Querying Relational Databases Part 1 Notes

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1 Why We Make Databases "Relational"

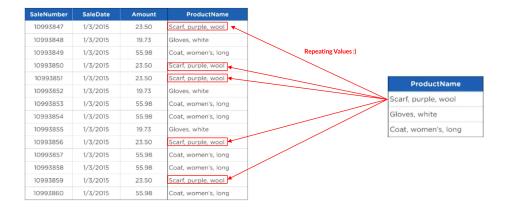
- Organizes data into related tables by their context and meaning
- Has benefits
 - Maximizes Storage
 - Better application functionality
 - Clenear, richer data for business reporting

2 Database Normalization

• Normalization: Is the process of eliminating redundant or repeating data in a database

3 How Normalization Helps Us

- Drastically reduces the amount of spaces required
 - Old days (And today too!!) → is crucial



- Reduces update time
 - Update affects millions

4 Quiz 1

- 1. Which of these is NOT a benefit of a relational database?
 - A. Saves disk space as much as possible.
 - B. Data conveniently stored in one table.
 - C. Eliminates data modification anomalies and increases data integrity.

Answer: B

- 2. What is Normalization?
 - A. The process of writing queries against a relational database.
 - B. The process of designing a relational database.
 - C. The process of combining many tables into one.

Answer: B

- 3. Which CRUD operation benefits most from a well normalized database design?
 - A. INSERT
 - B. UPDATE

- C. DELETE
- D. All of These

Answer: D

- 4. When were relational databases first conceptualized?
 - A. The 1990s
 - B. The 1970s
 - C. The 1950s

Answer: B

- 5. Where does the term "relational databases" come from?
 - A. A relational database is the best way for a computer system to "relate" to the outside world.
 - B. There is an implied inheritance between parent and child databases, thus the phrase "relational"
 - C. Tables in a relational database are linked or "related" via fields that they have in common.

Answer: C

5 Set Theory and Relational Databases

- Intersection
 - Is a set of items in common



Intersection

• Union

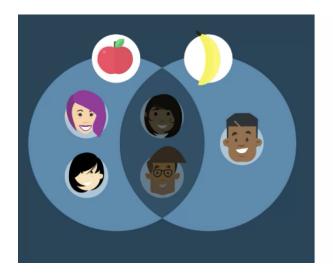
- Is all non-repeating values in two sets



Union

• Except

- Is a set of elements that are not in common



Except