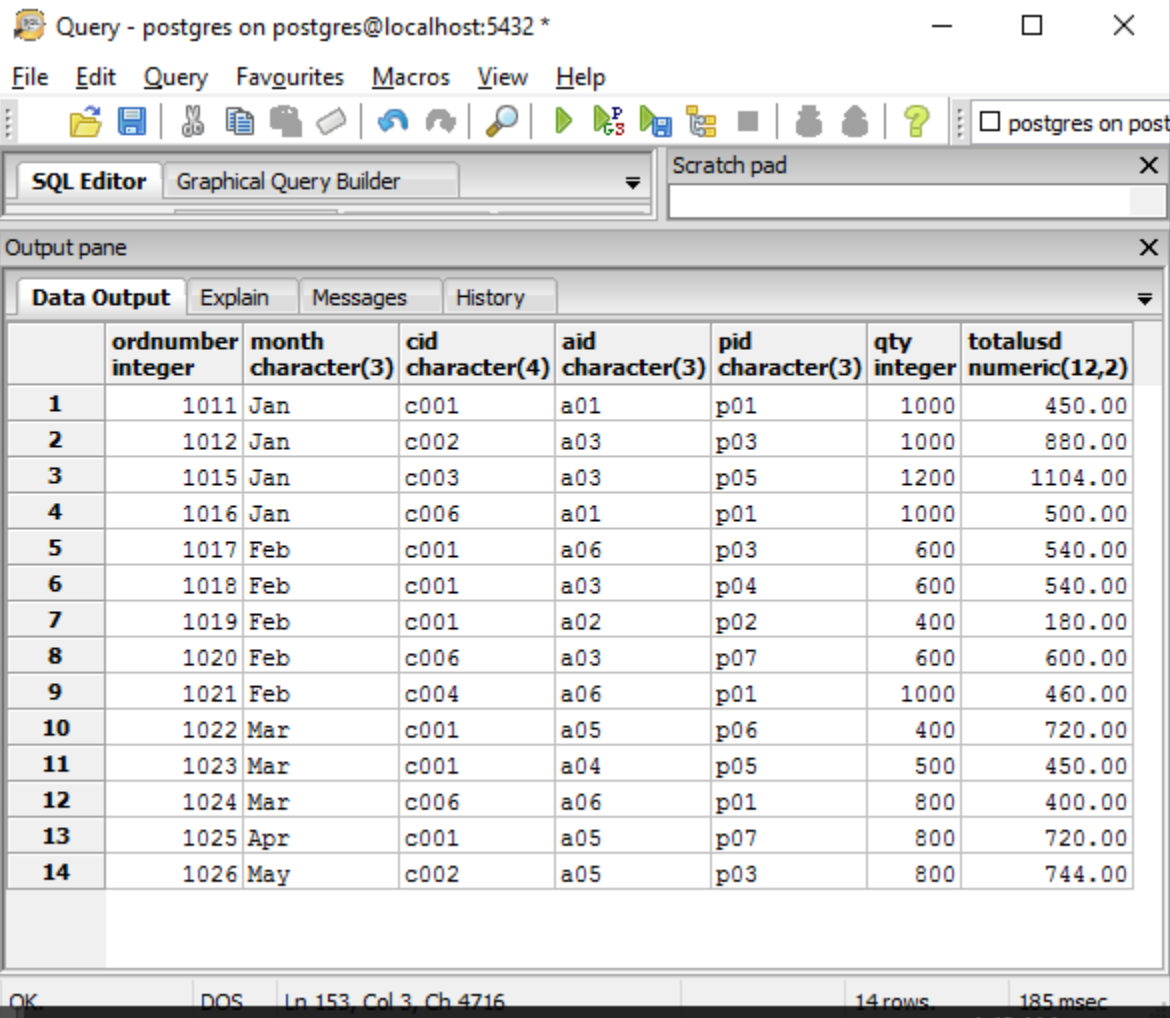


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Lab 1 – Database CMPT 308N

1.)PostgreSQL v9.5 pgAdminIII loaded on personal computer.



