Q1: What is normalized data?

A1: When information is structured for optimal storage and use within a program

Q2: What are the first three normal forms?

A2: 1) Eliminate redundant information

2) Info across multiple tables have their own table and are associated through foreign keys

3) Eliminate fields that don’t depend a key.

Q3: How many normal forms are there total?

A3: Five

Q4: How many levels of cardinality are there? What are they?

A4: Three

One-to-One

One-to-Many

Many-to-Many

Q5: What does cardinality mean?

A5: The number of possible occurrences of one entity can be associated with the number of occurrences in another

Q6: What is a One-to-One Relationship?

A6: A single record in one table is associated with only one record in another table

Q7: What is a One-to-Many Relationship?

A7: A single record in one table is associated with multiple records in another table or tables.

Q8: What is a Many-to-Many Relationship?

A8: Multiple records in one table are associated with multiple records in other tables.

Q9: What is a Referential Integrity?

A9: The establishment of maintaining records so they are not orphaned by ensuring the proper table has the key field

Q10: What is Cascade Update and Cascade Delete?

A10:

Cascade Update: When a primary key is changed, changes will occur in all related tables.

Cascade Delete: When a primary key record is deleted, all related records are also deleted

Q11: What is denormalized data?

A11: Information that hasn’t been structured to be optimal for usage in a program or production.