

# SQL For Dummies

## NoSQL

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NoSQL (originally meaning "Not only SQL" or "non-relational") refers to a type of database design that stores and retrieves data differently from the traditional table-based structure of relational databases. Unlike relational databases, which organize data into rows and columns like a spreadsheet, NoSQL databases use a single data structure—such as key–value pairs, wide columns, graphs, or documents—to hold information. Since this non-relational design does not require a fixed schema, it scales easily to manage large, often unstructured datasets. NoSQL systems are sometimes called "Not only SQL" because they can support SQL-like query languages or work alongside SQL databases in polyglot-persistent setups, where multiple database types are combined. Non-relational databases date back to the late 1960s, but the term "NoSQL" emerged in the early 2000s, spurred by the needs of Web 2.0 companies like social media platforms.

NoSQL databases are popular in big data and real-time web applications due to their simple design, ability to scale across clusters of machines (called horizontal scaling), and precise control over data availability. These structures can speed up certain tasks and are often considered more adaptable than fixed database tables. However, many NoSQL systems prioritize speed and availability over strict consistency (per the CAP theorem), using eventual consistency—where updates reach all nodes eventually, typically within milliseconds, but may cause brief delays in accessing the latest data, known as stale reads. While most lack full ACID transaction support, some, like MongoDB, include it as a key feature.

## CAP theorem

*long run. Retrieved 1 February 2019. Fowler, Adam (2015). NoSQL For Dummies. For Dummies. ISBN 978-8126554904. Kleppmann, Martin (2015-09-18). A Critique*

In database theory, the CAP theorem, also named Brewer's theorem after computer scientist Eric Brewer, states that any distributed data store can provide at most two of the following three guarantees:

### Consistency

Every read receives the most recent write or an error. Consistency as defined in the CAP theorem is quite different from the consistency guaranteed in ACID database transactions.

### Availability

Every request received by a non-failing node in the system must result in a response. This is the definition of availability in CAP theorem as defined by Gilbert and Lynch. Availability as defined in CAP theorem is different from high availability in software architecture.

### Partition tolerance

The system continues to operate despite an arbitrary number of messages being dropped (or delayed) by the network between nodes.

When a network partition failure happens, it must be decided whether to do one of the following:

cancel the operation and thus decrease the availability but ensure consistency

proceed with the operation and thus provide availability but risk inconsistency. This does not necessarily mean that system is highly available to its users.

Thus, if there is a network partition, one has to choose between consistency or availability.

## Sleepycat Software

*Software Design Computer Systems Research Group Fowler, Adam (2015). NoSQL For Dummies. John Wiley & Sons. p. 125. ISBN 9781118905623. Brunelli, Mark (March*

Sleepycat Software, Inc. was the software company primarily responsible for maintaining the Berkeley DB packages from 1996 to 2006.

## Microsoft Power BI

*application was originally conceived by Thierry D'Hers and Amir Netz of the SQL Server Reporting Services team at Microsoft. It was originally designed by*

Microsoft Power BI is an interactive data visualization software product developed by Microsoft with a primary focus on business intelligence (BI). It is part of the Microsoft Power Platform.

Power BI is a collection of software services, apps, and connectors that work together to turn various sources of data into static and interactive data visualizations. Data may be input by reading directly from a database, webpage, PDF, or structured files such as spreadsheets, CSV, XML, JSON, XLSX, and SharePoint.

## MarkLogic

*in NoSQL DBMSs (G00252015 ed.). Gartner. Fowler, Adam. "NoSQL for Dummies";. ISBN 1118905628, 9781118905623. Taylor, Allen. "Semantics for Dummies";. ISBN 9781119112204*

MarkLogic is an American software business that develops and provides an enterprise NoSQL database, which is also named MarkLogic. They have offices in the United States, Europe, Asia, and Australia.

In February 2023, MarkLogic was acquired by Progress Software for \$355 million.

## Microsoft Dynamics 365

*Retrieved 2018-07-24. Bellu, Renato (2018). Microsoft Dynamics 365 For Dummies. For Dummies. ISBN 978-1119508861. Houdeshell, Robert (2021). Microsoft Dynamics*

Microsoft Dynamics 365 is a set of enterprise accounting and sales software products offered by Microsoft. Its flagship product, Dynamics GP, was founded in 1981.

## DUAL table

*column called DUMMY that has a value of 'X'. It is suitable for use in selecting a pseudo column such as SYSDATE or USER. Oracle's SQL syntax requires*

The DUAL table is a special one-row, one-column table present by default in Oracle and other database installations. In Oracle, the table has a single VARCHAR2(1) column called DUMMY that has a value of 'X'. It is suitable for use in selecting a pseudo column such as SYSDATE or USER.

## Crystal Reports

2021-08-16. G. Taylor, Allen (June 3, 2008). *Crystal Reports 2008 For Dummies (1st ed.). For Dummies*. p. 396. ISBN 978-0-470-29077-4. Peck, George (June 19, 2008)

Crystal Reports is a business intelligence application marketed to small- and medium-sized businesses by SAP.

Hugh Darwen

*Christopher J. Date and represented IBM at the ISO SQL committees (JTC1 SC32 WG3 Database languages, WG4 SQL/MM) until his retirement from IBM. Darwen is the*

Hugh Darwen is a computer scientist who was an employee of IBM United Kingdom from 1967 to 2004, and has been involved in the development of the relational model.

Metasyntactic variable

*Alex (2008). SQL bible. Indianapolis, Ind: Wiley. ISBN 978-0-470-22906-4. OCLC 402446308. Ruel, Chris (2014). Oracle 12c for dummies (in Danish). Hoboken*

A metasyntactic variable is a specific word or set of words identified as a placeholder in computer science and specifically computer programming. These words are commonly found in source code and are intended to be modified or substituted before real-world usage. For example, foo and bar are used in over 330 Internet Engineering Task Force Requests for Comments, the documents which define foundational internet technologies like HTTP (web), TCP/IP, and email protocols.

By mathematical analogy, a metasyntactic variable is a word that is a variable for other words, just as in algebra letters are used as variables for numbers.

Metasyntactic variables are used to name entities such as variables, functions, and commands whose exact identity is unimportant and serve only to demonstrate a concept, which is useful for teaching programming.

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