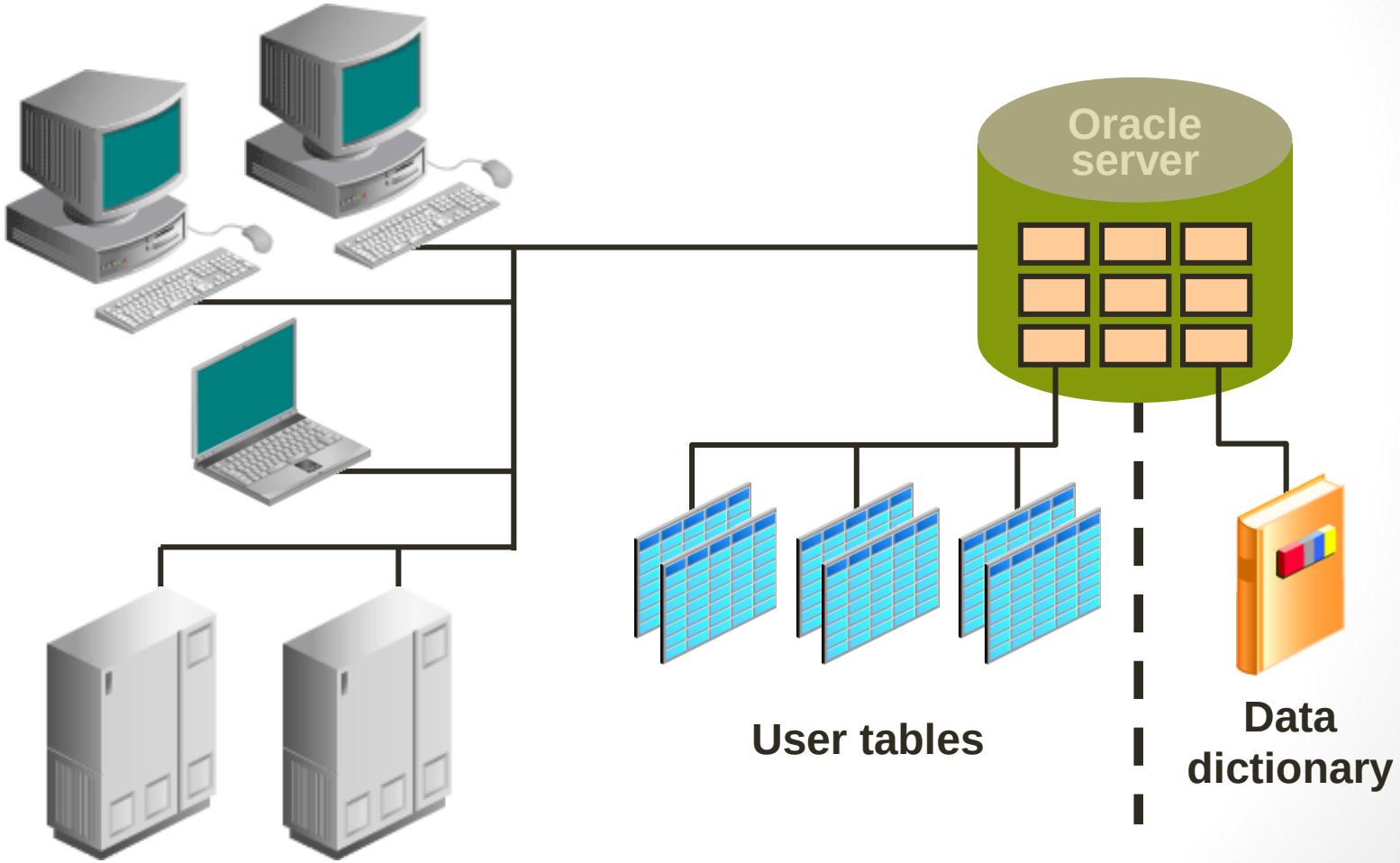
Statement is sent to Oracle server.

```
SELECT department_name
FROM   departments;
```



DEPARTMENT_NAME
Administration
Marketing
Shipping
IT
Sales
Executive
Accounting
Contracting

