

# UTILIZAREA BAZELOR DE DATE

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# NOTARE

- ◆ **60% IN CURSUL SEMESTRULUI:**
  - ◆ PREZENTA CURS 10%
  - ◆ PREZENTA, ACTIVITATE SI TEST LABORATOR 35%
  - ◆ LUCRARE LA MIJLOCUL SEMESTRULUI FARA DEGREVARE (SAPTAMANA 8-9): 15% CARE **NU** SE POATE REFACE IN SESIUNEA DE EXAMENE
- ◆ **40% VERIFICARE FINALA (EXAMEN)**

# REGULI DE TRECERE

- ◆ 50% din punctajul din timpul semestrului (30 pct. din 60)

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- ◆ 50% din punctajul de la examen (20 pct. din 40)

# IN CAZ DE RESTANTA

- ◆ Pentru partea de punctaj aferenta examenului:  
reluarea examenului in sesiunea de restante

# IN CAZ DE RESTANTA

- ◆ Pentru partea de punctaj din timpul semestrului:
  - ◆ Prezenta la curs se poate recupera prin redactarea unei comunicari de buna calitate la sesiunea de comunicari stiintifice studentesti din mai 2009
  - ◆ Lucrarea de la mijlocul semestrului se poate reface in sesiunea de restante
  - ◆ Punctajul de la laborator se poate reface partial in conditiile stabilite de cel care a condus lucrarile de laborator in perioada de pana la sesiunea de restante (in sem. 2).

# Nelamuriri?

# DATE DE IDENTIFICARE

Titlul Disciplinei: Utilizarea bazelor de date

Titular disciplină: Prof.dr.ing. Florin Radulescu

Tipul: pregatire de specialitate

Numar ore curs: 42 ore

Numar ore aplicatii: 28 ore

Numarul de puncte de credit: 6

Semestrul: 7

Pachetul: aria curiculara de specialitate

Preconditii: Parcurgerea disciplinei BD I

# DRAFT CONTINUT

- ◆ Administrarea bazelor de date relationale
- ◆ Optimizarea parametrilor unei baze de date
- ◆ Proiectarea asistata de calculator a structurii bazelor de date relationale
- ◆ Depozite de date
- ◆ Extragerea cunostintelor din date
- ◆ Baze de date spatiale



# BIBLIOGRAFIE

- ◆ Va fi indicata la fiecare capitol
- ◆ Pantru fiecare capitol, la bibliografie exista documente care aprofundeaza ceea ce s-a predat la curs si care **fac parte integranta** din materia pentru lucrarea de la mijlocul semestrului si din cea pentru examen.

# Incepem?

# Administrarea datelor - DEFINITII

Definitii care se pot gasi in Internet:

- ◆ A technical function that is responsible for
  - ◆ physical database design
  - ◆ security enforcement,
  - ◆ database performance,
  - ◆ backup and recovery.

([http://wps.prenhall.com/wps/media/objects/1374/1407508/Glossary\\_Terms.html](http://wps.prenhall.com/wps/media/objects/1374/1407508/Glossary_Terms.html))

# DEFINITII (2)

- ◆ An area of IT that
  - ◆ develops,
  - ◆ implements,
  - ◆ updates,
  - ◆ tests, and
  - ◆ repairsa company's server database.

(<http://www.nvcc.edu/home/lfeist/Class%203/Key%20Terms%20-%20Class%203.doc>)

# DEFINITII (3)

- ◆ Database Administration involves the overall design and management of the database. Administration tasks include
  - ◆ archiving,
  - ◆ consistency checks,
  - ◆ developing/maintaining indexing and retrieval functionality,
  - ◆ migration,
  - ◆ monitoring,
  - ◆ performance issues,
  - ◆ replication issues, and
  - ◆ database sizing/space management.

([http://it.toolbox.com/wiki/index.php/Database\\_Administration](http://it.toolbox.com/wiki/index.php/Database_Administration))

# JOB PROFILE

## What is the work like?

As a database administrator (DBA for short) you would plan, build and maintain computerised information systems. The kind of database you work with will depend on your employer – examples include banks' customer account networks and hospital patient record systems.

Your work could range from upgrading an existing database to creating a totally new system to house information.

On a new system, you would work with an organisation to:

- ◆ **establish what the database is for, who will use it and which other systems it will link to (for example telephony)**
- ◆ **plan the structure of the database, showing how to organise the data (the 'back end' design), and how to find and display the information ('front end' usability)**
- ◆ **build a test version and check the results to iron out technical problems, known as bugs**
- ◆ **fill (populate) the database with new information or transfer existing data into it**
- ◆ **draw up plans for updating information, creating back-up copies, reporting errors and putting in security measures.**

You may have extra duties like supervising technical support staff, training users and producing performance reports for IT managers.

In a senior position you would normally be responsible for strategic planning, information policy, budgets and managing client relationships.

You would work closely on projects with other IT professionals, such as analysts, programmers and IT project managers.

(<http://careersadvice.direct.gov.uk/helpwithyourcareer/jobprofiles/profiles/profile779/>)

# CU CE INCEPEM?

## Administrare ORACLE