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and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and
FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May.
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hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that 42
years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more?ArchiveStart a
new articleNominate an articlenosato DaikiIn sumo, nosato Daiki (pictured) is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian
invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1233 MongolJin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin
dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege.1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades.1913 During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Thtre des Champs-lyses in Paris, the avant-
garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured).1999 Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment.2011 Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack
against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge.Benedetto Pistrucci (b.1783)G.K. Chesterton (b.1874)Hubert Opperman (b.1904)Uro Drenovi (d.1944)More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family,
Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of
rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney.Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured
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calendar233234Iranian calendar611612Islamic calendar630631Japanese calendarJei 2 / Tenpuku 1()Javanese calendar11421143Julian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar3566Minguo calendar679 before ROC679Nanakshahi calendar235Thai solar calendar17751776Tibetan calendar(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-
Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar.War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege. The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners
are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule of the 16-year-old King Henry I ("the Fat"). His vassals are rewarded, and loans that they have made are repaid.[1]August 20 Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews
and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2]Winter Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and beda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3]August
Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender.November Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and
English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels.May 29 MongolJin War: The Mongol army led by gedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees
for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai.December Siege of Caizhou: The Mongols under gedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty.Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders
(modern Netherlands).Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy.June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312)August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285)October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d.
1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de
Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 1 Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178)May Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175)June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count
of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician
(b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160)Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde of
Angoulme, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1163)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and
"Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270. ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to
1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimelines11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1110s1120s1130s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern
Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced
significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain.In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the
Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century.The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend
and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings.11011103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia).1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Seoro de Valencia.11031104: A church council is
convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne.[citation needed]1106: Battle of Tinchebray.11071111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to
embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Muslims.1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse
captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April
14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war
with the Muslims.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast
Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem.A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January
16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman
monarchy of England.1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army.1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29
companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between
Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their
suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks.1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the JinSong wars.1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony,
is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty.1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of Len at the Battle of So Mamede;
(recognised by Len in 1143).The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II.1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes
to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century.1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II.1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China
had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai.11321183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north.1135: King
Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138:
On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the
Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers.Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto11401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin
dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty.1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after
the death of John II Komnenos.1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in
response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian
Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany.1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and
Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Jcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia.1153: The Treaty of Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son
Henry of Anjou as heir.1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim
geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.1155: Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter.1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of
Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands.1158:
The Treaty of Sahagn ends the war between Castile and Len.The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Tangdao and on the Yangtze River in the Battle of Caishi.1161: Kilij Arslan
II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy.1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty.1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temjin in present-day
Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma.1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rgen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in
northern Europe.1169: Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War.1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster.The defense of the Carroccio during the
battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.1170: On December 29, Thomas
Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'id and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty.1171: On November 11, Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland.1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne
claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in the Pandyan Civil War.1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial
allegiance at York.1175: Hnen Shnin (Genk) founds the Jdo sh (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidr Ua Conchobair.1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the
emperor's acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church.1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious
reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantines to recover the interior of Anatolia from the Seljuk Turks.1177: The Treaty or Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby
determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years.1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The
Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding.1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: the Genpei War
in Japan.1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan
War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constance between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I
Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus strangled.1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father, George III, for six years.1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz.1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the
restoration of the Bulgarian Empire.1185: Andronicus I Comnenus is deposed and, on September 12, executed as a result of the Norman massacre of the Greeks of Thessalonika.1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1185: Beginning in
this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center
Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4]1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster.1189: On November 11,
William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance.11891192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin.Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart.1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the
Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army.1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).1191: On September 7, Saladin is
defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf.1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem1192: In the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will
remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa.1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin
Muhammad Ghori establishes the first Muslim empire in India for 14 years (11921206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan.1193: Nalanda, the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed.1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu
Baqar.1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in Jerusalem.1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church.1200:
Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century.[5]Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 12th centuryChina is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the century, Zhang Zeduan paints Along the River During the
Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing.In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the end of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler.Japan is in its Heian period. The Chj-jinbutsu-giga is made and
attributed to Toba Sj. It ends up at the Kzan-ji, Kyoto.In Oceania, the Tui Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area.Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150.Alexander Neckam is the first European to
document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century.Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia.The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches.Middle English begins to develop, and literacy
begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe.[6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular roles. By the end of the century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in secular matters.[7]The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins.The earliest recorded
miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England.Gothic architecture and trouvre music begin in France.During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes.Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first
documented outbreaks of influenza there happens.The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and then continued by the Nemanji dynasty.By the end of the century, both the Capetian dynasty and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who
expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles.[8]In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak.In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow.The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli
composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin.Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination".In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque.In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven.In France, the first piedfort coins were minted.The city of Tula burns
down, marking the end of the Toltec EmpireIn West Africa the Ife Empire is established.See also: Timeline of historic inventions 12th century1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution.1106:
Finished building of Gelati.1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded.1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built.1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9]1185:
First record of windmills.Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century.^ Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57^ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kairi. Encyclopedia Britannica.^ Enn Tarvel (2007). Sigtuna
hukkumine. Archived 2017-10-11 at the Wayback Machine Haridus, 2007 (7-8), p 3841^ Notice sur les Arabes hilaliens. Ismal Hamet. p.248.^ Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes (May 3, 1989). "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Grand Village of the Natchez Site / Fatherland Plantation Site (22-Ad-501)" (pdf). National Park Service.
