Logic Table Technology with DB2

Since the invention of SQL in 1973 by IBM over 25-years ago, the most significant advance in RDBMS is Logic Table Technology [LTT].

DB2 runs logic tables fastest

DB2 UDB v 5.2 runs LTT at least six times faster than ORACLE 7.2 and12-times faster than MS SQL Server 7.0. (The DB2 test was also on a CPU twice as slow as the others.)

Importance of this performance

LLT is ideally suited for the real-time processing of enormous amounts of incoming data. TPC benchmarks do not stress-test with the complex internal subqueries of the new LTT.

Who perfected logic table technology

CEC Services, LLC is a partner in development with IBM. Colin James III, Principal Scientist, invented and develops LTT for finance, HDTV, and manufacturing. He says, "The industry-leading support provided by IBM for Partners In Development made possible the implementation of our technology within the first 30-days of partnership."

What is a logic table

A logic table looks like this for a manufacturing application:

Type of task	**Time of day: 7 AM ..... 8 AM**	
1	**start**	
2		**start**

At the time of 7 AM, task 1 starts; at the time of 8 AM, task 2 starts.

A logic table looks like this for an accounting application:

Account number	**Type of task: ..... 1 ..... 2**	
1011	**debit**	**credit**
1021		**debit**
1031	**credit**	

When task 1 is specified, then account 1011 is debited, and 1031 is credited.

When task 2 is specified, then account 1011 is credited, and 1021 is debited.

Logic tables are chained so that for a certain time of day a logic table for manufacturing is read to start tasks from a logic table for accounting which in turn is read to credit and debit accounts. Multiple, chained logic tables capture any level of process complexity.