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It should not be confused with the dictionary (data structure). A data dictionary, or metadata repository, as defined in the Computation IBM dictionary, is a "centralized repository of information on data such as meaning, relationships with other data, origin, use and format". [1] Oracle defines as a collection of metadata tables. The term may have one of the various meanings closely related to databases and database management systems (DBMS): a document describing a database or database collection, an integral component of a DBMS required to determine its structure a middleware piece that extends or assumes the native data dictionary of a DBMS documentation The data dictionary terms and the data repository indicate a utility more general software than a catalog. A catalog is closely coupled with the DBMS software. It provides the information stored in the user and the DBA, but is accessed mainly by the various DBMS software modules, such as DDL and DML compilers, query optimizer, transaction processor, Report generators and the executing restriction. On the other hand, a data dictionary is a data structure that stores metadata, ie (structured) information on information. The software package for a data dictionary or repository of independent data can interact with DBMS software modules, but is mainly used by designers, users and administrators of a computer system for information resource management Q. These systems maintain information about the hardware and software configuration, documentation, system applications and systems, as well as other relevant information for the administration of the system. [2] If a data dictionary system is used only by designers, users and administrators and not the DBMS software, it is called a passive data dictionary. If, on the contrary, it is called a dictionary of active data or data dictionary. When a passive data dictionary is updated, it is done manually and independent of any changes in a DBMS structure (database). With an active data dictionary, the dictionary is updated first and changes in DBMS automatically as a result occur. Database users and application developers can benefit from an authoritative data dictionary document that catalog the organization, contents and conventions of one or more databases. [3] This usually includes the number and descriptions of several tables (records or entities) and your contents (fields) more additional details such as type and length of each data element. Another important information that a data dictionary can provide the relationship between tables. This is sometimes referred to in the relationship diagrams between entities, or if you are using defined descriptors, identify which database tables participate. In an active data dictionary restriction can be placed in the underlying data. For example, a breadth can be applied on the value of the numerous data in a data element (field), or a record of a table can be forced to participate in a conjunction with another plug -Type. In addition, a Distributed SGBD may have certain location specificities described in your active data dictionary (for example, where the tables are physically located). The data dictionary consists of registration types (tables) created in the database by command files generated by systems, adapted for each back-end DBMS supported. Oracle has a list of specific visualizations for the "SYS" user. This allows users to look for the accurate information required. Command Files Contain SQL Instructions for Create Table, Create Exclusive Innice, Change Table (for Integrity etc., using the specific statement required by this type of database. There are no universal pattern as to the level of detail in such a document. Middleware in the construction of database applications, can be useful to introduce an additional layer of data dictionary software, i.e., communicates with the underlying DBMS data dictionary. Such The data dicionário can offer additional resources and a degree of flexibility that will wing © m of limitaões data dicionário "of low level", whose main objective is to support the Functions of básicas DBMS, do the requirements of a aplicação the típica. For example, a dicionário of Navel high data can provide models of relationship between alternative entity adapted to suit different applications that share a common database. [4] Extensions to the data dicionário Tamba © m é otimizada can help the query against distribuídos databases. [5] m Beyond that, the functions of the DBA são often using automated tools that são reestruturadas é é firmly coupled to an active dicionário data. The software structures for the development of applications rápidos A sometimes include installations of dicionário High Level of data, which can substantially reduce the amount of the programa é Required to build menus, forms, relatórios and other components of a database application, including próprio database. For example, Phlens includes a PHP class library to automate é Creating the tables, indexes, and foreign key restrições. Portable for vários databases. [6] Another dicionário of PHP-based data, part of Radicore Toolkit automatically generates program objects, scripts and SQL code to menus and formulários with é valida a data and complex joints. [7] For the ASP.NET environment, Base Data Dicionário provides a cross-installations for é Creating the automated database, é valida a data, performance enhancement (storage cached and é utiliza a the Andice), safety applications and types of extended data. [8] The features of Visual DataFlex [9] provide the ability to use datadizários as class files to form layer intermediária between usuário interface and the underlying database. intenções é o é create standardized rules to maintain data integrity and enforce Business rules in one or more related applications. Some Industries use dictionaries generalized data as padrões é cnicos to ensure interoperability between systems. The Depot sector, for example, remains at Reso data dicionário for which the National Association é Rapporteurs Mandates [10] His MLs is the é in accordance with its Políticas Manual. [11] This intermediário mapping layer for native databases MLSS é Oracle stores My Information on each table