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need to do it yourself. Let's start by getting real data that we can work with. Step 1: Get some data in the spirit of Nettuts' Twitter clone articles (PHP, Ruby on Rails, Django), let's get some Twitter data. I searched Twitter for #databases and took the following sample of ten tweets: Table 1 full\_name text created\_at following\_username Boris Hadjur \_DreamLead What do you think of #emailing #campaigns #traffic in the US? Is this a good market now? Do you have #databases? W, 12 February 2013 08:43:09 0000 Scootmedia, MetiersInternet Gunnar Swalander GunnarSvalander Bill Gates Talks Databases, Free Software on Reddit #billgates #databases W, 12 February 2013 07:31:06 0000 klout, zillow GE Software GEssoftware RT @KirKDBorne: Readings in #Databases: excellent reading list, many categories: through @rxin Fascinating. W, 12 February 2013 07:30:24 0000 DayJobDoc, Byosko Adrian Birch adrianburch RT @tisakovich: @NimbusData at the @Barclays Big Data conference in San Francisco today, speaking #virtualization, #databases, and #flash memory. W, 12 February 2013 06:58:22 0000 CindyCraford, Aryantim Andy Ryder AndyRyder5 article about Madden 2013 via AI to predict super bowl #databases #bus311 w, 12 February 2013 05:29:41 0000 Michael Dell, Yahoo Andy Ryder AndyRyder5 an article about privacy settings and facebook #databases #bus311 W, Feb 12 122013 05:24:17 0000 MichaelDell, Yahoo Brett Englebert Brett\_Englebert #BUS311 University of Minnesota NCFPD #databases to prevent fraud . fraud . 12 February 2013 01:49:19000 RealSkipBayless, stephenasmith Brett Englebert Brett\_Englebert #BUS311 companies can defend their production #databases, but what about their backup files? W, 12 February 2013 01:31:52 0000 RealSkipBayless, stephenasmith Nimbus Data Systems NimbusData @NimbusData CEO @tisakovich @BarclaysOnline Big Data Conference in San Francisco today, #virtualization, #databases #flash Memory Mon,11 February 2013 23:15:05 0000 dellock6, rohitkilam SSWUG.ORG SSWUGorg Don't forget to subscribe to our FREE exhibition this Friday: #Databases, #BI, and #Sharepoint: What you need to know! Mon, 11 February 2013 22:15:37 0000 drsql, steam\_games That's what each column title means: MySQL is used in almost every internet company you've heard of. full\_name: Full username: Twitter: tweet itself created\_at: Timestamp tweet following\_username: List of people this user follows, divided by commas. For the short, I limited the length of the list to two That's all real data; You can search Twitter and actually find these tweets. That's nice. All data in one place; so it's easy to find, isn't it? Not exactly. There are a few problems with this table. First, there is repetitive data in the columns. The username and following\_username columns are repeated because both contain the same type of data - Twitter pens. There is another form of repetition in the Following\_username column. Fields should contain only one value, but each of the following\_username fields contains two. Second, there is repetitive line data. @AndyRyder5 and @Brett\_Englebert tweeted twice, so the rest of their information was duplicated. Duplicates are problematic because it makes CRUD operations more complex. For example, it will take longer to extract data because time will be wasted when viewing duplicate lines. In addition, updating the data will be a problem; If the user changes their Twitter handle, we need to find each duplicate and update it. Repetitive data is a problem. We can solve this problem by dividing table 1 into separate tables. Let's start the first repetition solution on the column issue. Step 2: Delete repetitive column data As noted above, the username columns and following\_username in Table 1 are repeated. This repetition happened because I was trying to express the subsequent relationship between users. Let's perfect table 1 design by dividing it into two tables: one for the following relationship alone and one for the rest of the information. Fig. 2 Because @Brett\_Englebert should be @RealSkipBayless, the next table will express this connection, keeping @Brett\_Englebert as from\_user and @RealSkipBayless as to\_user. Let's go ahead and Table 1 in these two tables: Table 2: Table 2: Next Table from\_user to\_user \_DreamLead Scootmedia \_DreamLead MetiersInternet GunnarSvalander klout GunnarSvalander zillow GEssoftware DayJobDoc GEssoftware Byosko adrianburch CindyCrawford adrianburch Arjan AndtimyRyder MichaelDell AndyRyder Yahoo Brett\_Englebert full\_name RealSkipBayless Brett\_Englebert stephenasmith NimbusData dellock6 NimbusData rohitkilam SSWUGorg drsql SSWUGorg steam\_games Table 3: User Table full\_name a text created\_at Boris Hajour \_DreamLead What do you think about #emailing #campaigns #traffic in the US? Is this a good market now? Do you have #databases? W, 12 February 2013 08:43:09 0000 Gunnar Swalander GunnarSvalander Bill Gates Talks Database, Free software on Reddit #billgates #databases W, 12 February 2013 07:31:06 0000 GE Software GEssoftware RT @KirKDBorne: Readings in #Databases: excellent reading list, many categories: through @rxin Fascinating. 