



# Dictionary of Computing

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**International Edition**

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**data attribute** A characteristic of a unit of data such as length, value, or method of representation. (A)

**data authority** In the AS/400 system, a specific authority to read, add, update, or delete data. See also add authority, delete authority, read authority, update authority.

**data bank** (1) A set of data related to a given subject and organized in such a way that it can be consulted by subscribers. (T) (2) A comprehensive collection of libraries of data; for example, one line of an invoice may form an item, a complete invoice may form a record, a complete set of such records may form a file, the collection of inventory control files may form a library, and the libraries used by an organization are known as its data bank.

**database** (1) A collection of data with a given structure for accepting, storing, and providing, on demand, data for multiple users. (T) (2) A collection of interrelated data organized according to a database schema to serve one or more applications. (T) (3) A collection of data fundamental to a system. (A) (4) A collection of data fundamental to an enterprise. (A)

**data base** See database.

**database administration** The performance of the functions of defining, organizing, controlling, and protecting data in a database. (T)

**database administration language (DAL)** A language for database administration. (T)

**database administrator (DBA)** (1) An individual responsible for the design, development, operation, safeguarding, maintenance, and use of a database. (T) (2) The person who defines, organizes, manages, controls, and protects a database. (A) (3) A person who is responsible for a database system, particularly for defining the rules by which data are accessed and stored. The database administrator is usually responsible also for database integrity, security, performance, and recovery. (4) In systems with the Hierarchical Storage Manager, the person authorized to issue system programmer and operator commands and responsible for managing auxiliary storage space.

**Data Base and Transaction Management System** A DPPX licensed program that handles both transaction processing and database requests.

**database call** In DL/I, a method of identifying specific data within a DB/DC database.

**database component** In DPPX/DTMS, the component that provides services for databases. This and the

transaction processing component are the two major components of DPPX/DTMS.

**database description (DBD)** In IMS/VS, the collection of macroparameter statements that describes an IMS/VS database. These statements describe the hierarchical structure, IMS/VS organization, device type, segment length, sequence fields, and alternate search fields. The statements are assembled to produce database description blocks.

**database description generation (DBDGEN)** The process by which a database description is created.

**database design aid (DBDA)** A design tool that performs a comprehensive analysis of application data requirements for OS/VS and VSE users.

**database directory** A DL/1 directory of all physical databases to be used by the CICS system.

**database facility (DBF)** (1) A set of comr Programmable Store System Host Support create and maintain data in the host p (2) The group of modules in Programmab System Host Support that interpret, cont execute the user-coded database facility (DB mand.

**database file** (1) An object that contains des of how input data are to be presented to a from internal storage and how output data ai presented to internal storage from a program. logical file, physical file. (2) In the OS/400 o system, one of several types of the system object type FILE kept in the system that contains descriptions of how input data is to be presented to a program from internal storage and how output data is to be presented to internal storage from a program. See also physical file, logical file.

**database handler** The component of a database management system that interprets the database calls, and that coordinates and executes the corresponding database access. (T)

**database integrity** In IMS/VS, the protection of data items in a database while they are available to any application program. This includes the isolation of effects of concurrent updates to a database by two or more application programs.

**database key** (1) A key, assigned by the database management system, that unambiguously identifies a record in a database. (T) (2) A unique value that serves as a pointer that identifies a record in the database to a run unit, and that may be used by the run unit to reselect the same record. (A)