Course Glossary: Introduction to Relational Databases (RDBMS)

| Welcome! This alphabetized glossary contains many of the terms other certificate programs. | | |
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| Term | Definition | Video/Reading where the term is introduced |
| 3-Tier | Database on a remote server, accessed by client applications through a middle tier (application server) for added separation and security. | Video: Database Architecture |
| Adding a column | ALTER TABLE author ADD COLUMN telephone_number BIGINT; | Video: ALTER, DROP, and Truncate Tables |
| Administrative API | A programmatic interface for managing database objects, including table creation. | Video: Creating Tables |
| Alias | An alternative name is assigned to a database object for convenience or readability. | Video: Loading Data |
| ALTER | Modifying the table structure by adding/removing columns, changing or adding constraints. | Video: Creating Tables |
| ALTER TABLE Statement | Used for: Modifying the structure of an existing table. | Video: ALTER, DROP, and Truncate Tables |
| ANSI SQL standards | Complies with international standards for SQL syntax and functionality. | Video: PostgreSQL |
| API | Application Programming Interface for programmatic access to data or functionality. | Video: Database Architecture |
| Application Developers | Build applications that access databases read/write through programming languages and APIs like ODBC, JDBC, REST APIs, or ORMs like Hibernate and Django. | Video: Database Usage Patterns |
| Application Server | Encapsulates application logic, and communicates with the database and client. | Video: Database Architecture |
| Attribute | A characteristic or property of an entity (book title, author name). | Video: Information and Data Models |
| Backup | Creates a copy of the entire database for disaster recovery or creating additional copies. | Video: Data Movement Utilities |
| Binary String | Business Intelligence refers to using technologies, processes, and tools to analyze and present business data for decision-making purposes. Stores binary data like images or video (BLOB). | Video: Db2 |
| Boolean | Stores true/false values (TRUE/FALSE). | Video: Data Types Video: Data Types |
| Business Applications | Custom or off-the-shelf applications for specific business functions like e-commerce or supply chain management. | Video: Data Types Video: Database Usage Patterns |
| Business Logic Layer | Contains application rules and processes data. | Video: Database Osage Laterns Video: Database Architecture |
| Cardinality | The number of tuples in a relation (a relation with 10 tuples has a cardinality of 10). | Video: Relational Model Concepts |
| Character String | Stores text data. Can be fixed-length (CHAR) or variable-length (VARCHAR). | Video: Data Types |
| Check Constraint | Defines additional rules beyond data types and domains for specific attributes. | Video: Relational Model Constraints - Advanced |
| CLI | Command Line Interface for interacting with a database through text commands. | Video: Database Architecture |
| Client Tier | Application running on the user's system with a database interface (API/Framework). | Video: Database Architecture |
| Client-Server (2-Tier) | Database on a remote server, accessed by client applications through APIs or interfaces. | Video: Database Architecture |
| Client-Server Architecture | A network-based model with separate client and server systems. | Video: Database Architecture |
| Cloud | Database resides in a cloud environment, accessed through cloud-based interfaces or application servers. | Video: Database Architecture |
| Cloud Database | Database service hosted and accessed through a cloud platform. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings |
| Column | A vertical section of a table containing data of a specific attribute. | Video: Mapping Entities to Tables |
| Command-Line Interfaces (CLIs) | Powerful for experienced users and ideal for automation and scripting. | Video: Database Usage Patterns |
| Commercial Database | Proprietary database with a paid license for use. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings |
| Commercial License | Database requires purchase for use, like Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings |
| Common file formats | DEL (delimited ASCII), ASC (non-delimited ASCII), PC/IXF, JSON. | Video: Data Movement Utilities |
| Constraint | A rule that enforces data integrity in a table (primary key, foreign key). | Video: Creating Tables |
| CREATE | Creates a new database object. | Video: Types of SQL Statements (DDL vs DML) |
| CREATE TABLE Statement | A Data Definition Language (DDL) statement is used to create a new table in a database. Syntax: SQL CREATE TABLE table_name (column1 datatype constraint1, column2 datatype constraint2, and so on) | Video: CREATE TABLE Statement |