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W, 12 February 2013 01:31:52 0000 Nimbus Data Systems NimbusData @NimbusData CEO @tisakovich @BarclaysOnline Big Data Conference in San Francisco today, speaking #virtualization, #databases, #flash Memory Mon, 11 February 2013 23:15:05 0000 SSWUG.ORG SSWUGorg Don't forget to subscribe to our FREE exhibition this Friday: #Databases, #BI, and #Sharepoint: What you need to know! Mon, 11 February 2013 22:15:37 0000 This looks better. Now in the user table (table 3) there is only one column with Twitter handles. In the following table (table 2) in the To\_user column is only one Twitter handle. Edgar F. Codd, a computer scientist who laid the theoretical basis for relay databases, called this step the removal of repetitive data in columns the first normal form (1NF). Step 3: Remove repetitive data through the series Now that we've fixed the repetitions in the columns, we need to fix the repetitions in the rows. Because @AndyRyder5 and each tweeted twice, their information duplicated in the user table (table 3). This means that we have to pull out the tweets and place them in our own desk. Fig. 3 As before, the text keeps the tweet itself. Since the created\_at brush column keeps a tweet time stamp, it makes sense to pull it into this table as well. I also include a link to the username column so we know who posted the tweet. Here's the result of tweeting in their own table: Table 4: Text of the tweet table created\_at username What do you think about #emailing #campaigns #traffic in the U.S.? Is this a good market now? Do you have #databases? W, 12 Feb 2013 08:43:09 0000 \_DreamLead Bill Gates talks databases, Free software on Reddit #billgates #databases W, 12 February 2013 07:31:06 0000 GunnarSvalander RT @KirKDBorne: Readings in #Databases: excellent reading list, many categories: through @rxin Fascinating. 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W, 12 February 2013 01:31:52 0000 Brett\_Englebert @NimbusData CEO @tisakovich @BarclaysOnline Big Data Conference in San Francisco today, speaking #virtualization, #databases, #flash Memory Mon, 11 February 2013 23:15:05 0000 NimbusData Don't forget to subscribe to our FREE exhibition this Friday: #Databases, #BI and #Sharepoint: What you need to know! Mon, Feb 11, 2013 22:15:37 0000 SSWUGorg Table 5: User Table full\_name username Boris Hajour \_DreamLead Gunnar Swalander Gunnar Sva GElander Software GEssoftware Adrian Birch, Adrianberch, Andy Ryder, AndyRyder5, Brett Englebert Brett\_Englebert, Nimbus Data Systems, NimbusData SSWUG.ORG SSWUGorg After the split, the user table (table 5) has unique lines for users and their Twitter handles. Edgar F. Codd called this step the removal of repetitive data through the ranks of the Second Normal Form (1NF). Step 4: The table's connection to the key data can be inserted, extracted, updated, and removed from the table. So far, Table 1 has been divided into three new tables: the following (table 2), tweets 4) and and (Table 5). But how useful is it? Repeated data has been deleted, but the data is now distributed across three independent tables. To get the data, we need to make meaningful connections between the tables. In this way, we can express queries like that user tweeting and who the user is following. The way to connect between tables is to first give each row in the table a unique identifier called the main key, and then by referring to the main key in the other table to which you want to link. We've actually already done this in users (table 5) and tweets (table 4). Users have the main key is a username column, as neither of the two users will have the same Twitter handle. In the tweets, we refer to this key in the username column so we know who wrote what on Twitter. Because it's a link, the column's username in tweets is called a foreign key. Thus, the key username binds users and tweet tables together. Is a username column the best idea for the main key for the user table? On the one hand, it's a natural clue - it makes sense to search using the Twitter handle instead of assigning each user some numerical ID and looking for it. On the other hand, what if a user wants to change their Twitter handle? This can lead to errors if the main key and all references to foreign keys are not updated accurately, errors that could have been avoided if a permanent numerical ID had been used. Ultimately, the choice depends on your system. If you want to give users the ability to change their username, it's best to add a numerical automatic ID growth column for users and use it as the key. Otherwise, the username should only be fined. I will continue to use the username as the main key for users Let's move on to tweets (Table 4). The main key is to uniquely identify each line, so what should be the main key here? The created\_at box won't work because if two users tweet at the same time, their tweets will have an identical date. The text has the same problem in that if two users like tweet Hello World, we couldn't distinguish between lines. The username column is a foreign key that determines the relationship with users, so let's not get involved with that. Because other columns are not good candidates, it makes sense here to add a numerical automatic id column and use it as the main key. Таблица 6: Таблица твитов с идентификатором идентификатора столбца id created\_at имя пользователя 1 Что вы думаете о #emailing #campaigns #traffic United States? Is this a good market now? Do you have #databases? W, 12 Feb 2013 08:43:09 0000 \_DreamLead 2 Bill Gates Talks Database, Free software on Reddit #billgates #databases W, 12 February 2013 07:31:06 0000 GunnarSvalander 3 RT @KirKDBorne: Readings in #Databases: excellent reading list, many categories: through @rxin Fascinating. 