

<<数据库处理>>

图书基本信息

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## 前言

The 11th edition of Database Processing refines the organization and content of this classic textbook to reflect a new teaching and professional workplace environment. The organization and topic selection of the 11th edition is designed to :

- Present an early introduction to SQL queries.
- Use a ' spiral approach ' to database design.
- Use a consistent , generic Information Engineering ( IE ) Crows Foot E-R diagram notation for data modeling and database design.
- Provide a detailed discussion of specific normal forms within a discussion of normalization that focuses on pragmatic normalization techniques.
- Use current DBMS technology : Microsoft Access 2007.

Microsoft SQL Server 2008 , Oracle Database 11g.

and MySQL 5.1. · Create Web database applications based on widely used Web development technology.

- Provide an introduction to business intelligence ( BI ) systems.
- Discuss the dimensional database concepts used in database designs for data ware-houses and OnLine Analytical Processing ( OLAP ) .

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### 内容概要

本书从基础、设计和实现三个层面介绍数据库处理技术，内容全面翔实，既包括数据库设计、数据库实现、多用户数据处理、数据访问标准等经典理论，也包括商务智能、XML和 .NET等最新技术。本书在内容编排和写作风格上新颖，强调学习过程中的乐趣，围绕两个贯穿全书的项目练习，让读者从一开始就能把所学的知识用于解决具体的应用实例。

本书每章都有丰富的习题，可作为高校本科生或研究生的数据库课程的双语教材，同时也是一本很好的专业参考书。

书籍目录

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## 章节摘录

Wow! That was a full chapter! Structured Query Language (SQL) was developed by IBM and has been endorsed by the ANSI SQL-92 and following standards. SQL is a data sublanguage that can be embedded into full programming languages or submitted directly to the DBMS. Knowing SQL is critical for knowledge workers, application programmers, and database administrators. All DBMS products process SQL. Access hides SQL, but SQL Server, Oracle, DB2, and MySQL require that you use it. There are basically two kinds of SQL statements: DML and DDL statements. DML statements include statements for querying data and for inserting, updating, and deleting data. This chapter addresses only DML query statements. The examples in this chapter are based on three tables extracted from the operational database at Cape Codd Outdoor Sports. Such database extracts are common and important. Sample data for the three tables is shown in Figure 2-4.

The basic structure of an SQL query statement is SELECT/FROM/WHERE. The columns to be selected are listed after SELECT, the table(s) to process is listed after FROM, and any restrictions on data values are listed after WHERE. In a WHERE clause, character and date data values must be enclosed in single quotes. Numeric data need not be enclosed in quotes. You can submit SQL statements directly to Access, SQL Server, Oracle, and MySQL, as described in this chapter.

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### 编辑推荐

提前介绍了SQL查询 使用“螺旋方法”进行数据库设计 为数据建模和数据库设计使用了一种通用的信息工程“鸭脚”E-R模型 详细探讨了实际规范技术中的特定范式 使用了最新的DBMS技术：Microsoft Access 2007，Microsoft SQL . Setver 2008，Oracle Database 11g，MySQL 5 . 1 基于广泛使用的Web开发技术，创建了Web数据库应用 简介了商务智能系统 探讨了数据仓库和联机分析处理数据库设计中使用的维数据库概念

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