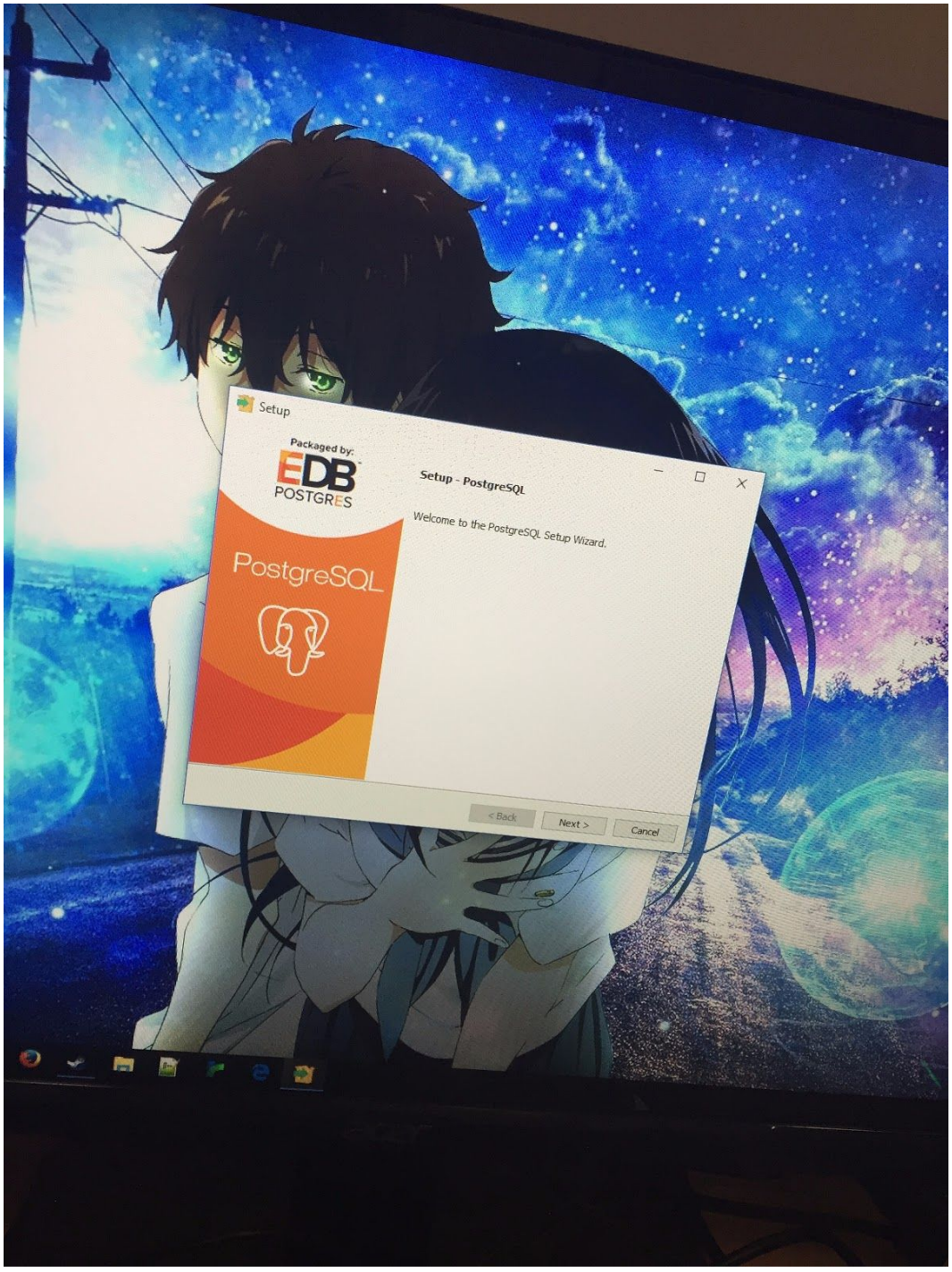
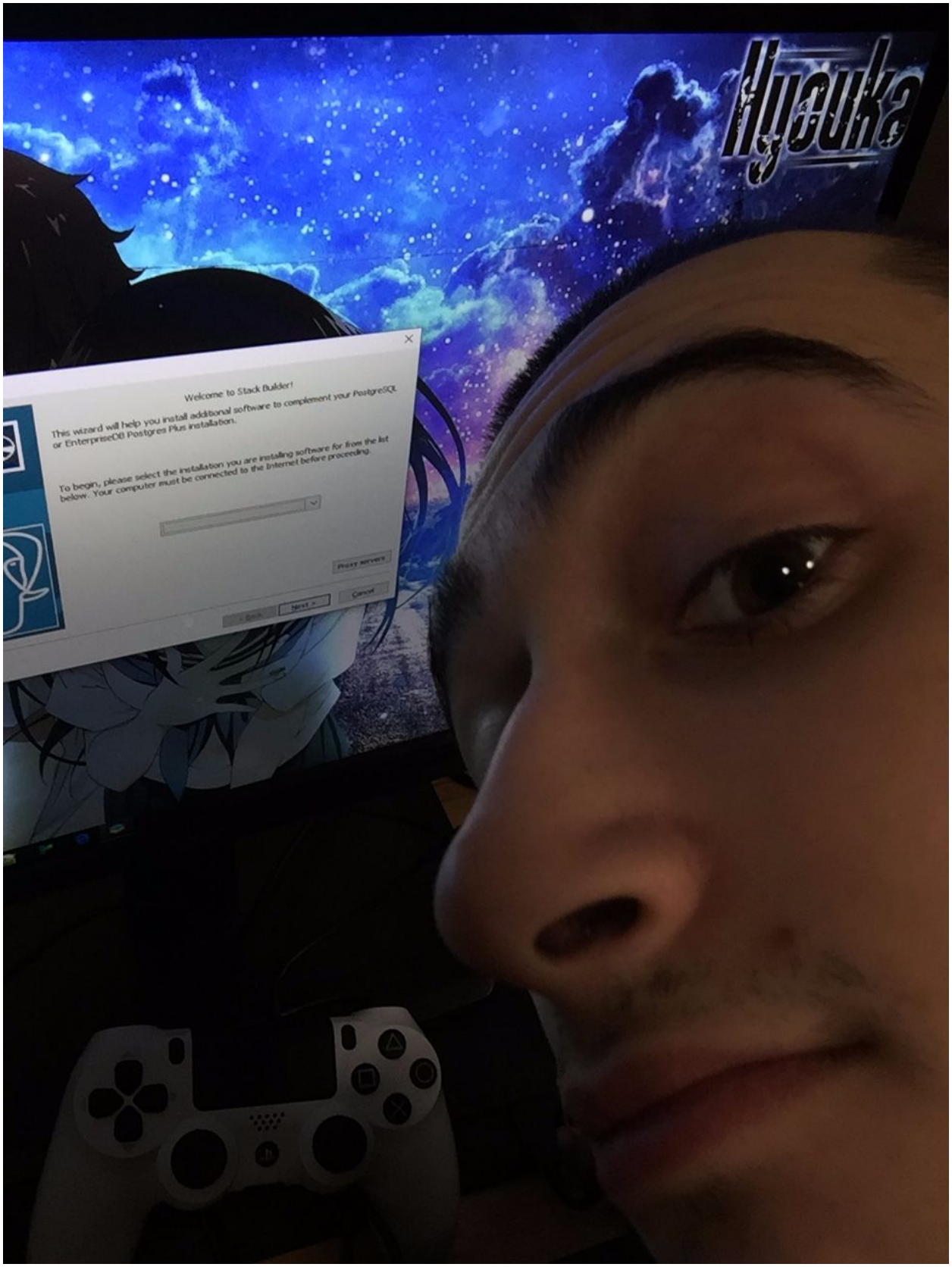
