SELECT \* (select everything from the table) (then name the database **and a semi colon ; )**

What is database?

* Repository containing information
* Organised collection of data/information
* Efficiently retrieve data when needed to

Excel spreadsheet – called a flat file

A structured set of data held in a computer

RDBMS – divided into tables -the tables have relationships between them

Attributes – used to label the data EX. Name, relationship status, D.O.B…

Columns – store the different attributes

Rows – a set of attributes together about a single entity

Retrieve the rows – to gain information about one unit

SP\_HELP – snapchat of all the information in a database

USE master – connects to the named database in the example it is ‘master’

*Can be broken down? And how*

*Separate them by attributes that are closely aligned to each other*

*Customer details –*

* *customer\_id,first name, last name, emails*
* *item and item\_code, unit\_price*
* *Customer\_id, complaints*
* *Purchase\_number, date\_of\_purchase, customer\_id*

*What relationships are there between the table?*

Primary key should not be changed – for relational database

The **PRIMARY KEY** constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table. **Primary keys** must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values. A table can have only ONE **primary key**; and in the table, this **primary key** can consist of single or multiple columns (fields).

Foreign key – not the primary key – foreign key is the same key established in another database linked by the relationship - Foreign keys are the columns of a table that points to the primary key of another table. They act as a cross-reference between tables

One to one relationship – unique identifier

One to many relationships

Many to many relationships –

Many-to-many relationships and junction tables

Composite primary key

Often, representing a many-to-many relationship in Airtable is as easy as linking two tables together. However, in some situations, you don’t just need to know that there is a relationship between two entities—you also need to be able to express and store other information about that relationship. In these cases, you’ll need to create a third table, called a junction (or join) table. You can think of the junction table as a place to store attributes of the relationships between two lists of entities.