



# The World of SQL

Part 1: Relational Data



# Heads up

Relational databases are an older, pre-Web technology. So, the syntax here is unlike anything we've done before.

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# Relational databases



# Definition

A database structured to recognize relations among stored items of information.

# Key differences between this and NoSQL

- Relational databases rely on schemas to define data & relationships
- We must model our data in advance
- We structure our SQL data for general use cases, not specific ones

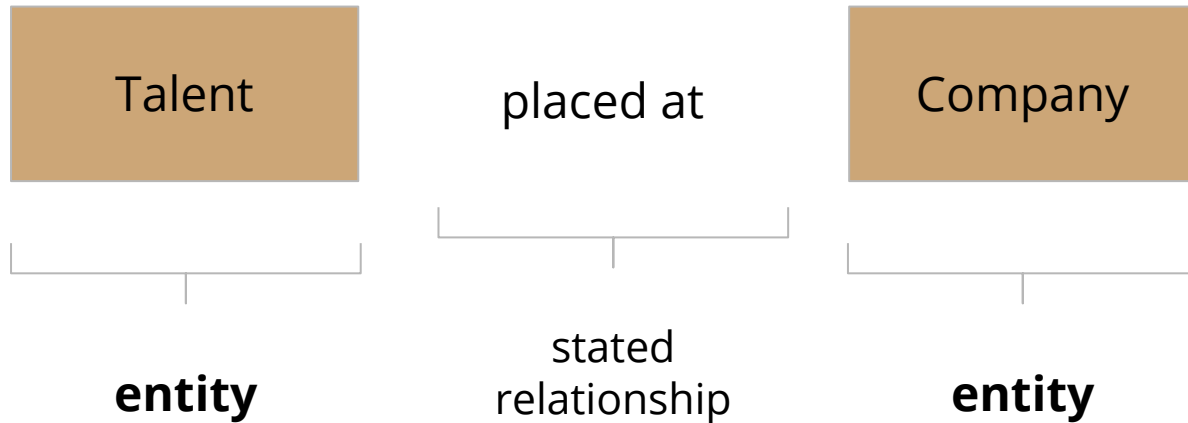
# Relational DB concepts

# Data modeling



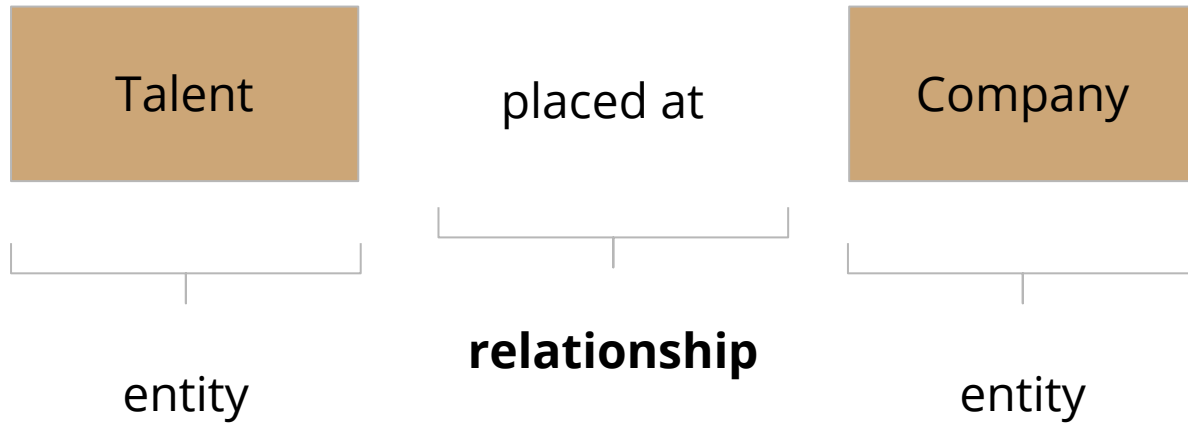
# Entity

Some unit of data that can be classified and have stated relationships to other entities.



# Relationship

The connection between entities.