| Crow's Foot Notation | A graphical representation of relationship sets using symbols like lines, arrows, and diamonds. | Video: ERDs and Type of Relationships |
| Data | Unorganized information is processed to become meaningful. | Video: Review of Data Fundamentals |
| Data Access Layer | Interfaces for different clients (APIs, CLI, vendor-specific). | Video: Database Architecture |
| Data Definition Language (DDL) | Used for defining, creating, modifying, or dropping database objects (tables, views, indexes, and so on). | Video: Types of SQL Statements (DDL vs DML) |
| Data Engineers | Manage database creation, access control, performance tuning, and use tools like GUI/web management, CLI interfaces, and APIs. | Video: Database Usage Patterns |
| Data Manipulation Language (DML) | Used for reading, inserting, updating, and deleting data in tables. Also known as CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete). | Video: Types of SQL Statements (DDL vs DML) |
| Data Model | A concrete representation of an information model, specifying how data will be stored and accessed in a specific system. | Video: Information and Data Models |
| Data Woder | | |
| Data Movement | The process of transferring data into or out of a database. | Video: Data Movement Utilities |
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| Data Movement Data Science and BI Tools | The process of transferring data into or out of a database. Jupyter, Excel, PowerBI, and Tableau for analysis, reporting, and visualizations. | Video: Data Movement Utilities Video: Database Usage Patterns |
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| GNU GPL | Open-source license requiring source code sharing for modified versions. | Video: MySQL |
| Graphical User Interface (GUI) | A visual interface for interacting with a database, is often used for creating and managing tables. | Video: Creating Tables |
| Greater-than Symbol (>) | Indicates a many-to-one relationship where one entity can participate in multiple relationships. | Video: ERDs and Type of Relationships |
| GUI/Web Management Tools Hierarchical Model | Easy-to-use visual interfaces for database administration. Depicts data in a tree-like structure, featuring relationships between parent and child elements. | Video: Database Usage Patterns Video: Information and Data Models |
| High Availability (HA) Replica | Copy of the primary database within the same location for quick failover. | Video: Distributed Databases |
| HSTORE | Supports storing key-value pairs of non-hierarchical data. | Video: PostgreSQL |
| Import | Reads data from a file and inserts it into a specific table using INSERT statements. | Video: Data Movement Utilities |
| Index | A data structure that enhances the speed of data retrieval by providing pointers to specific data locations within tables. | Video: Loading Data |
| Information Model | An abstract representation of entities, their properties, relationships, and operations, independent of implementation details. | Video: Information and Data Models |
| Inheritance | Creating database objects that inherit properties from other objects. | Video: PostgreSQL |
| InnoDB | Default engine supports transactions, row-level locking, clustered indexes, and foreign keys. | Video: MySQL |
| INSERT | Adds new rows of data to a table. | Video: Types of SQL Statements (DDL vs DML) |
| Instance JDBC | A logical boundary that encapsulates a database or set of databases, providing a structured environment with configuration parameters and system catalog tables. Java Database Connectivity API for accessing databases from Java applications. | Video: Loading Data Video: Database Architecture |
| JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) | A lightweight language for data exchange, popular for API responses and web services. | Video: Review of Data Fundamentals |
| LAMP Stack | Popular web development stack with Linux and Apache. | Video: MySQL |
| LAPP Stack | Popular web development stack with Linux and Apache. | Video: PostgreSQL |
| Large Object (LOB) | Stores very large data outside the main table (CLOB, TEXT). | Video: Data Types |
| Leading Cloud Databases | Amazon DynamoDB, Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB, Google BigQuery, Amazon Redshift. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings |
| Less-than Symbol (<) | Indicates a one-to-many relationship where one entity can participate in multiple relationships. | Video: ERDs and Type of Relationships |
| Line | Connects entities to the relationship set. | Video: ERDs and Type of Relationships |
| Lite | Free plan with a 200MB data limit and 15 connections. | Video: Db2 |
| Load balancing | Distributing workload across multiple servers to improve performance. | Video: MySQL |
| Logical Data Independence | Ability to modify the database schema (tables, columns) without affecting how users access data. | Video: Information and Data Models |
