**Features supported by Oracle but not by MySQL**

Row level locks in Oracle

* serve a primary function to prevent multiple transactions from modifying same row.
* row locking provides DBA with finest granular level of locking possible and provides possible data concurrency and performance for transactions.

Oracle has very extensive storage features : supports tablespace, synonym, packages etc.

Oracle supports and uses XML.

In Oracle temporary tables are persistent across sessions. It has to be explicitly removed by User.

Many backup options like : hot backup, backup, import, export etc.

**DB**

data = raw fact

Entity relationship model for **conceptual view** of db.

**Representational view** by relations or tables.

Physical data model to denote the data type and stored data .

**ER diagrams**

entity = any object in db

attributes = properties which describe entity

relationships = association among entities

Entity Type - describe the heading or **schema** eg. PERSON(Age,Name,Address)

**Attributes**

* Composite vs simple
* single valued(eg. age) vs multi valued(eg. phone number)
* stored(date of birth) vs derived(age derived DOB)
* complex (composite and multiivalued)

**Relationship**

* verbs translate to relationship
* characteristic of rel:

**degree -** in a rel how many entity are participating

**STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINTS:**

**{**

**cardinality ratio -** what is max of rel in which an entity can participate

**participation or existence -** min rel. in which entity participate

**}**

* Attribute to relationship eg.(start date as att. for works for rel.)