

Who are data administrators ? What are the functions of database administrator ?OR Discuss the role of database administrator.

Database administrators (DBAs) are professionals responsible for managing and maintaining databases within an organization. Their role involves ensuring the integrity, security, and efficient performance of the databases. Here are some simplified explanations of the functions or roles of a database administrator:

Functions/role of database administrator (DBA) :

1. Schema Definition:

- What: DBAs define the original structure of the database (schema).
- How: They write definitions, translated by a compiler, which stores labels permanently in a data dictionary.

2. Storage Structure and Access Method Definition:

- What: DBAs create appropriate storage structures and access methods for efficient data retrieval.
- How: They write definitions translated by a compiler to set up storage and access methods.

3. Schema and Physical Organization Modification:

- What: DBAs modify the database schema or the physical storage organization.
- How: Changes are made by writing definitions to modify internal system tables.

4. Granting Authorization for Data Access:

- What: DBAs give different types of authorization for data access to various users.
- How: They control who can access what data to ensure security and proper data usage.

5. Integrity Constraint Specification:

- What: DBAs define constraints to ensure data integrity.
- How: They specify rules in the data dictionary to maintain the consistency and

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accuracy of data.

Related posts:

1. What is database management system (DBMS) ? What are the tasks performed by users in DBMS ?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of DBMS ?
3. What do you understand by database users ? Describe the different types of database users.
4. What is data abstraction ? Explain different levels of abstraction.
5. Explain the differences between physical level, conceptual level and view level of data abstraction.
6. Explain the difference between database management system (DBMS) and file system.
7. Discuss the architecture of DBMS. What are the types of DBMS architecture ?
8. What are data models ? Briefly explain different types of data models.
9. Describe data schema and instances.
10. Describe data independence with its types
11. Describe the classification of database language. Which type of language is SQL ?
12. Explain DBMS interfaces. What are the various DBMS interfaces ?
13. What is ER model ? What are the elements of ER model ? What are the notations of ER diagram ?
14. What do you understand by attributes and domain ? Explain various types of attributes used in conceptual data model.
15. Construct an ER diagram for University system.
16. Construct an ER diagram for the registrar's office
17. Explain the primary key, super key, foreign key and candidate key with example. OR Define key. Explain various types of keys.

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18. What do you mean by a key to the relation ? Explain the differences between super key, candidate key and primary key.
19. Explain generalization, specialization and aggregation. OR Compare generalization, specialization and aggregation with suitable examples.
20. What is Unified Modeling Language ? Explain different types of UML.
21. What is relational model ? Explain with example.
22. Explain constraints and its types.
23. Consider the following relations:
24. What are the additional operations in relational algebra ?
25. Explain integrity constraints.
26. Explain the following constraints : i. Entity integrity constraint. ii. Referential integrity constraint. iii. Domain constraint.
27. Describe mapping constraints with its types.
28. Explain how a database is modified in SQL. OR Explain database modification.
29. Discuss join and types with suitable example. Define join. Explain different types of join.
30. Describe the SQL set operations