[Database]

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Implication	Meaning and Examples
Accessibility	Meaning: Accessibility is making it easier for the user to access the project or thing regardless of the resources they have. Example: Considering the people who find it easier to look at things in a neat tidy than just a punch of stuff on the screen.
Usability	Meaning: How easily and effectively it can be used by the user. Example: Easygui has been used to make it easier to read for the user and to navigate through the options.
Functionality	Meaning: What the database can do. Example: My database can add players, show all the players that already exist in the list and exist out of the function.
Sustainability and future proofing	Meaning: It means that it can be used effectively now but also in the future. Example: The code is sustainable and future proof as you could remove the SQl table from the code and add a new one when new players join real madrid.
End user consideration	Meaning: Thinking about the person who will use it when writing the code. Example: My table is about football players and I was thinking about Real Madrid fans so I added their stats for the fans to see who the most dominant player is on the team right now.
Intellectual property	Meaning: a set of legal protections for a

	programmer's or company's creations, which can include the code itself. Example: The SQL table is an intellectual property.
Privacy	Meaning: Your right to keep your data secret and secure from others. Example: The data collected is not personal details of the players, It is stats about them.
Confidentially	Meaning: Keeping information secret. Example: All of the data collected is kept secret and will not be leaked. It is used for educational purposes only.
Health and safety	Meaning: Is how health and safety is applied at the workplace to ensure that the user stays healthy and safe. Example: Health and safety can be at risk from strain, pain or stress such as looking at the screen for too long, feeling anxious from the screen or being less productive.
Aesthetics	Meaning: IS making the website look more appealing to the user. Example: Easygui is used which makes it look more aesthetic then normal py. It has more texture and looks less plain.

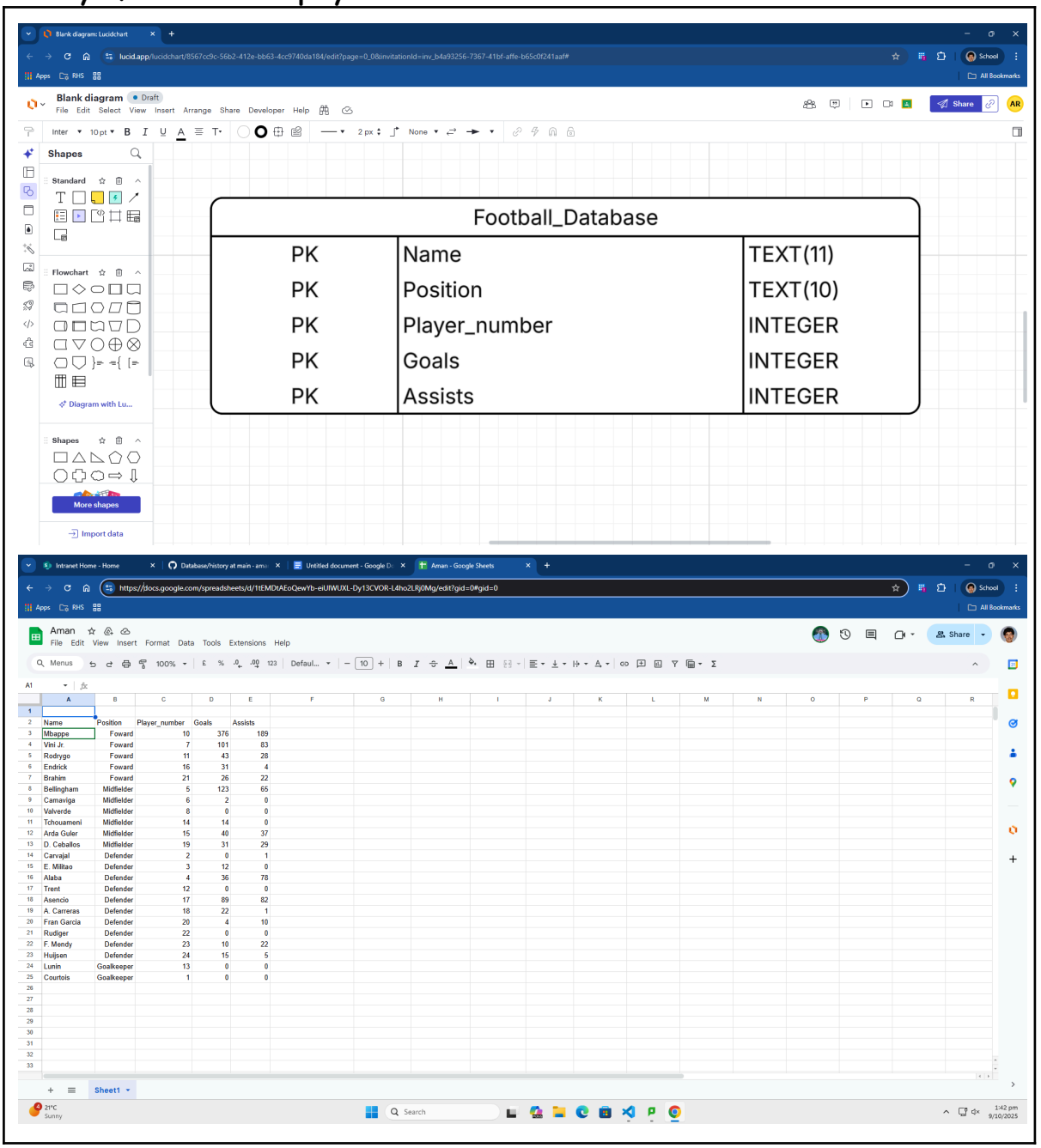
[Implications for real madrid players database]

