Introduction To Database Management : Database Organizational Roles

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A database management system, or DBMS, is probably responsible for many important activates you perform daily. A DBMS, for instance, could help your grocery store manager keep supplies in stock. A video site may also use a DBMS to make media sharing possible. DBMS often require several people in different roles to keep an organization’s data flowing smoothly. Database Management System (DBMS) is a collection of information organized and presented to serve a specific purposes. DBMS is an updated, organized file of machine readable information that is rapidly searched and retrieved by computer . It is a data structure that store metadata that is data about data . Data are used by different people in different departments for different reasons.

An organization’s managerial structure might be divided into three levels which are top, middle and operational. Top-level management makes strategic decisions while middle management makes tactical decisions and operational management makes daily operational decisions. At top management level, database must be able to provide the information necessary for strategic decision making, strategic planning, policy information, and goals definition. It also provides access to external internal data to identify growth opportunities. It provides feedback to monitor whether the company is achieving its goals.

Next, at the middle management level, DBMS must be able to deliver the data necessary for tactical decisions and planning. The second layer of management is called middle level management. This level of managers report to top management and serve as the head of major departments and their specialized units. It also monitor and control the allocation and use of company resources and evaluate the performance of the various departments. It provides a framework for ensuring the security and privacy of the data in the database.

Last but not least, at the operational management level, database must be able to represent and support the company operations as closely as possible. The data model must be flexible enough to incorporate all required present and expected data. It also enhance the company’s short term operational ability by providing timely information for customer support. In conclusion, DBMS has better data integration because it can promotes an integrated view of the organization’s operations. In our opinion, we can conclude that DBMS can make it easier for users to create a view of the data. It aims to simplify the interaction between users and a database system that can present the different views to users, programmers and administrators.