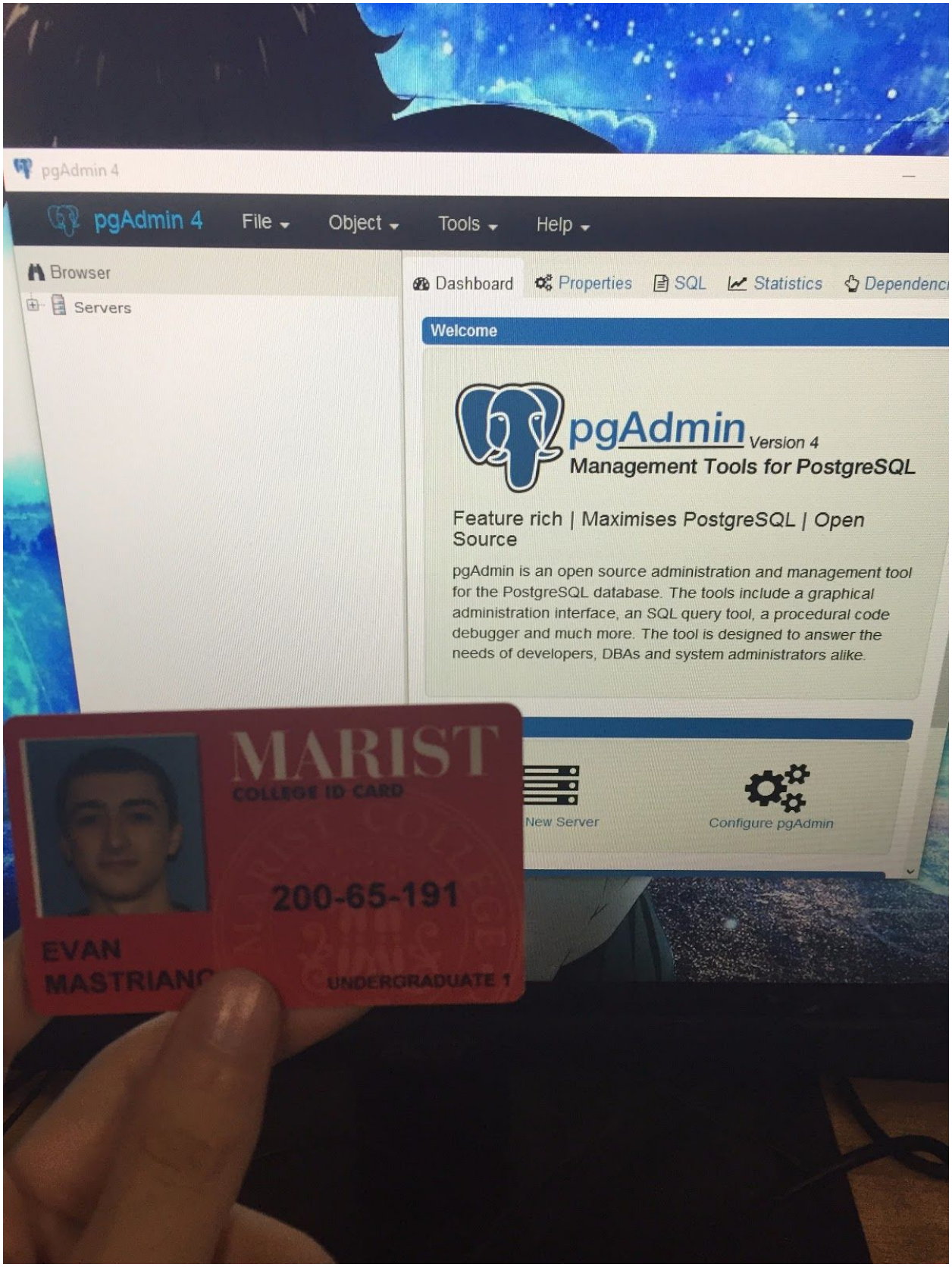
