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1. Insertion Anomaly

An "Insertion Anomaly" is a failure to place information a new database entry in all the places in the database where information about a new entry needs to be stored.

1. Deletion Anomaly

A "deletion anomaly" is a failure to remove information about an existing database entry when it is time to remove that entry.

1. Modification Anomaly

There are Three types of MODIFICATION ANOMALIES

Insertion Anomaly

Deletion Anomaly

Update Anomaly

The update anomaly involves modifications that may be additions, deletions, or both. Thus "update anomalies" can be either of the kinds of anomalies discussed above.

1. Repeating Groups

Any attribute that can have multiple values associated with a single instance of some entity.

1. Normalization

Database normalization is the process of organizing the fields and tables of a relational database to minimize redundancy and dependency.

6. Supertype

7. Subtype

Two entities are of distinct types if they have no attributes in common. It is possible for entities to have both common and distinct attributes. If they have a common identifier (that is, a common primary key), they have a special supertype-subtype relationship: they are neither distinct nor the same. You use supertypes and subtypes to represent different levels of entity generalization. Normalization and denormalization are about breaking down and assembling. Supertyping and subtyping are about generalization and specialization. Think of normalization as widening and subtyping as deepening. When you analyze your business problem, the verb is usually leads to a supertype/subtype relationship.

8. Associative Entity

An associative entity is an element of the entity–relationship model. The database relational model does not offer direct support to many-to-many relationships, even though such relationships happen frequently in normal usage.

9. Composite Key

In database design, a compound key is a key that consists of 2 or more attributes that uniquely identify an entity occurrence.

10. Candidate Key

In the relational model of databases, a candidate key of a relation is a minimal superkey for that relation