and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989.(680KB)^ Warren 1961, p.129.^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ Warren 1961, p.60-61.^ Le Goff, Jacques (1986). The Birth of Purgatory. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN0226470822.Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p.362. ISBN9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN /
Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 12th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Antisemitism in Christianity (links | edit)Catharism (links | edit)List of decades, centuries, and
millennia (links | edit)Dialect (links | edit)House of Habsburg (links | edit)House of Hohenzollern (links | edit)History of Mali (links | edit)Maimonides (links | edit)Passport (links | edit)Sumba (links | edit)Taoism (links | edit)Weregild (links | edit)Zanzibar (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)1040 (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links
| edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)1282 (links | edit)7th century (links | edit)10th century (links | edit)9th century (links | edit)8th century (links | edit)6th century (links | edit)5th century (links | edit)3rd
century (links | edit)2nd century (links | edit)4th century BC (links | edit)1st century BC (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)5th century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)21st century BC (links | edit)11th century BC (links | edit)1000s (decade) (links | edit)1040s (links | edit)1299 (links | edit)1154 (links |
edit)1163 (links | edit)1160s (links | edit)1141 (links | edit)1135 (links | edit)1204 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/12th_century" Los sistemas de procesamiento de transacciones recopilan, almacenan, modifican y recuperan las transacciones. Funcionan a travs de una base de datos
que supervisa los programas de transaccin y estn integrados por un conjunto de informacin.El sistema es muy til cuando algo se vende por internet, permite un retraso de tiempo entre cuando se presiona el botn de comprar de un artculo determinado y cuando se vende realmente.Por ejemplo, cuando una persona compra boletos para un partido,
mientras llena la informacin del asiento que desea, etc. el sistema de procesamiento de transacciones retiene el boleto para que otro cliente no pueda comprarlo. Y as, permite que un boleto no se venda a dos clientes diferentes.Existen dos tipos de sistemas de procesamiento de transacciones, por lotes, que procesa varias transacciones al mismo
tiempo, con un retraso de tiempo; y en tiempo real, que se ocupa de una transaccin a la vez y no tiene un retraso de tiempo. Estas son las caractersticas generales de los sistemas de procesamiento.Caractersticas Respuesta rpidaSon sistemas cuya prioridad es la respuesta rpida. El tiempo de vuelta desde la entrada de la transaccin hasta la salida de
produccin debe ser de unos segundos o menos.ConfiabilidadEn su mayora son sistemas a prueba de fallos, y cuando se produce un fallo la recuperacin es rpida y precisa.InflexibilidadTodas las transacciones son procesadas por igual, la formalidad y la estructura nunca deben cambiar. Cuando hay flexibilidad, tambin existen demasiadas oportunidades
para operaciones no estndar, lo que resulta en problemas debido a diferentes datos de transaccin. Y como estos sistemas funcionan con una base de datos, esos datos deben estar estandarizados.Procesamiento controladoEl sistema soporta las operaciones de una organizacin. Cuando se asignan roles y responsabilidades, el sistema debe mantener
esos requisitos. Finalmente, estos sistemas reducen los costos al reducir la cantidad de veces en las que se deben manejar los datos.ComponentesUsuariosEl usuario tiene la potestad de tomar los datos proporcionados por el sistema de procesamiento de transacciones para ser utilizados en otro sistema de informacin.Por ejemplo, un sistema