| Many-to-Many Relationship Many-to-One Relationship | Multiple entities in both sets associate with each other in multiple relationships. Multiple entities in one set associate with one entity in the other set. | Video: ERDs and Type of Relationships Video: ERDs and Type of Relationships |
| MariaDB | open-source database fork of MySQL, led by some original developers. | Video: MySQL |
| Modifying a column's data type | ALTER TABLE author ALTER COLUMN telephone_number SET DATA TYPE CHAR(20); | Video: ALTER, DROP, and Truncate Tables |
| MyISAM | Faster for read-heavy workloads but lacks transaction support and uses table-level locking. | Video: MySQL |
| MySQL | An open-source object-relational database management system (ORDBMS). | Video: MySQL |
| NDB | Clustered engine for high availability and scalability, uses multiple data nodes. | Video: MySQL |
| Non-relational database | A database that stores data in flexible formats, not adhering to the rigid structure of relational databases. | Video: Review of Data Fundamentals |
| Normal Forms | First Normal Form (1NF): Each row is unique (no duplicates). Each cell contains a single value (no repeating groups). | Video: Normalization |
| Normalization | Process of organizing data in tables to avoid redundancy and inconsistencies. | Video: Relational Model Concepts |
| Null Constraint Null value | Controls whether an attribute can accept null values (representing unknown data). | Video: Relational Model Constraints - Advanced |
| Numeric | An absence of a value in a column. Stores whole numbers (INT, SMALLINT, BIGINT) or decimal numbers (DECIMAL, FLOAT, DOUBLE). | Video: Creating Tables Video: Data Types |
| Object-relational | Combines features of relational databases with object-oriented concepts. | Video: MySQL |
| Object-Relational Mapping (ORMs) | Frameworks simplify database access for developers by masking the complexity of SQL and relational models. | Video: Database Usage Patterns |
| ODBC | Open Database Connectivity standard for accessing databases from various languages. | Video: Database Architecture |
| One-to-Many Relationship | One entity in one set associates with one or more entities in the other set. | Video: ERDs and Type of Relationships |
| One-to-One Relationship | Each entity in one set associates with exactly one entity in the other set. | Video: ERDs and Type of Relationships |
| Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) | A system optimized for complex data analysis. | Video: Review of Data Fundamentals |
| Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) | | Video: Review of Data Fundamentals |
| * / | A system optimized for handling high-volume, day-to-day operational data. | |
| Open-Source Database | Software with a freely available source code that is free to use and modify. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings |
| Open-Source Database Open-Source License | Software with a freely available source code that is free to use and modify. Database freely available to use and modify, e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings |
| Open-Source Database | Software with a freely available source code that is free to use and modify. Database freely available to use and modify, e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL. Defining multiple actions for the same operator based on its operands. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings |
| Open-Source Database Open-Source License Overloading | Software with a freely available source code that is free to use and modify. Database freely available to use and modify, e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL Defining multiple actions for the same operator based on its operands. Logical division of a table into smaller subsets based on data characteristics (e.g., date range, customer ID). | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: PostgreSQL |
| Open-Source Database Open-Source License Overloading Partition | Software with a freely available source code that is free to use and modify. Database freely available to use and modify, e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL. Defining multiple actions for the same operator based on its operands. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: PostgreSQL Video: Distributed Databases |
| Open-Source Database Open-Source License Overloading Partition Physical Data Independence | Software with a freely available source code that is free to use and modify. Database freely available to use and modify, e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL Defining multiple actions for the same operator based on its operands. Logical division of a table into smaller subsets based on data characteristics (e.g., date range, customer ID). Ability to change the physical storage of data (for example, disk layout) without affecting how users' access or manipulate data. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: PostgreSQL Video: Distributed Databases Video: Information and Data Models |