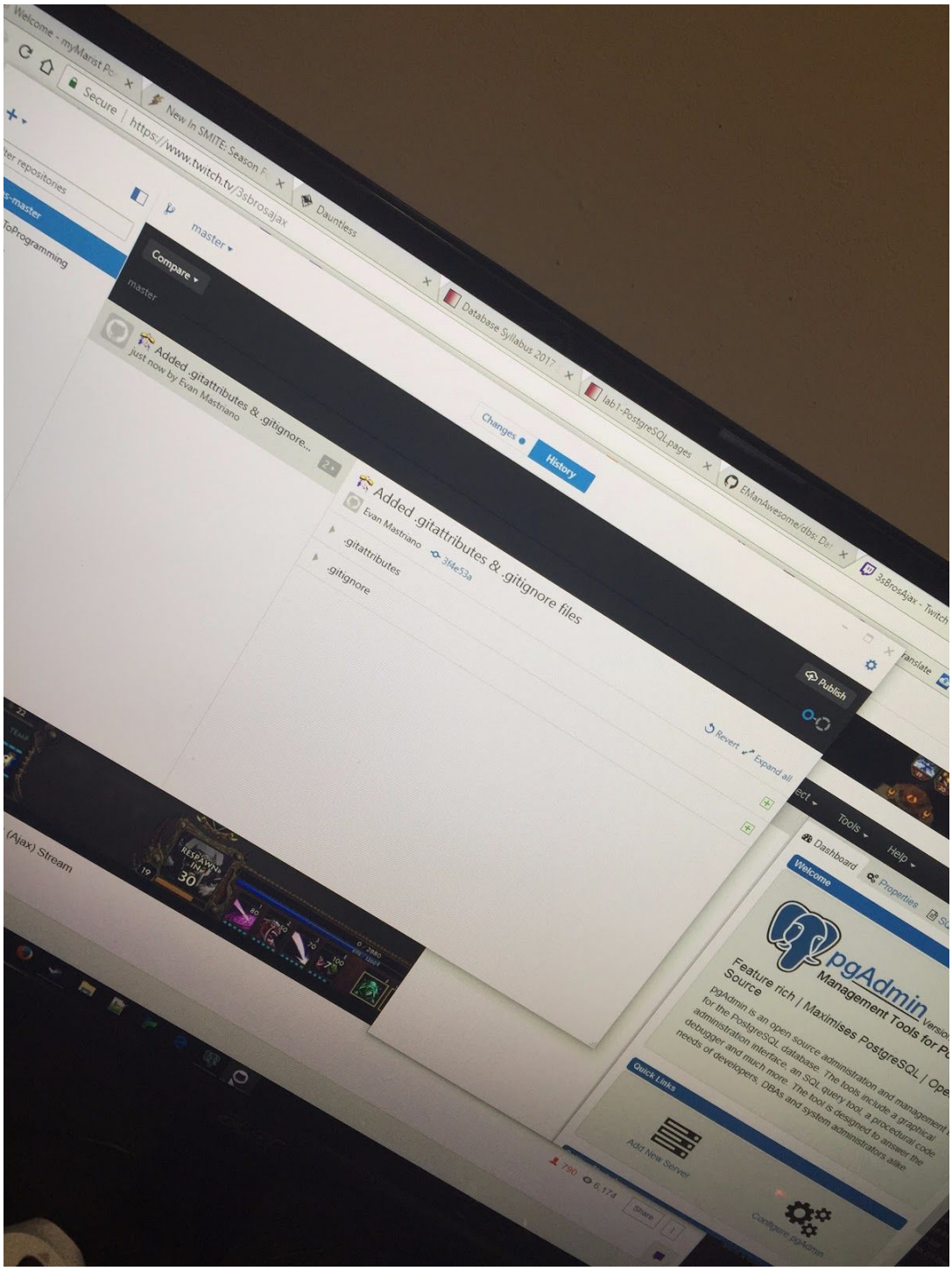
Evan Mastriano
1/24/17
Database Systems CMPT 308