proporciona un inventario de existencias utilizado por un sistema de fabricacin automatizado. Los usuarios del otro sistema pertenecen a la misma organizacin que el SPT. No estn interactuando con el SPT pero estn usando los datos proporcionados por este sistema.ParticipantesLos participantes pueden realizar el procesamiento de la informacin
(personas que hacen el trabajo computacional). Necesitan saber qu hacer, cmo hacerlo y cundo hacerlo. Y el xito o el fracaso del sistema depende de ellos.GenteSe convierten en participantes desde fuera en el procesamiento en tiempo real a medida que ingresan directamente las transacciones y realizan la validacin.Cuando retiras dinero de un
cajero automtico, eres un participante/gente de un sistema de procesamiento de transacciones. El SPT (sistema de procesamiento de transacciones) requiere un mtodo eficiente para el almacenamiento y la recuperacin de datos. Por eso estos sistemas funcionan a travs de varios tipos de bases de datos.Bases de datos y archivosLos procesos de
informacin en cualquier organizacin grande son a menudo nicos y complejos. El almacenamiento y la recuperacin de datos deben realizarse con precisin muchas veces al da. Y las bases de datos ofrecen la singularidad de la recopilacin organizada de datos.Base de datos jerrquica Organiza los datos a travs de niveles. Utiliza la estructura descendente
con nodos y ramas y cada nodo de nivel inferior (secundario) puede estar alineado con ms de un nodo de nivel superior (principal).Base de datos de redLos datos son nodos que se enlazan a travs de ramas. Cada nodo puede tener muchas ramas, los del nivel inferior son hijos, y estn vinculados a un nivel superior, el padre.Base de datos
relacionalOrganiza los datos utilizando una serie de tablas relacionadas. Las relaciones entre las tablas tienen el objetivo de proporcionar una manera flexible de manipular y combinar datos.En cuanto a los archivos, existen cinco tipos bsicos de archivos:El archivo maestro contiene informacin sobre la situacin empresarial. Los datos de la transaccin
se almacenan en el archivo maestro.El archivo de transacciones recopila los registros de las transacciones, que sirven como registro de auditora e historial.El archivo de informe son los datos formateados para la presentacin.El de trabajo es un archivo temporal usado durante el procesamiento.Y el de programa contiene instrucciones para el
procesamiento de datos utilizando un lenguaje de programacin como C ++ y Visual Basic.Almacenamiento de datosUna Data Warehouse es una base de datos que recopila informacin de diferentes fuentes de datos en tiempo real y proporciona datos en varios formatos. Puede ser data consolidada, orientada al tema, histrica, datos de solo lectura, etc.
Por otra parte, las organizaciones dependen de sus procesamientos de transaccin porque las fallas pueden detener el funcionamiento de una empresa. Por eso es importante que se implementen los procesos de copias de seguridad y recuperacin para minimizar las interrupciones.Una copia de seguridad es una copia de datos utilizados para
reconstruir un sistema si se desactiva. Con los procesos y usos adecuados, las copias de seguridad siempre son exitosas.Proceso de recuperacinEl SPT puede fallar debido a diversas razones: un fallo de software, un error humano, un fallo de hardware, etc. As que para hacer frente a los fallos existen los procedimientos de recuperacin.Copia de
seguridad.Historial diario.Punto de control: DBMS suspende peridicamente todo el procesamiento para sincronizar todos los archivos y diarios.Administrador de recuperacin.Fuera de estos procedimientos, existen dos tipos de recuperacin:La recuperacin de copia de seguridad que se utiliza para deshacer los cambios deseados en una base de datos.
