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Week 1 Live Summary

In this course we'll be using relational databases to store data in a formal database application. MySQL & PostgreSQL – structured query language – are both open source applications. We'll be learning about both but we're going to chose one of the two for the remainder of the course. There are minor syntax differences between the two. In interviews you could be asked to work with one so knowing the syntax differences with both is helpful. There is a free website where you can put in your mySQL and it can output the conversion to PostgreSQL if we want to see the differences that way as well.

There is an ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standard for SQL versions. They provide a baseline of features the app has to offer and each independent SQL can add additional features as long as they meet the baseline requirement of every language that is certified.

Went through the syllabus, live meeting and office hour changes while you're out on vacation. Discussed the slack point opportunities. To get points from the response side we must provide a post that adds value to the discussion at hand not a 'I agree' or 'I disagree'. Our current courses will navigate through capturing data from the front end and storing the data in one of our databases that we'll choose to work with throughout the 8 weeks. Went through the downloading steps for both apps following the Windows route. Followed up with a couple classmates on their issues with the install of the applications just in case anyone else was also having similar problems.

Weeks 2 and 3 will involve a lot of reading since we're trying to catch up to speed on everything as fast as possible. There will be a video in week 2 that will introduce certain basic concepts to make a database. A database is a set or a collection of multiple tables. A

table is where the data is stored, similar to Excel. Each table contains information based on a particular requirement, but we are going to be able to link the tables and retrieve deeper information on a subject. So we have a parent table and all of the data within the structure that comes after that will rely on the initial data and act as the child data.

DML (Data Manipulation Language) is a collection of one or more tables. It also helps us create multiple tables. Once the table is set up we'll start to perform queries to access data pertaining to a subject. (Ex: access students being taught by Professor X.) Under DML there are 4 types of queries – select, insert, update, delete. If we run into a many-to-many structure, it's best to split the data up and make them one-to-many. The former is complex and can become confusing. We ended by doing a walkthrough of the week 1 avengers assignment in mySQL and setting up a connection.