Chapter 1 : ISBN - Modern Database Management 12th Edition Direct Textbook

Provide the latest information in database development. Focusing on what leading database practitioners say are the most important aspects to database development, Modern Database Management presents sound pedagogy, and topics that are critical for the practical success of database professionals.

For introductory courses in Database Management. Provide the latest information in database development Focusing on what leading database practitioners say are the most important aspects to database development, Modern Database Management presents sound pedagogy, and topics that are critical for the practical success of database professionals. The Twelfth Edition further facilitates learning with illustrations that clarify important concepts and new media resources that make some of the more challenging material more engaging. Also included are general updates and expanded material in the areas undergoing rapid change due to improved managerial practices, database design tools and methodologies, and database technology. Features Provides hands-on practice with database development Organization accommodates structural flexibility. Information from the best in the industry. The authors worked closely with database practitioner organizations to include vitally important information that students need to know in order to become effective database practitioners. Expanded coverage and integration of SQL. In addition to expanded SQL coverage including changes to the latest standard, new features, etc. Chapter introductions and summaries both encapsulate the main concepts of each chapter and link material to related chapters. Learning objectives, located at the beginning of each chapter, preview major concepts and skills students will learn from that chapter and provide a great study review aid for students as they prepare for assignments and examinations. Every chapter went through significant edits to streamline coverage to ensure relevance with current technologies and eliminate redundancies. The figures in several chapters were updated to reflect the changing landscape of technologies that are being used in modern organizations. Field exercises range from directed field trips to Internet searches. The Web Resources section in each chapter was updated to ensure that students have information on the latest database trends and expanded background details on important topics covered in the text. Custom-developed short videos address key concepts and skills from different sections of the book, helping students learn potentially difficult material in a format that speaks to visual learners. These videos, available on the student Companion Website, support topics such as: The reduced length of this edition is more consistent with what reviewers say can be covered in a database course today, given the need for depth of coverage in the most important topics. Topics reflect major trends in the information systems field NEW! Additional information including a dedicated chapter on Big Data and Analytics has been added, providing in-depth coverage of big data technologies such as NoSQL, Hadoop, MapReduce, Pig, and Hive, and providing an introduction to the different types of analytics descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive and their use in business. A section on routines provides clarity on the nature of routines and how to use them Chapter 7. Topics such as in-memory databases, in-database analytics, data warehousing in the cloud, and massively parallel processing are now covered Chapters 9 and Topics reflect major trends in the information systems field Additional information including a dedicated chapter on Big Data and Analytics has been added, providing in-depth coverage of big data technologies such as NoSQL, Hadoop, MapReduce, Pig, and Hive, and providing an introduction to the different types of analytics descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive and their use in business. Table of Contents I. The Context of Database Management 1. Modeling Data in the Organization 3. Logical Database Design and the Relational Model 5.

Chapter 2 : Hoffer, Venkataraman & Topi, Modern Database Management, 12th Edition | Pearson

Description. For introductory courses in Database Management. Provide the latest information in database development. Focusing on what leading database practitioners say are the most important aspects to database development, Modern Database Management presents sound pedagogy, and topics that are critical for the practical success of database professionals.

