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 a
alike.

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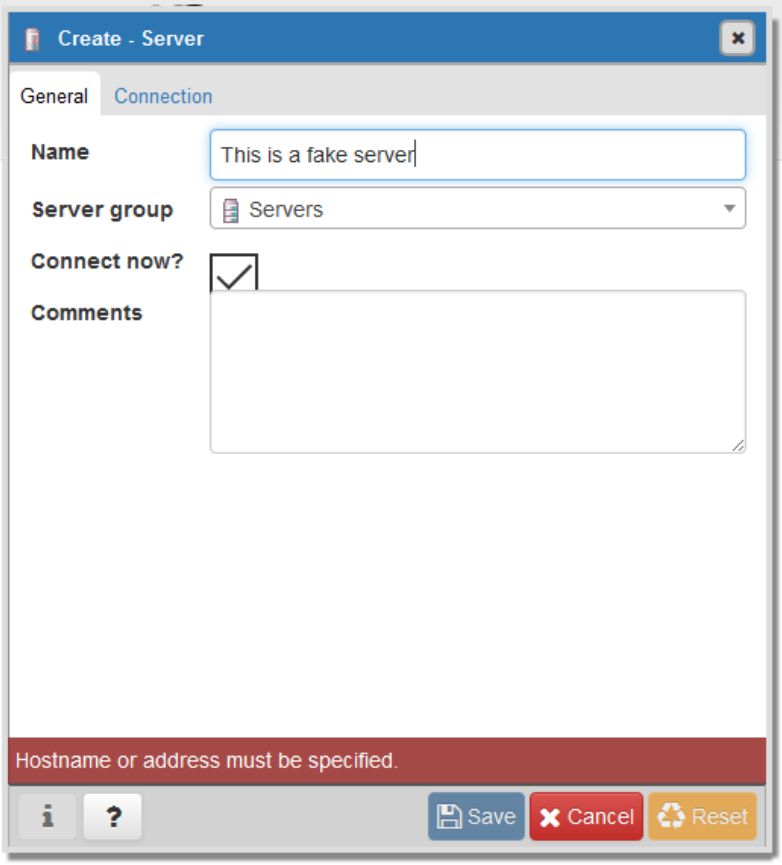

In mySql data is stored in different data fields. This can vary from integers, varchars Booleans and binary strings. The data is encoded differently depending on what the data is meant to be. For example 1001111 could either be 79 as an integer or 'O' as a single character in a varchar. Even this data requires further contest. The letter 'O' does not mean much until you realize that it is for a [Open/Closed] field and tried to save data by only using a single character (granted this is very inefficient as they could just use a Boolean value with only two options but it is for an example). Other examples of data without information and vice versa is suppose you found the message "Green Iguana's venom, expensively moves ectoplasm around North America" nailed to your front door. This is only information if you know anything about why green iguanas, why their venom is expensive to move and where North America is (or how to crack a simple code). This data is meaningless without a way to decipher it using the context. Perhaps it was put there by a disgruntled student who was unhappy with their grade. Or it was a memo from a secretary describing how this a new drug called Green Iguana's venom is transferred around the continent. Since there are so many different possibilities for what the data could mean it is unclear and meaningless. Back to the 'O', knowing that the element is still open or closed is not much information as we don't know what this object is. Looking further it could be a door on a map in a RPG game. Now the information about the door being open is useful as it suggests that the character (if there is one) can move from the two rooms that the door sections off (assuming that the door completely blocks movement from the two rooms and that there is not another path).

Hierarchical models and Network models are both rather similar. The main different between the two is that a network allows loops of information while a hierarchical model does not. Network models are only objectively better as they do not have redundant data. In the example used in class item 'B' was stored twice in the hierarchical model but only once in the network model. It is simple to think in terms of a network model as it is a logical abstraction for most forms of data. This model does force a particular structure which is not always wanted. A relational database does not force any sort of structure. Tables with rows and columns holds all the data without imposing any unnecessary structure. XML has all of the issues that other hierarchical data structures has in regards to storing the data. It enforces a structure that may not be wanted and so it seems like it would have the same issues that any hierarchical database would have.