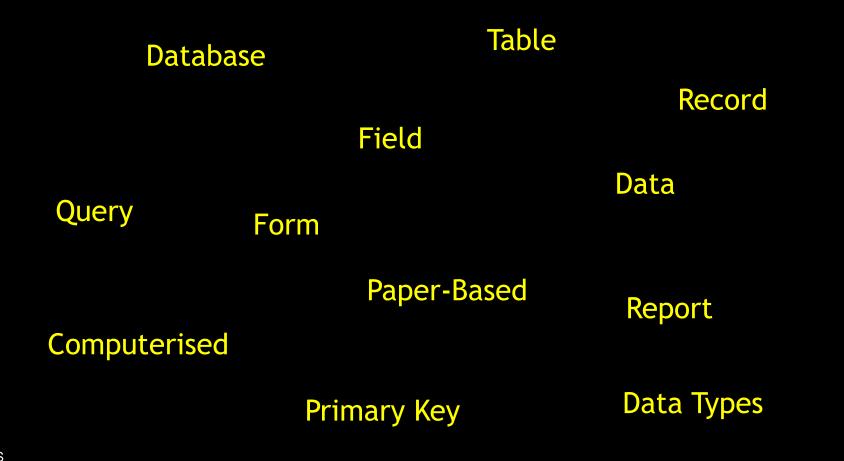
# Unit 8.2 Superhero Database



### Key Word Vocabulary

During this unit you will hear the following key words. Make sure you listen carefully to each lesson as you may be asked questions at any time.



### **Examples of Databases**

Example 1
The simple super hero database

Example 2
The complex student database

### Searching a Simple Database

- One of the advantages of a computer-based database was that they are very easy and quick to search.
- Consider this scenario:
  - Professor Xavier (leader of the X-Men) is looking to recruit some new superheroes.
  - Xavier wants you to search for super heroes that have particular traits such as heights and hair colour.
  - You have been provided with a database of super heroes that may be suitable.
     Your job is to search the database to come up with the name of the super hero that best matches desired traits.

**Super Hero Search** 

### **Data Types**



#### Data Types





There are many different kinds of data that you might come across, for example text, images, numbers, money, dates.

A database likes to store these different types of data in a specific way.

It is important that you can recognise the correct data type for each field.



### **Text**



#### Text





A 'Text' datatype will be used for fields which contain text.

Examples include: name, hair colour, favourite food

This datatype will also be used for fields which contain a mixture of letters and numbers.

Examples include: postcode (e.g. CV42 9TR) or car registration number (e.g. EA52 EAL)



### Number



#### Number





A 'Number' datatype will be used for fields which only contain numbers.

They can contain whole numbers, e.g. 5, 199
They can contain decimal places e.g. 8.76
They can contain negative numbers e.g. -2.31

Examples of fields which would use a number datatype might be:

- shoe size
- height
- exam mark



### Date / Time



#### Date / Time





A 'date / time' datatype will be used to store any data which is a date or which is formatted as time.

#### Examples include:

- Date of birth
- Date you started school
- Time of doctor's appointment
- Time that a TV program is due to start

This datatype will let you choose how the date or time is displayed, for example:

- 14th May 2007
- 14 May 07
- 14/05/2007
- 14/05/07



### **Currency**

#### S Currency



A 'currency' datatype will be used to store data about money.

It can be stored in U.K. pounds (£) or dollars (\$), in euro's or any other World currency.

The data type will allow you to set up the money with 0, 1 or 2 decimal places e.g.

£99 £9.99



### Yes / No



#### Logical / Boolean





A 'Logical' or 'Boolean' datatype is sometimes known as a 'Yes/No' datatype.

Basically, it is used when a field can only have two options and no more. Examples include:

- Yes / No
- Hot / Cold
- On / Off
- Male / Female
- Right / Wrong



### **AutoNumber**

8

#### Autonumber





This is quite an important datatype. Every recordata types tabase table needs something to uniquely identify it. This is called the 'Primary Key'

Every bank customer has their own unique bank account number. Imagine how annoyed the customer would be if the bank just took a guess as to which John Smith's account to pay a cheque into.

You probably have a student number. That will be your unique primary key in the school database.

Autonumber can be set up on the 'Primary Key' field. Every time you enter a new record into the database, the 'autonumber' datatype will automatically give it a new and unique number.



### Which Data Type?

9, Oak Street, Worcester

14<sup>th</sup> May 2007

£9.75

-2256







## Which Data Type?

### lion

324.654

\$5.76

Enter / Exit





