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In the context of relational databases, relationships are the connections between the different tables, which allows data from one table to be linked to data in another table. One example of a relationship would be a *one-to-one* relationship. In a one-to-one relationship, there is a link between two tables, where each element in each table only appears once. An example of a one-to-one relationship would be a driver and their driver’s license number. Another example of a relationship would be a *one-to-many* relationship. In a one-to-many relationship, one instance in a table can be associated with multiple instances in another table. An example of this would be an author with a lot of books, but the books only have one author.

There are many advantages to relational databases. One advantage would be the data relationships themselves, which allows the user to connect data from separate tables, in order to understand how the data relates. Another advantage would be the ease of use. Users can use SQL (main query language for relational databases) to perform complex queries. There are also some disadvantages to relational databases, such a data limitation, performance when databases grow, and costs.

There are also advantages of NoSQL databases. One advantage would be the ability to handle large volumes of high-speed data. Another advantage would be the ability to store many data types, such as structured, semi-structured, and unstructured. Some disadvantages include the lack of standardization, the lack of joins, and inefficiency involving complex queries.

Sources:

<https://www.macrometa.com/distributed-data/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-nosql>

<https://www.oracle.com/database/what-is-a-relational-database/>