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin III interface. The title bar reads "Query - postgres on postgres@localhost:5432 *". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Query, Favourites, Macros, View, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and database actions. Below the toolbar, there are tabs for "SQL Editor" and "Graphical Query Builder". To the right is a "Scratch pad" tab. The main area is the "Output pane", which has tabs for "Data Output", "Explain", "Messages", and "History". The "Data Output" tab is active, displaying a table with 14 rows of data. The table has 8 columns: an index column, "ordnumber integer", "month character(3)", "cid character(4)", "aid character(3)", "pid character(3)", "qty integer", and "totalusd numeric(12,2)". The status bar at the bottom indicates "OK", "DOS", "Ln 153, Col 3, Ch 4716", "14 rows", and "185 msec".

	ordnumber integer	month character(3)	cid character(4)	aid character(3)	pid character(3)	qty integer	totalusd numeric(12,2)
1	1011	Jan	c001	a01	p01	1000	450.00
2	1012	Jan	c002	a03	p03	1000	880.00
3	1015	Jan	c003	a03	p05	1200	1104.00
4	1016	Jan	c006	a01	p01	1000	500.00
5	1017	Feb	c001	a06	p03	600	540.00
6	1018	Feb	c001	a03	p04	600	540.00
7	1019	Feb	c001	a02	p02	400	180.00
8	1020	Feb	c006	a03	p07	600	600.00
9	1021	Feb	c004	a06	p01	1000	460.00
10	1022	Mar	c001	a05	p06	400	720.00
11	1023	Mar	c001	a04	p05	500	450.00
12	1024	Mar	c006	a06	p01	800	400.00
13	1025	Apr	c001	a05	p07	800	720.00
14	1026	May	c002	a05	p03	800	744.00

2.)Data vs. Information (short essay)

Data by definition is unbounded elements in a mass assortment jumbled and unconfound, a single digit with no meaning, or just instances of value yet without enough to give it a solid and complete understanding to any consumptive measure.

Information on the other hand is data that has been constructed to be informative, it has a defined meaning! The lonely single digit of 2 gets a dollar sign, 2\$ and gets a territorial bound for their new sign, 2\$ usd. And here we have, information its 2\$ usd, sir! No we wonder what is 2\$ usd... the bottle of minute maid Orange juice is 2\$ usd sir, now we are getting a line structure for items with the correlation to the us dollar amounts... which will end up in a data table. Opposing example, if we are told sir 2 for the juice, heck that's pretty vague. That's a lot of data that lacks informative construct. So the greater we become at constructing data in information the truer our statements can become.

3.)Data Models (short essay)

The Hierarchical Model is a hierarchy pyramid branching model for relations and their correlations.. The Network Pre-Relational Model is an updated version of the former mentioned Model type. Yet it ties together like data/information (*depending*) to like data/information (*depending*)... Their short comings in relation to the Relational Model are that they aren't able to be evaluated for their Cardinality. They are, by their design, pyramid constructs and so you have to form your data/information to its construct. Yet with a Relational Model you can determine the Cardinality of your data/information, and you can use relational math upon the data/information accordingly. XML for a model for data storage, haven't really dealt with it only html, yet...

1. Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format which is both human-readable and machine-readable. It is defined by the W3C's XML 1.0 Specification and by several other related specifications, all of which are free open standards.

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML>

2. HTML and XML difference

HTML is an abbreviation for HyperText Markup Language while XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language. The differences are as follows:- 1. HTML was designed to display data with focus on how data looks while XML was designed to be a software and hardware independent tool used to transport and store data, with focus on what data is.

Source: <http://techforum4u.com/content.php/318-what-is-the-difference-between-html-and-xml>

From those looked up definitions, Xml is by design, built for storing and transporting data. So I was surmise, it's pretty well structured for it, and so I'd have to think XML should be used for data transport and storage... guess it's what is considered an industry standard.