* 1. What is a database?

A database is a collection of structured information or data. Usually controlled by a DMS.

* 1. What is a table in a database?

Tables are database objects that contain all the data in a database.

* 1. What does relational mean in relational databases?

Matches data by using common characteristics found in the data. Data is organized so that it is easier to understand.

* 1. What is SQL (Structured query language) and why do we need it?

SQL is a programming language used by majority of relational databases. Allows you to query, manipulate, define data, and provide access/control.

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   1. What is the advantage of storing medical records in a database instead of in text files?

The advantage for keeping medical records in a database vs. a text file is that it would be easier to store, search, manipulate the existing data. A simple SQL query would allow you to find a specific visit you’ve had within the past. You would also be able to manipulate/edit the information with a different query. You can also organize the data in a way that is easier to understand.

* 1. What two tables did you think of for a personal medical records database? Why?
     1. Doctor
     2. Patient

I picked these 2 because I can have I can store all of my doctor’s information/contact info in one table, and reasons for my visit in another. I can also tie these tables together with the foreign key (doctor name).

* 1. Name two-three columns that each table will have.
     1. Doctor ID, Doctor Name, Office Name
     2. Visit Number, Doctor ID, Reason for Visit
  2. What column will you indicate as primary key? What column is foreign key? Why?

Doctor Info primary key is: Doctor ID. I will make up a unique ID for each doctor.

Patient primary key is: Visit Number. I will assign a unique number for each visit

Foreign Key: Doctor Name.

Both primary keys are unique, and cannot contain a NULL value. The Doctor ID, which I will assign myself, is a unique identifier for each doctor I have seen. The Visit Number cannot be repeated, and cannot be NULL. The Foreign Key is Doctor ID, since it can be used to tie each table together. Since FK allow for duplicate info, I would be able to see the same doctor more than once.

* 1. Can the primary key contain a NULL value?

No. the primary key cannot contain a NULL value.

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