in the database. It is part of dicionário data that é created when the Oracle database é created. [13] attributes typical clinical here é one in the é exhaustive list of items found in a typical clinical dicionário data for columns or fields: formulário entity or name or your ID (or EntityID formId). The group belongs to this field. Name of the field, as the RDBMS field name displayed title field. Can Padra é for the name field blank if. field type (string, integer, date, etc.) DIMENSIONS é o (s), as values min, max width exibidas é or the Number of decimal places. Different types of field can interpret it differently. © An alternative to having different attributes depending on the type of field. Request é exibidas the field or coordinate tabula order the é on the screen (a type of Padra value é prompt the grid or grid-based) as a drop-down list, combo-box box. Selecting the boxes é, range, etc. Necessary é (Boolean) - If "TRUE", the sampler é the value can be blank, or only the void spaces It is only only (Boolean) table of reference table, if a foreign key. Can be used for validation or selection lists. Various event handlers or references for. Example: "On-Click", "On-validate", etc. See Event-oriented Schedule. Format code, such as a regular expression or "pic" expression or cocion style instructions - description or synopsis database index or specific MO Data Modeling Database Scheme ISO / IEC 11179 Metadata Registry Semantic Semantic The Vocabulary Onesource Metadata Repository References é ACM, IBM Computation Dictionary, 10th Edition, 1993 é Ramez Elmasi, Shamkant B. Navathe: Fundamentals of database systems, 3rd. ed. 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Yourdon, Wiki structured analysis, data dictionary (Web file) Octopal, Data Dictionary vs. Negotes recovered glossary of " This article has several problems. Please help improve it or discuss these problems on the discussion page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) This article needs additional quotes for checking. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Material can not be challenged and removed. Removing this template message) The article includes a list of general references, but remains largely not verified because you do not have sufficient corresponding inline quotes. Please help improve this article by introducing more (April 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) (Learn how and when removing this template message) a database is a database in which data is stored in different physical locations. [1] Can be stored in several computers located in the same physical location (for example, a data center); or perhaps dispersed by a network of interconnected computers. To the contrary to parallel systems, in which processors are firmly coupled and TUEM A single database system, a distributed database system consists of weakly coupled sites that share any physical component. System administrators can distribute data collections (for example, in a database) in several physical locations. A distributed database can reside on organized or decentralized network servers independent internet, in corporate or extranet intranets, or other organization networks. As distributed databases store data in several computers, distributed databases can improve performance in the workplaces of the final user, allowing transactions to be processed in many machines rather than be limited to one. [2] Two processes ensure that distributed databases remain updated and current: replication and duplication. Replication involves the use of specialized software that seeks changes in the distributive database. Once the changes have been identified, the replication process causes all databases to have the same appearance. The replication process can be complex and Depending on the size and number of distributed databases. This process can also require a lot of time and computer resources. Duplication, on the other hand, has less complexity. Identifies a database as a master and then duplicates this database. The duplication process is usually done at a time defined after hours. This is to ensure that each place distributed has the same data. Ninth Process. Top users can only change the primary database. This ensures that local data in the é will be the é overwritten. Replicação é o and é duplicação can keep the data current in all distributive locations. [2] Beyond © m é replicação and the fragmentação é distribuídos the database, there are many other database design technologies distribuídas. For example, local autonomy, and síncronas distribuídas assíncronas technologies. The implementa a the é these technologies can and depends on the needs of Business and sensitivity / confidentiality of data stored in the database and the price tag that negação está willing to spend on Security assurance, integrity and consistência data. When discussing access to distribuídos databases, Microsoft favors consultation distribuída term, which defines the way específica protocol as "[A] NY Select, insert, update or delete the instruction é what reference tables and lots of one or more external data sources OLE DB. "[3] Oracle provides a é visualizada the most centralized in the consultations distribuídas and transações distribuídas part of SQL distribuído. [4] See Tamba © m centralized database Date Date Distribuído Cache Distribuído Data Store Distribuído Hash Table Routing Protocol Referências é "Definição é o: Distribuído Database". www.its.bldrdoc.gov. A b O'Brien, J. & Marakas, G. M. (2008) Informa sistemas GESTA é é the (PP. 185-189). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Irwin é "TechNet Glossary". Microsoft. Retrieved 07/16/2013. Consultation Distribuída [:] Any instruction é SELECT, Insert, Update, or Delete that references tables and colleagues of one or more external sources of OLE DB data. é Ashdown, Lance; Kyte, Tom (September 2011). "Oracle Database Concepts, lançamento 11g 2 (11.2)." Oracle Corporation. Filed the original in 07/15/2013. Retrieved 17/07/2013. SQL distribuído syncronly accesses and updates data between distribuídos vários databases. [...] distribuído SQL includes distribuídas and transações distribuídas queries. Mt A -ZSU and P. 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