Oracle's Relational Database Management System



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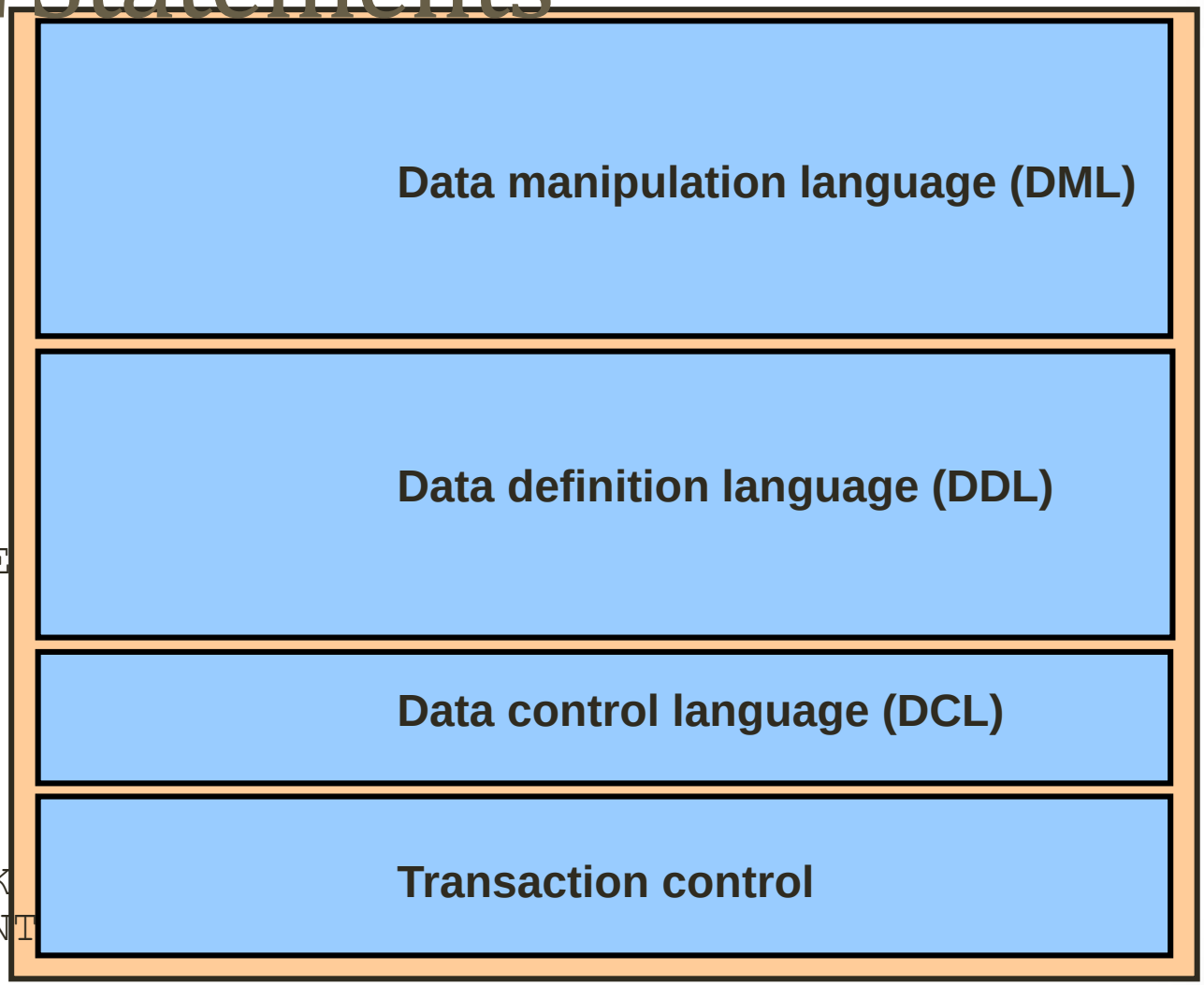
SQL Statements

- SELECT
- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE
- MERGE

- CREATE
- ALTER
- DROP
- RENAME
- TRUNCATE
- COMMENT

- GRANT
- REVOKE

- COMMIT
- ROLLBACK
- SAVEPOINT



Tables Used in the Course

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALA
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-87	AD_PRES	240
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-89	AD_VP	170
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	170
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	90
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-91	IT_PROG	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-99	IT_PROG	42
124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	650.123.5234	16-NOV-99	ST_MAN	58
141	Trenna	Rajs	TRAJS	650.121.8009	17-OCT-95	ST_CLERK	35
142	Curtis	Davies	CDAVIES	650.121.2994	29-JAN-97	ST_CLERK	31
				1.2874	15-MAR-98	ST_CLERK	26
				1.2004	09-JUL-98	ST_CLERK	25

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DEPARTMENTS

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JOB_GRADES

Summary

- Oracle Database 10*g* is the database for grid computing.
- The database is based on the object relational database management system.
- Relational databases are composed of relations, managed by relational operations, and governed by data integrity constraints.
- With the Oracle server, you can store and manage information by using the SQL language and PL/SQL engine.