

Database Management Systems (DBMS) Wrapup

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NULL: How to Describe What Isn't There

Three-state logic:

- $1 + 0 = 1$, but $1 + \text{NULL} = \text{NULL}$
- $\text{TRUE} \langle \rangle \text{NULL}$, $\text{FALSE} \langle \rangle \text{NULL}$, $\text{NULL} \langle \rangle \text{NULL}$

Cartesian Products: Why You Can't Leave Stray Tables in the Access Graphical Interface

From Unstructured Data to Enterprise Database Management:

Unstructured/Semistructured Data: Data embedded in narrative

Examples of Semistructured Data:

- [Election 2000 Data on CNN](#)
- Ice Cream Shops in Cambridge

Flat File:

- Text:
 - delimited free-format
 - fixed format
 - no datatypes (everything is text)
- HTML Table:
 - tabular structure
 - interpreted by many software packages, including web browsers
 - no data types (everything is text)
- dBase (DBF):
 - tabular structure
 - supported by many software packages
 - inefficient file storage (fixed width fields)
 - short (10-character column names)
 - no NULLs (usually; somehow ArcView stores them)
- Excel:
 - tabular
 - multiple sheets
 - basic database query and update functionality
 - single user
 - limited number of rows

Single-User Database: Access®

Multuser Relational Databases:

- [Oracle®](#)
- [Sybase®](#)
- [Microsoft SQL Server®](#)
- [IBM DB2®](#)
- [IBM Informix®](#)
- [MySQL®](#)
- [PostgreSQL®](#)

Beyond Relational Databases:

Object-Oriented
Object-Relational