Por ejemplo, cuando en una transaccin bancaria se producen errores y los fondos son tomados de otra cuenta.La recuperacin hacia adelante que comienza con una copia de respaldo de la base de datos. Luego reprocesa las transacciones en el diario que ocurrieron entre el momento en que se realiz el respaldo y la hora actual. Es un proceso de
recuperacin ms eficiente que la copia de seguridad. Fecha de publicacin: 21 de marzo de 2024Colaboradores: Josh Scheider, Ian Smalley Qu es un sistema de procesamiento de transacciones (TPS)? Un sistema de procesamiento de transacciones (TPS, por sus siglas en ingls) es un tipo de software de procesamiento de informacin de gestin de datos
que se emplea durante una transaccin comercial para gestionar la recopilacin y recuperacin de datos tanto del cliente como de la empresa. Un TPS crea un entorno de ejecucin rpido y preciso, asegurando la disponibilidad, seguridad e integridad de los datos a travs de diversas formas de procesamiento de la informacin. Un TPS tambin proporciona
funciones de personalizacin y automatizacin para agilizar las actividades de procesamiento del sistema informtico y permitir la generacin de informes para la previsin de inteligencia de negocios (BI) y el anlisis de tendencias de alto nivelEl primer TPS, Sabre, fue creado por IBM para American Airlines a principios de la dcada de 1960. Sabre se dise
para procesar hasta 83000 transacciones diarias y se ejecut en dos computadoras IBM 7090. Las iteraciones posteriores de Sabre, como Airline Control Program (ACP) y Transaction Processing Facility (TPF), seran adoptadas por grandes bancos, compaas de tarjetas de crdito y cadenas hoteleras. En la actualidad, empresas de todas las industrias
importantes confan en el software TPS moderno para procesar transacciones comerciales.A diferencia del sistema de punto de venta (POS) de un comerciante, que se utiliza para actividades como leer datos de tarjetas de crdito, imprimir recibos y gestionar pagos en efectivo, un TPS almacena, enva y recibe los datos transaccionales necesarios para
validar y completar una transaccin comercial. Por ejemplo, un cliente en una tienda de comestibles que compra una bolsa de granos de caf con una tarjeta de crdito deslizar su tarjeta en el punto de venta, y el TPS recopilar la informacin de su tarjeta, se comunicar con el banco del cliente y aprobar o rechazar la compra.Un comerciante en lnea tambin
utilizar un TPS llamado sistema de procesamiento de transaccionen en lnea (OLTP) para verificar y completar una compra similar. En este caso, el OLTP tambin podra comunicarse con el centro logstico del comerciante para verificar la disponibilidad del producto y distribuir las instrucciones de envo para cumplir con los pedidos de los clientes. Al
considerar los sistemas de procesamiento de transacciones en lnea, vale la pena sealar la distincin entre OLTP y sistemas similares de procesamiento analtico en lnea (OLAP). Aunque ambos se emplean para el procesamiento de datos, cada uno cumple una funcin diferente. Qu es un sistema de procesamiento de transacciones en lnea (OLTP)? El OLTP
est diseado para ejecutar transacciones de bases de datos en lnea. Este tipo de sistemas se construyen tpicamente para trabajadores de servicio (cajeros, cajeros bancarios, empleados en mostrador de aerolneas) o portales de autoservicio de clientes (banca en lnea, comercio electrnico, reservaciones de hoteles o viajes). Qu es un sistema de
procesamiento analtico en lnea (OLAP)? Por el contrario, los sistemas de procesamiento analtico en lnea (OLAP) estn optimizados para un anlisis de datos complejo. Estos tipos de sistemas se emplean para generar reportes e informacin tiles a partir de conjuntos de datos complejos y, por lo general, los emplean cientficos de datos y analistas de
negocios para facilitar la inteligencia empresarial (BI), la minera de datos y mejorar la toma de decisiones en general. Funciones del sistema de procesamiento de transacciones (TPS) Independientemente del proveedor, un TPS adecuado cumple tres funciones principales. Funciones de tiempo de ejecucin del sistema: Funciones bsicas relacionadas
con el propsito de procesar una transaccin mientras se mantiene la integridad, disponibilidad y seguridad de los datos, todo con tiempos de respuesta rpidos y alto rendimiento de las transacciones.Funciones de gestin del sistema: Funciones relacionadas con la gestin del sistema, como la configuracin, el monitoreo y la gestin del TPS.Funciones de
