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**Question 1.**

A database is a program that stores data in tables so that it can be queried and accessed by other programs.

A database table holds information about the data in rows and columns so that it can be well organized for future queries or access.

The meaning of relational in a relational database is that multiple tables are used to store data, and there is a separate table that stores information about the two other tables. Essentially, a table is used to hold data regarding the other tables and tying them together.

SQL is a language used to interact with the data within its database and is the most popular of these types of languages. It’s necessary to be able to query the data and manipulate it.

**Question 2.**

An advantage of storing medical records in a database is that the data can be organized a lot better than in a text file. More data can be stored, and it can be easier to manipulate when it’s in a database.

The two tables we can have for a personal medical records database is a table for PATIENT and one for MEDICAL\_RECORDS. This will allow us to organize data about patient separately from all the data for their medical records.

Some columns in the PATIENT table will be name, address, and age while MEDICAL\_RECORDS will have columns for doctor\_visit, prescription, and surgery.

The patient\_number in the PATIENT table will be the primary key. The foreign key column will be the patient\_name in the MEDICAL\_RECORDS table. This ensures that the patient’s name from the MEDICAL\_RECORDS table links back to all the details about the patient in the PATIENT table.

The primary key in PATIENT cannot be NULL for it needs to be able to connect/relate to the foreign key in the MEDICAL\_RECORDS table.

**Question 3.**