Use this notation to represent the example you introduced in 1. Introduce your students to all three notation types. Use this figure to introduce the concept of attribute inheritance. Contrast generalization and specialization using Figures and Have your students suggest other examples that use each of these approaches. Introduce the completeness constraint using Figure Give other examples where either the total specialization rule or the partial specialization rule is more appropriate. Discuss the disjointness constraint and related notation using Figure For reinforcement, have the students work Problem or Problems and Exercises in class. Introduce notation for a subtype discriminator Figures and Discuss why a different notation is required for the two cases shown in these figures. Discuss entity clustering and illustrate with Figures and For reinforcement, ask the students to work Problem Problems and Exercises in class. Review universal data models and discuss how these are being used more widely today. See if they can diagram these rules using the notation provided in this chapter. Define each of the following terms: A generic entity type that has a relationship with one or more subtypes b. A subgrouping of the entity instances in an entity type that is meaningful to the organization c. A set of one or more entity types and associated relationships grouped into a single abstract entity type e. A type of constraint that addresses the question whether an instance of a supertype must also be a member of at least one subtype. The completeness constraint has two possible rules: Enhanced entity-relationship EER model. The model that has resulted from extending the original E-R model with new modeling constructs such as supertypes and subtypes g. An attribute of the supertype whose values determine the target subtype or subtypes h. Specifies that each entity instance of the supertype must be a member of some subtype in the relationship i. The process of defining a generalized entity type from a set of more specialized entity types j. Specifies that if an entity instance of the supertype is a member of one subtype, it cannot simultaneously be a member of two or more subtypes k. Specifies that an entity instance can simultaneously be a member of two or more subtypes l. Specifies that an entity instance of the supertype is allowed not to belong to any subtype m. A generic or template data model that can be reused as a starting point for a data modeling project Match the following terms and definitions: Contrast the following terms: A supertype is a generalized entity type that has one or more subtypes, while a subtype is a subgrouping of the entity instances in a supertype. Generalization is the process of defining a generalized entity type from a set of more specialized entity types, while specialization is the process of defining one or more subtypes of the supertype. Disjoint rule; overlap rule. With the disjoint rule an instance of a supertype must be a member of only one subtype at a given time. With the overlap rule an instance of a supertype may simultaneously be a member of two or more subtypes. Total specialization rule; partial specialization rule. With the total specialization rule, each instance of the supertype must be a member of some subtype in the relationship. With the partial specialization rule, an instance of the supertype is allowed not to belong to any subtype. An entity is a person, place, object, event, or concept in the user environment about which the organization wishes to maintain data. An entity cluster is a set of one or more entity types and associated relationships grouped into a single abstract entity type. There are attributes that apply to some but not all of the instances of an entity type. There are relationships that apply to some but not all of the instances of an entity type. Reasons for using an entity clustering approach: Simplifying the presentation of a complex enterprise-wide E-R diagram. Enabling a hierarchical decomposition of a macro-level data model into finer and finer views of the data. Desiring to focus part of the model on an area of interest to a community of users. Creating several different entity cluster segments each with a different focus, such as departments, information system applications, business

processes, or corporate divisions. Attribute inheritance is a property of the enhanced ER diagram that ensures subtype entity instances inherit the values of all attributes of their supertype. This property is important because it makes it unnecessary to include supertype attributes redundantly with subtypes. Types of business rules in EER: The purpose of a subtype discriminator is to determine the target subtype or subtypes for each instance of a supertype. Usefulness of packaged data model: A packaged data model is most useful when one can easily customize it to the specific business that is, the organization is very similar to other organizations for the same industry or purpose or the functional area is roughly the same as that functional area in other organizations. As long as the packaged data model is for the type of business or functional area, then it can generally be customized. The amount of customization depends upon the types of specialized business rules in place for the organization. Starting project with packaged data model vs. A packaged data model provides the metadata of a standardized, industry-vetted data model usually built with a structured data modeling tool i. A data modeling project that starts with a packaged data model is different from one using a model developed from scratch along the following dimensions: The identified data elements from the packaged data model would be renamed to terms local to the organization. Data in the packaged data model would be mapped to data in current organization databases, with the intent of developing migration plans for converting organizational data. Determine whether each 7 iii. A purchased data model will have business rules to cover all possible circumstances whereas your specific local situation may need less flexibility and complexity. The comprehensive nature of the purchased data model will likely force the project to prioritize the staging of systems requirements related to customization of the overall data model. Data profiling is a way to statistically analyze data to uncover hidden patterns and flaws. Profiling can find outliers, see shifts in data distribution over time, and identify other phenomenon. Each perturbation of the distribution of data may tell a story, such as showing when major application system changes occurred, or when business rules changed. Often these patterns suggest poorly designed databases e. Data profiling can also be used to assess how accurate current data are and anticipate the clean-up effort that will be needed to populate the purchased data model with high-quality data. Skill needed for packaged data model vs. A data modeling project using a packaged data model requires at least the same amount of skill as a project not using a packaged data model. In some cases, it may require more skill. The primary reason is that when a data modeling project uses a packaged data model, the data modeler must customize the packaged data model to meet local organizational needs and constraints. Benefit of packaged data model: A packaged data model provides the metadata of a standardized, industry-vetted data model usually built with a structured data modeling tool such as ERWin from Computer Associates or Oracle Designer from Oracle Corporation. The packaged data model contains a fully populated description of the data model and the structured data modeling tool that permits customization of the data model and printing of several reports from the model. The structured data modeling tool often includes the ability to produce SQL commands for database definition in a variety of database management systems. An example would be for bank accounts. At the first level supertype , you can have savings, checking and loans. Underneath loans, there are several subtypes, including personal, auto, home, etc. A member of a supertype is always a member of at least one subtype when the rule of total specialization applies to an EERD. Solutions to Problems and Exercises

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