

# Quizlet

## NORMALISATION (WEEK 5)

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### Key concepts:

Data   Processing Speed   Colors

### Terms in this set (14)

Normalisation	A process that assigns attributes to entities to minimise or eliminate data redundancies
Denormalisation	Changing a table to a lower level normal form to increase processing speed
Unnormalised data	Raw data in its original state
Disadvantages of unnormalised data	Redundancies, multivalued data, data anomalies
Insertion Anomaly	occurs when certain attributes cannot be inserted into the database without the presence of other attributes
Modification Anomaly	occurs the same modification has to be made multiple times when updating a value (due to duplicate data)
Deletion Anomaly	When certain attributes are lost because of the deletion of other attributes
partial dependency	A condition in which an attribute is dependent on only a portion (subset) of the primary key.
transitive dependency	A condition in which an attribute is dependent on another attribute that is not part of the primary key.
First Normal Form	A relation that has a primary key and in

(1NF)	which there are no repeating groups.
repeating group	a characteristic describing a group of multiple entries of the same type for a single key attribute occurrence. (For example, a car can have multiple colors for its top, interior, bottom, trim, and so on.)
Second Normal Form (2NF)	table is in 1NF, there are no partial dependencies
Third Normal Form (3NF)	A relation that is in 2NF and has no transitive dependencies.
Surrogate Key	A system-assigned primary key, generally numeric and auto-incremented.

**THIS SET IS OFTEN IN FOLDERS WITH...****Database concepts  
(Week 1)**

31 terms

☐ harriettemellor**THE RELATIONAL MODEL  
(WEEK 2)**

16 terms

☐ harriettemellor**ER MODEL (WEEK 3)**

28 terms

☐ harriettemellor**DATA DEFINITION (WEEK  
6)**

19 terms

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