Database Design Part 2

🡪Designing one to one relationship (1:1): **Like attribute describe one person.**

🡪Designing one to many relationships (1: N): **Its connection between one thing like user and many things like review we can do it by connect two tables by foreign key.**

Parent tables and child**: All table has key unique and when we create foreign [child] key it’s a reference for primary key in another table [the parent table].**

🡪Designing many to many relationships (M: N): **have two parents at the sometime.**

**🡪**Intermediary**: That how we connect our tables [child table].**

**Note: Not necessary to use relationships in any situation you probably decide on your own.**

🡪Introduction of keys:

**Keys : Keep every thing unique , Never changing ,Never null.**

**Note: I have to update the connection between tables all of time.**

* Primary Key Index: Help us to do searching about what we need easily .
* **Integrity**
* **Unique**
* **Improve function**
* **Less work**
* **Allows for added complexity**
* Super Key and Candidate Key: -

**Super Key :** is any number of column the forces all rows to be unique [ just for design database], can each and every row be unique.

**Candidate Key:** is a least number of columns, unlimited columns.

🡪Primary Key and Alternative Key: -

**Primary Key: Should be unique** [Ex: can use username as primary key]

**Alternative Key : the key that has not been selected to be the primary key, but are candidate keys.**

🡪Surrogate Key: -

**Completed private not any one can see what the store except member who work on database.**

🡪Natural Key: -

**Some natural do you would to store.**