desarrollo de aplicaciones: Para adaptarse mejor a la aplicacin empresarial especfica, un TPS moderno ofrece caractersticas de personalizacin para acceder a los datos, realizar comunicaciones entre computadoras y disear y gestionar interfaces de usuario nicas. Tipos de sistemas de procesamiento de transacciones Los sistemas de procesamiento de
transacciones (TPS) y los sistemas de procesamiento de transacciones en lnea (OLTP) se pueden clasificar en dos metodologas principales de procesamiento de informacin. La eleccin de TPS de una empresa depender de sus necesidades comerciales nicas, mientras que tambin se puede emplear un modelo hbrido. Procesamiento por lotes Los mtodos
de procesamiento de transacciones por lotes recopilan transacciones durante un periodo de tiempo determinado y las procesan todas a la vez en intervalos programados. El procesamiento por lotes es un mtodo ideal para manejar grandes volmenes de transacciones de manera eficiente, como transacciones de nmina o actualizaciones masivas de
datos. Si bien el procesamiento por lotes est diseado para procesar de manera eficiente conjuntos de datos complejos, existe un retraso inherente en el tiempo de respuesta. Procesamiento en tiempo real Los sistemas de TPS como OLTP emplean una metodologa de procesamiento en tiempo real en la que el TPS procesar cada transaccin a medida que
se produzca. Estos sistemas ofrecen una respuesta inmediata que hace posibles las transiciones de POS, las compras en lnea y los sistemas de reservaciones. Cuatro componentes de un sistema de procesamiento de transacciones Tanto para los sistemas de procesamiento por lotes como para los sistemas en tiempo real, un sistema de procesamiento
de transacciones (TPS) se puede dividir en cuatro componentes principales. Entradas Cualquier nmero de transacciones (incluidas facturas, recibos, cupones y otros tipos de pedidos como una orden de compra) pueden tratarse como entradas en un TPS. En teora, cualquier tipo de entrada de pedido puede considerarse un dato de entrada. Resultados
Un TPS puede generar una variedad de resultados especficos para cada caso de uso, desde informes de flujo de caja hasta recibos, y puede emplearse para el mantenimiento de registros, el anlisis de datos, la elaboracin de informes fiscales y otros fines empresariales oficiales. Sistema de procesamiento El sistema de procesamiento de un TPS lee la
entrada, completa cualquier modificacin o actualizacin de datos y crea un resultado til, como una confirmacin de venta o un informe de inventario. Almacenamiento Si bien el almacenamiento puede, en algunos casos, referir al hardware de almacenamiento de datos fsicos, un TPS promedio tambin crear directorios fcilmente navegables para
almacenar datos de entrada y salida, generalmente en algn tipo de base de datos. Caractersticas del sistema de procesamiento de transacciones El objetivo de cualquier sistema de procesamiento de transacciones (TPS) es permitir transacciones comerciales fluidas. Para ello, un TPS viable debera ofrecer las siguientes caractersticas
fundamentales:Acceso controlado: Como componente crtico del sistema de procesamiento de informacin de cualquier empresa, un TPS estable debe proporcionar acceso controlado seguro solo para usuarios y administradores autorizados.Conexin con entornos externos: Por definicin, un TPS est diseado para conectarse perfectamente con varios
sistemas externos para distribuir y recibir informacin entre clientes, comerciantes, proveedores y, en su caso, bancos y acreedores.Tiempos de respuesta acelerados: Para TPS en tiempo real, los tiempos de respuesta rpidos se consideran elementos esenciales para las empresas que buscan proporcionar transacciones rpidas y fciles para sus
clientes.Inflexibilidad: Aunque un TPS puede ser personalizable para adaptarse a las diferentes exigencias de la organizacin, es importante que un TPS tambin proporcione una experiencia rgida y replicable para que todas las transacciones se procesen de manera similar a pesar de variables como la hora del da, la ubicacin, el usuario o el
cliente.Confiabilidad: La estabilidad y la seguridad son componentes crticos de un TPS de calidad. Los datos de las transacciones deben estar protegidos sin errores, garantizando que los documentos fuente tengan copias de seguridad peridicas y estn disponibles para su validacin.Distribucin entre sistemas: El TPS de una empresa no funciona en el