| Open-Source Database Open-Source License Overloading Partition Physical Data Independence PostgreSQL (Postgres) | Software with a freely available source code that is free to use and modify. Database freely available to use and modify, e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL Defining multiple actions for the same operator based on its operands. Logical division of a table into smaller subsets based on data characteristics (e.g., date range, customer ID). Ability to change the physical storage of data (for example, disk layout) without affecting how users' access or manipulate data. An open-source object-relational database management system (ORDBMS). | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: PostgreSQL Video: Distributed Databases Video: Information and Data Models Video: PostgreSQL |
| Open-Source Database Open-Source License Overloading Partition Physical Data Independence PostgreSQL (Postgres) PostgreSQL License | Software with a freely available source code that is free to use and modify. Database freely available to use and modify, e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL Defining multiple actions for the same operator based on its operands. Logical division of a table into smaller subsets based on data characteristics (e.g., date range, customer ID). Ability to change the physical storage of data (for example, disk layout) without affecting how users' access or manipulate data. An open-source object-relational database management system (ORDBMS). Permissive open source license allowing modification without sharing source code. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: PostgreSQL Video: Distributed Databases Video: Information and Data Models Video: PostgreSQL Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings |
| Open-Source Database Open-Source License Overloading Partition Physical Data Independence PostgreSQL (Postgres) PostgreSQL License Presentation Layer Primary Key Public Domain | Software with a freely available source code that is free to use and modify. Database freely available to use and modify, e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL. Defining multiple actions for the same operator based on its operands. Logical division of a table into smaller subsets based on data characteristics (e.g., date range, customer ID). Ability to change the physical storage of data (for example, disk layout) without affecting how users' access or manipulate data. An open-source object-relational database management system (ORDBMS). Permissive open source license allowing modification without sharing source code. User interface (desktop app, web browser, mobile app). Unique identifier for each tuple in a relation. Software with no copyright restrictions, freely usable and modifiable. | Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: PostgreSQL Video: Distributed Databases Video: PostgreSQL Video: Distributed Databases Video: Information and Data Models Video: Information and Data Models Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: Offerings Video: Controduction to Relational Database Offerings Video: Relational Model Concepts Video: Introduction to Relational Database Offerings |
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| TRUNCATE | Removes all data from a table but retains the table structure. | Video: Types of SQL Statements (DDL vs DML) |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| TRUNCATE TABLE Statement | Used for: Deleting all rows of data from a table but retaining the table structure. Syntax: TRUNCATE TABLE table_name IMMEDIATE; Example: TRUNCATE TABLE author IMMEDIATE; | Video: ALTER, DROP, and Truncate Tables |
| Tuple | A single row in a relation containing data for each attribute. | Video: Relational Model Concepts |
| Unstructured data | Data without a specific format or structure, like text, images, or audio. | Video: Review of Data Fundamentals |
| UPDATE | Modifies existing data in a table. | Video: Types of SQL Statements (DDL vs DML) |
| User schema | The schema associated with a particular user, containing their database objects. | Video: Creating Tables |
| User-Defined Data Type (UDT) | Custom data type created from built-in types. | Video: Data Types |
| Vertical Line | Indicates a mandatory one-to-one relationship. | Video: ERDs and Type of Relationships |
| MySQL Cluster | Provides high availability and scalability with the NDB engine and data nodes. | Video: MySQL |
| MySQL Router | Load balances client connections across multiple servers. | Video: MySQL |
| View | A virtual table that presents data from one or more underlying tables in a customized way without storing the data itself. | Video: Loading Data |
| XML (Extensible Markup Language) | A language for structuring and transporting data on the internet. | Video: Review of Data Fundamentals |

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