# Relationship types

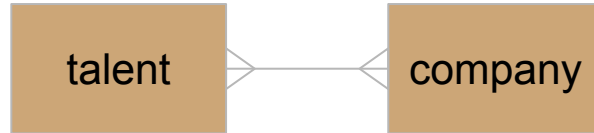
1-to-1



1-to-many



many-to-many





Example



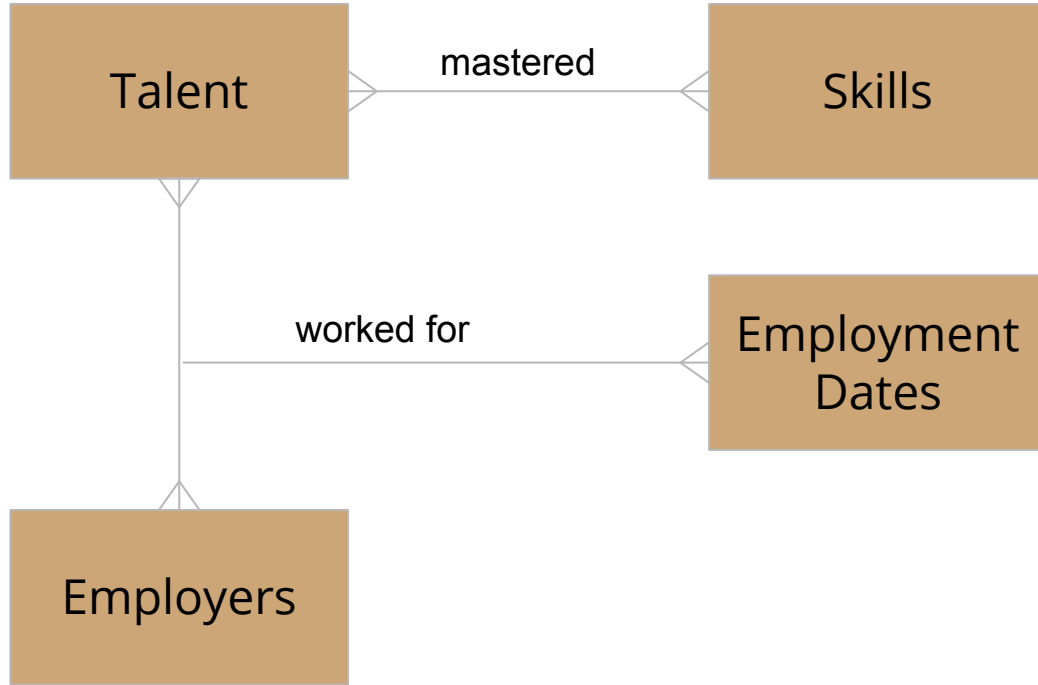
# Prompt

Rando, our favorite HR/Talent company, has an enterprise system with a relational database. How might they be storing their talent data?

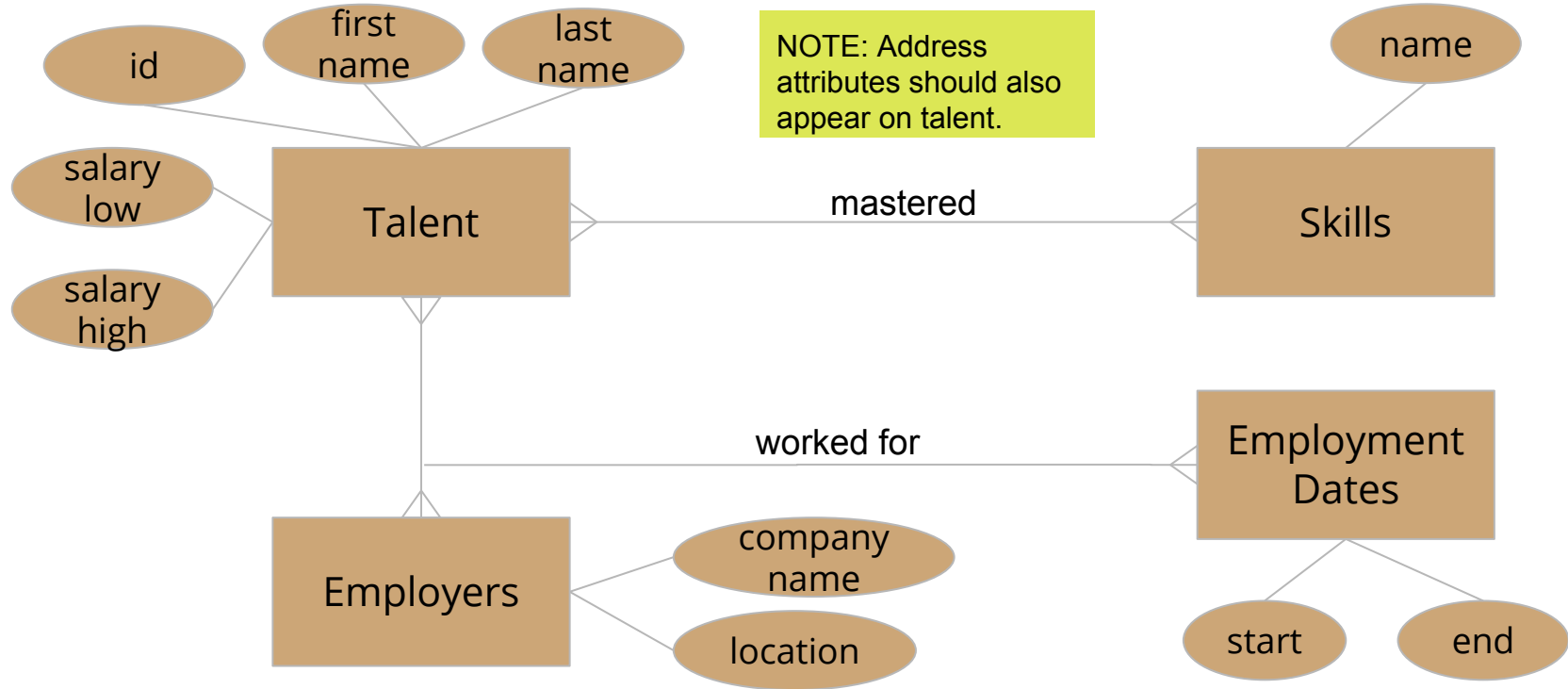
# Talent data

- id
- name
- address
- skills
- salary requirements
- employment history
- current placement

# Talent data to entities



# Talent data entities with attributes







# Peer Challenge



# Task

Create an entity-relationship model with attributes for Rando's company data:

- id
- company name
- contact
- address
- opportunities
- Rando account representative