vaco y debe poder distribuir datos e instrucciones con otros sistemas de informacin internos, como los sistemas de procesamiento de ventas o los sistemas de contabilidad. Soluciones relacionadas IBM Z Utilice una plataforma potente y segura para crear, innovar y construir su futuro. IBM Z es una familia dehardware moderno de z/Architectureque
ejecutaz/OS,Linux,z/TPF,z/VMy elsoftware de sistemas IBM Z. Conozca IBM Z IBM CICS Transaction Server for z/OS IBM CICS Transaction Server, a menudo llamado CICS, es una plataforma de servidor de aplicaciones de lenguaje mixto segura, potente, escalable y de clase mundial que se utiliza para alojar sus aplicaciones empresariales
transaccionales en una arquitectura hbrida. Explore IBM CICS Transaction Server for z/OS IBM z/OS Aproveche un sistema operativo altamente seguro y escalable para ejecutar aplicaciones de importancia fundamental IBM z/OS es un sistema operativo (SO) para mainframes IBM Z,adecuado para una operacin continua y de gran volumen con alta
seguridad y estabilidad. Con IBM z/OS, puede impulsar la transformacin empresarial y acelerar la innovacin. Explorar IBM z/OS Servicios de consultora tecnolgica Acelere y alcance objetivos de negocio con IBM Consulting. Le ayudamos a implementar una modernizacin de aplicaciones especialmente diseada, que simplifica la gestin de la tecnloga y
reduce los costos mediante la integracin y la puesta en marcha de tecnologas emergentes en sus principales procesos empresariales y estrategias de plataforma. Explorar los servicios de consultora tecnolgica Recursos Tema relacionado Qu es el OLTP (procesamiento de transacciones en lnea)? El procesamiento de transacciones en lnea (OLTP, por
sus siglas en ingls) permite la ejecucin en tiempo real de un gran nmero de transacciones de bases de datos por parte de un gran nmero de personas, normalmente a travs de Internet. Tema relacionado Qu es OLAP (procesamiento analtico en lnea)? OLAP, o procesamiento analtico en lnea, es una tecnologa para realizar consultas complejas a alta
velocidad o anlisis multidimensionales de grandes volmenes de datos en un almacn de datos, data lake u otro repositorio de datos. OLAP se emplea en inteligencia empresarial (BI), soporte de decisiones y una variedad de aplicaciones de informes y pronsticos comerciales. Tema relacionado Qu es un mainframe? Los mainframes son servidores de
datos diseados para procesar hasta 1 billn de transacciones web diarias con los ms altos niveles de seguridad y fiabilidad. Tema relacionado Qu es la gestin de datos? La gestin de datos es la prctica de ingerir, procesar, proteger y almacenar los datos de una organizacin, donde luego se utilizan para la toma de decisiones estratgicas para mejorar los
resultados del negocio. Tema relacionado Qu es la seguridad de los datos? La seguridad de los datos es la prctica de proteger la informacin digital del acceso no autorizado, la corrupcin o el robo a lo largo de todo su ciclo de vida. Tema relacionado Qu es el intercambio electrnico de datos (EDI)? EDI (intercambio electrnico de datos) es la comunicacin
entre compaas de documentos comerciales en un formato estndar. La definicin simple de EDI es que es un formato electrnico estndar que reemplaza los documentos en papel, como rdenes de compra o facturas. IBM Z es un elemento esencial de su estrategia de nube hbrida. Acelere la transformacin digital y desbloquee 2.5 veces ms valor que la nube
pblica por s solacon un sistema de seguridad cuntica pionero en el sectorque puede reducir su huella de carbono. Conozca IBM Z Un sistema de procesamiento de transacciones (TPS por sus siglas en ingls) es un tipo de sistema de informacin que recolecta, almacena, modifica y recupera toda la informacin generada por las transacciones producidas
en una organizacin. Una transaccin es un evento que genera o modifica los datos que se encuentran eventualmente almacenados en un sistema de informacin. Para que un sistema informtico pueda ser considerado como un TPS, este debe superar el test ACID.Desde un punto de vista tcnico, un TPS monitoriza los programas transaccionales (un tipo
especial de programas). La base de un programa transaccional est en que gestiona los datos de forma que estos deben ser siempre consistentes (por ejemplo, si se realiza un pago con una tarjeta electrnica, la cantidad de dinero de la cuenta sobre la que realiza el cargo debe disminuir en la misma cantidad que la cuenta que recibe el pago, de no ser