What is the purpose of the database? What is it meant to do or be used for?
The purpose of a database is to store and organise information in a list and in an efficient way so it can be easily accessed, updated, and managed. It keeps data safe in one place instead of scattering it across multiple files, making it easier to find and use. Databases also help keep information accurate and secure by controlling who can view or change the data. Overall, they are used to manage a large amount of information safely and efficiently while supporting other tasks such as searching.
Who are the end users for the database?
The end users of the database are the people who use or interact with the data stored when the database is completed. Decisions are made based on the considerations of these end users. Decisions that could be included are colour, whether to use easygui or not, or even less writing. In general, end users are anyone who relies on the database to access, update, or analyze information to do their work effectively. For my database it includes fans/supporters who watch and love the game, coaches and even managers who want to see the players on the team.
What are some end user considerations you need to keep in mind when developing the database?
When developing a database, there are several important end-user considerations to keep in mind. The database should be easy to use, with a clear and simple layout so users can quickly find the information they need without confusion. It should also be reliable and accurate, ensuring that the data entered and retrieved is correct and up to date. Security is another key factor, users' personal or sensitive information must be protected if they add personal information. The database should also be fast and efficient, allowing users to search and load data quickly without long waiting times. With a long waiting time, users can feel frustrated and annoyed. Finally, the database should be flexible and scalable, meaning it can grow and adapt as user needs change or as more data needs to be added over time.

[Implications for relational customer orders database]

