

# [Intro to database systems](https://assignbuster.com/intro-to-database-systems/)

It standalone data so It doesn't need to be link with anything. (peg. 15) 4. DB'S Is a collection of programs that manages the database structure and controls access to the data stored in the database. It helps manage the cabinet's contents (peg. 7) 5. Structural Independence Is when It Is possible to make changes In the file structure without affecting the application program's ability to access the data. (peg. 15) It's important because it can modify the data without cause any interruption other to access the data 6.

Data are raw facts but Information Is raw facts that has meaning (peg. 5) 7. DB'S serves as the intermediary between the user and the database. The advantages are improved data sharing, data security, better data integration, minimized data Inconsistency. Improved data access, Improved decision making. And increased end user productivity. (peg. 8-9) 8. Single user database - supports only user at a time. Desktop database - single-user database that runs on a personal computer. Multiuse database - supports multiple users at the same time.

Workup database - when the multiuse database supports a relatively small number of users or a specific department within an organization. Enterprise database - when the database is used by the entire organization and supports many users. Centralized database - A database that supports data located at a site. Distributed database - A database that supports data distributed across several different sites. Operational database -? a database that is designed primarily to support a company's day to day operation.

Data warehouse - focuses primarily on storing data used to generate information required to make tactical or strategic decision. (peg. 9) 9. Hardware, software, people, procedures, and data (peg. 18-20) 10. Metadata is data about data (peg. 7) 1 1 . Better and faster speed also less errors 12. Increased costs, management complexity, maintaining currency, vendor dependence, and frequent upgrade/replacement. 13. Unstructured data are data that exist in their original state but structured data not. It is the generation of Information. The structured data Is more prevalent In a typical business environment. peg. 9-10) 14. Self-documentation through metadata, enforcement of data types or domains to ensure consistency of data within a column, defined relationships among tables, or constraints to ensure consistency of data across related tables. (peg. 23) 15. It doesn't read your mind. It only received the raw data user put in. 16. Understanding the shortcomings of the file system enables you to toy 2 Chapter 2 Data model is a relatively simple representation, usually graphical, of more complex real world data structures. It is an iterative, progressive process (peg. 30) 2.

Business rule is a brief, precise and unambiguous description of a policy, procedure, or principle within a specific organization and the purpose of data modeling is the formalization and documentation of existing processes and events that occur during application software design and development. (peg. 32) 3. A noun in a business rule ill translate into an entity in the model, and a verb associating nouns will translate into a relationship among the entities. 4. DAML and DEL emerged to standardize the basic data model. It allowed for the conception of the schema and subschema. peg. 36) 5. Basic features use an analogy, the relational model produced an automatic transmission database to replace the standard transmission databases that preceded. (peg 36) The importance of the relational data model was essentially that its simplicity set the stage for genuine database revolution. (Wick) 6. The ERE model helped produce a more structured relational database design environment. It allowed designers to see entities and their relationships and pictured. (peg. 38) 7. One to many relationship (peg. 32) 8. An object is described by its factual content.

An object includes information about relationships between the facts within the object. As well as information about its relationship with other objects (peg. 41) 9. DOOM, the object contains both data and their relationships, but a class is a group of objects that share similar objects with shared structure (attributes) and behavior (methods).