as, ninguna de las dos cuentas se modificar), si durante el transcurso de una transaccin ocurriese algn error, el TPS debe poder deshacer las operaciones realizadas hasta ese instante. Si bien este tipo de integridad es que debe presentar cualquier operacin de procesamiento de transacciones por lotes, es particularmente importante para el
procesamiento de transacciones en lnea: si, por ejemplo, un sistema de reserva de billetes de una lnea area es utilizado simultneamente por varios operadores, tras encontrar un asiento vaco, los datos sobre la reserva de dicho asiento deben ser bloqueados hasta que la reserva se realice, de no ser as, otro operador podra tener la impresin de que
dicho asiento est libre cuando en realidad est siendo reservado en ese mismo instante. Sin las debidas precauciones, en una transaccin podra ocurrir una reserva doble. Otra funcin de los monitores de transacciones es la deteccin y resolucin de interbloqueos (deadlock), y cortar transacciones para recuperar el sistema en caso de fallos masivos.El
procesamiento por lotes no es un procesamiento de transacciones. El procesamiento por lotes implica procesar varias transacciones al mismo tiempo, y no se dispone inmediatamente de los resultados del resto de transacciones cuando comienza cada una de ellas para un mejor funcionamiento de un sistema.[1]En este tipo de sistemas resulta crtico
que exista un rendimiento elevado con tiempos de respuesta cortos. Una empresa no puede permitirse tener clientes esperando por una respuesta; el tiempo total transcurrido desde que se inicia la transaccin hasta que se produce la salida correspondiente debe ser del orden de unos pocos segundos o menos.Muchas organizaciones basan su
fiabilidad en los SPT; un fallo en un SPT afectar negativamente a las operaciones o incluso parar totalmente el negocio. Para que un SPT sea efectivo, su tasa de fallos debe ser muy baja. En caso de fallo de un SPT, debe existir algn mecanismo que permita una recuperacin rpida y precisa del sistema. Esto convierte en esencial la existencia
procedimientos de copia de seguridad y de recuperacin ante fallos correctamente diseados.Un SPT requiere que todas las transacciones sean procesadas exactamente de la misma forma, independientemente del usuario, el cliente o la hora del da. Si los SPT fuesen flexibles, habra entonces demasiadas posibilidades de ejecutar operaciones no estndar.
Por ejemplo, una aerolnea comercial necesita aceptar de forma consistente reservas de vuelos realizadas por un gran nmero de agencias de viaje distintas; aceptar distintos datos de transaccin de cada agencia de viajes supondra un problema.El procesamiento en un SPT debe apoyar las operaciones de la organizacin. Por ejemplo, si una organizacin
establece roles y responsabilidades para determinados empleados, el SPT debe entonces mantener y reforzar este requisito..Artculo principal: ACIDLos cambios de estado provocados por una transaccin son atmicos: o bien ocurren todos o bien no ocurre ninguno. Estos cambios incluyen tanto modificaciones de la base de datos, como envo de
mensajes o acciones sobre los transductores.[2]Una transaccin es una transformacin de estado correcta. Las acciones consideradas en su conjunto no violan ninguna de las restricciones de integridad asociadas al estado. Esto implica que la transaccin debe ser un programa correcto.[2]Incluso cuando varias transacciones se ejecuten de forma
concurrente, para cada transaccin T debe parecer que el resto de transacciones se han ejecutado antes o despus de T, pero no antes y despus.[2]Una vez que una transaccin ha finalizado con xito (compromiso), cambia hacia un estado estable a prueba de fallos.[2] NSW HSC Online. Archivado desde el original el 4 de marzo de 2008. Consultado el 20
de febrero de 2008. a b c d WICS TP Chapter 1. Archivado desde el original el 29 de septiembre de 2000. Consultado el 23 de julio de 2019.Transaccin (base de datos)Gestor transaccionalJournalingACIDSistemas de informacin hospitalaria Datos: Q953487Obtenido de cortar un cutter. Como empezar un negocio de landscaping. • sistemas de
procesamiento de transacciones (tps). Sistemas de procesamiento de transacciones tps ejemplos. Sistemas de procesamiento de transacciones. Como usar chave de teste.