Here is a collection of pictures I took while installing and running PostgreSQL, pgAdmin, and GitHub. Please enjoy!




Hyouka
Welcome to Stack Builder!
This wizard will help you install additional software to complement your PostgreSQL or EnterpriseDB Postgres Plus installation.
To begin, please select the installation you are installing software for from the list below. Your computer must be connected to the Internet before proceeding.
Proxy servers
Next >
Cancel


pgAdmin 4
File
Object
Tools
Help
Browser
Servers
Dashboard
Properties
SQL
Statistics
Welcome
pgAdmin Version 4
Management Tools for PostgreSQL
Feature rich | Maximises PostgreSQL | Open Source
pgAdmin is an open source administration and management tool for the PostgreSQL database. The tools include a graphical administration interface, an SQL query tool, a procedural code debugger and much more. The tool is designed to answer the needs of developers, DBAs and system administrators alike.
New Server
Configure pgAdmin
MARIST
COLLEGE ID CARD
200-65-191
EVAN
UNDERGRADUATE 1


Secure | https://www.twitch.tv/3sbrosajax
Database Syllabus 2017
lab1-PostgreSQLpages
3sBros-Ajax - Twitch
master
Compare
Added .gitattributes & .gitignore...
just now by Evan Mastriano
Changes
History
Added .gitattributes & .gitignore files
Evan Mastriano
.gitattributes
.gitignore
Publish
Revert
Expand all
Tools
Help
Dashboard
Properties
Welcome
pgAdmin
Management Tools for Po
Feature rich | Maximises PostgreSQL | Ope
Source
Quick Links
Add New Server
Configure pgAdmin
(Ajax) Stream

Part 2: Data v. Information

Databases store bits of junk called data. For example, a bank could have things like “Hulk Hogan,” “011011,” “10000000,” and “1231984” stored in it. Without any context, all this things would be useless and meaningless. The way to make it information is to give it context, resulting in some meaning. So we could say “Hulk Hogan” is the account user, “011011” is the account number, “10000000” is the amount stored, and “1231984” is the date of creation for the account. From there, you would want to specify that “10000000” is an amount in USD and “1231984” is actually 1/23/1984 to clear away as much ambiguity as you can.

Part 3: Data Organizational Models

The hierarchical model was the first data model used to organize data. It featured physical data independence, allowing the database to operate on other systems instead of only on the system it was programmed on. However, it required knowledge of the structure of the database and was not flexible. Keys would follow downwards, like a pyramid. So the main key would branch down into keys it contained and data, and those keys could contain more keys and data. But each key had to include everything it contained, even if that meant duplicating data, which is very bad. This made it hard to work with and easy to create errors, as the data would have to be edited in multiple locations.

The network model is very similar to the hierarchical model. It featured basically the same things, but attempted to combat the data duplication by allowing cycles in the hierarchy. This was easier to work with, but still required knowledge of the structure to be able to add or edit anything in the database.

Knowing all of this, XML results in a fluid and easy to work with model of data storage. Not requiring prior knowledge of the structure allows data to be added into the database whenever necessary and it will be sorted to conform with the prior setup.