# CIS210 Database Management and SQL

## Key Terms Chapters 1-3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Chapter 1  Attribute – Characteristics of an entity  Database – Structure that stores information of multiple types of entities  Database Administrator (DBA) – acts as the manager between the Database Operations Manager (DM) and staff who tracks the integrity of the project setting policies or certain procedures that meet the DM’s or company’s needs.  Database Design – The process in determining the content and structure of data in a database utilized by a user or a group of users.  Database Management System (DBMS) – a collection of programs which users can interact with a database with.  Entity – A person, place, object, event, or idea for which to want to store and process data  Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) – a graphical view of the database design.  Field – a characteristic or property of an entity, also known as an attribute or a column.  Integrity – Ensures that no data is lost during reconstruction of the database  One-to-Many Relationship – 1 entity variant having a relationship with many variants of another single entity.  Redundancy – the Duplication of data  Relationship – an association between entities | Chapter 2  AND Criterion – helps zero in on specific items you are searching for  Calculated Field – performs calculations on values from other tables  Comparison Operator – returns true if certain requirements are met such as greater than or less than  Compound Condition – this is where you can choose more than one criterion in a query.  Concatenation – combination of multiple strings in a single string with the & operator  Criteria – an expression MS Access used to find values within specific conditions.  Delete Query – an action query that deletes a group of records in accordance with criteria.  Function – bult-in tools which conduct certain operations to manipulate expressions.  Intersect – allows you to return the results of more than 2 selected queries.  Join – where two tables can represent each other or have a relationship.  Major Sort Key – the more important field when sorting  Minor Sort Key – the less important field when sorting.  Natural Join – a join operation that creates an implicit join base on relatable columns in the tables being joined  OR Criterion - helps zero in on a list of nonspecific items.  Outer Join – adds the remaining rows from one of the tables.  Primary Key – the columns that uniquely identify a row in a table  Query-by-Example (QBE) – allows you to search for documents based on an example in the form of a string of text and other examples  Record – Rows in a table  Relation – A two-dimensional table  SELECT – returns information form the database in a set of records  Tuple – Rows in a table  Union – combines results into a single result  Union Compatible - combines results into a single result with specified conditions |
| Chapter 3  CHAR(n)  Compound Condition  CREATE TABLE  DATE  DECIMAL(p,q)  DELETE  FROM clause  GROUP BY clause  HAVING clause  INSERT  ORDER BY clause  Reserved Word  SELECT clause  SQL (Structured Query Language)  Subquery  UPDATE  WHERE clause |