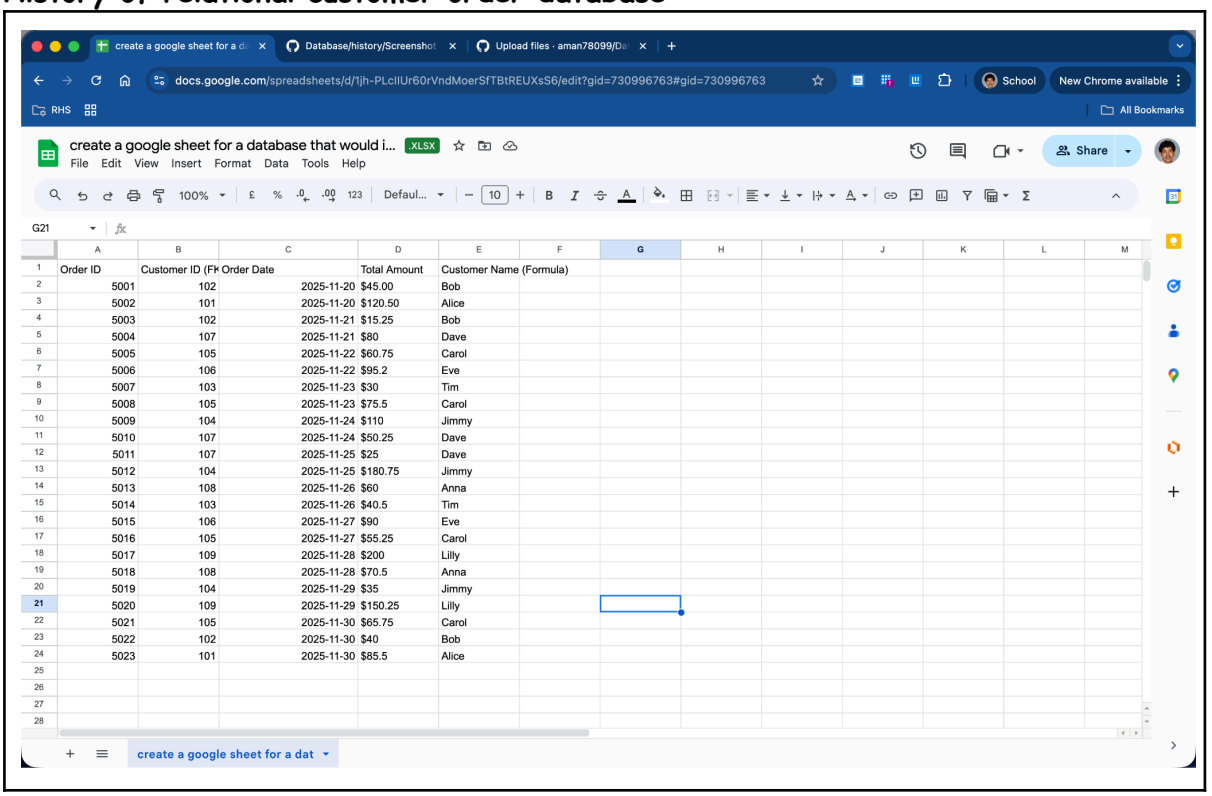
What is the purpose of the database? What is it meant to do or be used for?
A database is designed to store information in a structured and efficient way so users can quickly access, edit, and manage data. Instead of having information spread across many documents, a database keeps everything organised in one system, making it easier to locate and maintain. It also helps ensure the data stays accurate and protected by allowing controlled access. Overall, the purpose of a database is to handle large amounts of information safely, reliably, and in a way that supports tasks such as searching, sorting, and updating records.
Who are the end users for the database?
The end users of the customer-order database include business owners and managers who need to view customer activity and track overall sales, as well as sales staff who use the system to enter new orders and look up customer details. Customer service representatives rely on the database to update information and resolve order issues, while warehouse or inventory staff may use it to check which items need to be packed or shipped. Additionally, IT or system administrators are end users because they maintain the database, ensure data security, and manage backups.
What are some end user considerations you need to keep in mind when developing the database?
When developing a database, it is important to consider the needs and abilities of the end users. The system should be easy to navigate, with clear table names, simple forms, and an interface that allows users to add, view, and update records without confusion. Accuracy and reliability are also essential, so the database must include validation rules to stop users from entering incorrect or incomplete information. Security is another key factor, ensuring that only authorised people can access or edit sensitive data. Performance should be considered as well, meaning the database must run efficiently and handle searches or updates quickly. Overall, the design must prioritise clarity, usability, and data protection so that all users can work confidently and effectively.

History of Real Madrid players database



Name	Position	Player_number	Goals	Assists
Mbappe	Foward	10	376	189
Vini Jr.	Foward	7	101	83
Rodrygo	Foward	11	43	28
Endrick	Foward	16	31	4
Brahim	Foward	21	26	22
Bellingham	Midfielder	5	123	65
Camaviga	Midfielder	6	2	0
Valverde	Midfielder	8	0	0
Tchouameni	Midfielder	14	14	0
Arda Guler	Midfielder	15	40	37
D. Ceballos	Midfielder	19	31	29
Carvajal	Defender	2	0	1
E. Militao	Defender	3	12	0
Alaba	Defender	4	36	78
Trent	Defender	12	0	0
Asencio	Defender	17	89	82
A. Carreras	Defender	18	22	1
Fran Garcia	Defender	20	4	10
Rudiger	Defender	22	0	0
F. Mendy	Defender	23	10	22
Huijsen	Defender	24	15	5
Lunin	Goalkeeper	13	0	0
Courtois	Goalkeeper	1	0	0

History of relational customer order database



Order ID	Customer ID (FK	Order Date	Total Amount	Customer Name (Formula)
5001	102	2025-11-20	$45.00	Bob
5002	101	2025-11-20	$120.50	Alice
5003	102	2025-11-21	$15.25	Bob
5004	107	2025-11-21	$80	Dave
5005	105	2025-11-22	$60.75	Carol
5006	106	2025-11-22	$95.2	Eve
5007	103	2025-11-23	$30	Tim
5008	105	2025-11-23	$75.5	Carol
5009	104	2025-11-24	$110	Jimmy
5010	107	2025-11-24	$50.25	Dave
5011	107	2025-11-25	$25	Dave
5012	104	2025-11-25	$180.75	Jimmy
5013	108	2025-11-26	$60	Anna
5014	103	2025-11-26	$40.5	Tim
5015	106	2025-11-27	$90	Eve
5016	105	2025-11-27	$55.25	Carol
5017	109	2025-11-28	$200	Lilly
5018	108	2025-11-28	$70.5	Anna
5019	104	2025-11-29	$35	Jimmy
5020	109	2025-11-29	$150.25	Lilly
5021	105	2025-11-30	$65.75	Carol
5022	102	2025-11-30	$40	Bob
5023	101	2025-11-30	$85.5	Alice