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Database Management
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When it comes to Data Models there are five ways to store and organize data inside of a database. There is Flat file, Hierarchical DBMS, Networking DBMS, Relational DBMS, Object-oriented DBMS.

Hierarchical Data models allow you to organize data into a tree like structure. The data is stored as records and each set of data is connected to the other one through links. Each record is a collections of fields, each field contains one value. Some describe this form of data management as a parent child relationship. This means that a “Parent” can have multiple children, but a “Child” can only have one parent. Some problems with this DBMS is that it is extremely difficult to track down data. Also you have to search through particular data in the DBMS which takes up more time.

Some of the Pre Relational Data Management models such as Flat File were very simple and had many problems. For example if you were running a pizza show and a customer ordered 10 slices of pizza and she comes back for the second time and orders two more, do you add it to the first order or do you make a new order? There is no standard correct way to do this. It is a personal preference.

Another Form of a DBMS comes in the form of a Network DBMS. In this form you organize data more like a graph. You still have hierarchical data, but instead of a data entry having just one parent, this form allows you to have multiple parents to one set of data which can allow you to look through a database more quickly and allows you to form links between entries that belong in different parts of the database.

XML, from what the book has shown, as a language for databases, seems very flexible. I have never used it to program myself. From some of the examples they show in the book it seems very easy to read. I would call it a very versatile language since it was able to grow from something so simple as a Flat File system and be used in a Network DBMS and Hierarchical.