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W, 12 Feb 2013 01:31:52 0000 Brett\_Englebert 9 @NimbusData CEO @tisakovich @BarclaysOnline Big Data Conference in San Francisco today, speaking #virtualization, #databases, #flash Memory Mon, 11 February 2013 23:15:05 0000 NimbusData 10 Don't forget to subscribe to our FREE exhibition this Friday: #Databases, #BI, and #Sharepoint: What you need to know! Mon, 11 February 2013 22:15:37 0000 SSWUGorg Finally, let's add the main key to the next table. In this table, neither the from\_user column nor the column to\_user definitely identify each line on their own. However, from\_user and to\_user together, as they are a united relationship. The key can be identified on multiple columns, so we'll use both of these columns as the key for the next table. In the case of a foreign key, from\_user and to\_user are foreign keys, as they can be used to identify links with user tables. If we ask for a Twitter handle in the from\_user column, we'll get all the users it follows. Accordingly, if we ask for a Twitter handle in the to\_user column, we will get all users following it. We have achieved a lot so far. We removed the repetitions between columns and rows, dividing the data into three different tables, and then selected meaningful key keys to connect the tables. This whole process is called normalization, and its output is data that is purely organized in accordance with the relational model. The consequence of this organization is that the lines will be displayed in the database only once, moving forward, which in turn simplifies the work of CRUD. Figure 4 of the chart completed the database diagram. The three tables are connected to each other, and the main keys are highlighted. Fig. 4 Relational database management systems There are small differences in SDL between each RDBMS provider, which is called S'L dialects. Now that we know how to create a relational database, how do we actually implement one? Database Management Systems (RDBMS) is a software that allows you to create and use relational relational There are several commercial and open source vendors to choose from. What is connected with the commercial side, Oracle Database, IBM DB2 and Microsoft S'L Server are three known solutions. On the free and open source side, MySQL, S'Lite, and PostgreS'L are three widely used solutions. MySQL is used in almost every internet company you've heard of. In the context of this article, Twitter uses MySQL to store its users' tweets. The S'Lite system is common in built-in systems. iOS and Android allow developers to use S'Lite to manage their app's private database. Google Chrome uses S'Lite to store browsing history, cookies, and sketches on the Most Visited page. Post-GRESL is also widely used by RDBMS. Its PostGIS extension complements PostgreS'L with geospatial features that make it useful for mapping applications. A notable user of PostgreS'L is OpenStreetMap. Structured Query Language (S'L) After downloading and configuring RDBMS in your system, the next step is to create a database and tables inside it in order to insert and manage your relational data. As you do, with structured query language (S'L), which is the standard language for working with RDBMSs. Here's a quick overview of the general statements of S'L that are relevant to the example of Twitter data above. I recommend you check out the S'L cookbook for a more complete list of app-based queries. Create a database called CREATE DATABASE Development; Create a table called CREATE TABLE users (full\_name VARCHAR (100), username VARCHAR (100)); RDBMS requires each column in the table to be provided with a type of data. Here I have assigned columns full\_name and a username such as VARCHAR data, which is a line that can vary in width. I arbitrarily set a maximum length of 100. A full list of data types can be found here. Insert (Operation Creation in CRUD) INSERT INTO users (full\_name, username) VALUES (Boris Hajour, \_DreamLead); Remove all tweets belonging to @ \_DreamLead (CRUD extraction operation) SELECT text, created\_at from tweets where the username \_DreamLead; Username update (OPERATION UPDATE in CRUD) UPDATE of SET users full\_name Boris H WHERE username \_DreamLead; Remove the user (the removal operation in CRUD) REMOVE from users where the username \_DreamLead; S'L is very similar to the usual English offerings. There are small differences between each RDBMS provider, which are called S'L dialects, but the differences are not dramatic enough that you can't easily pass your knowledge on THEL from one to the other. The conclusion in this article, we learned how to develop Database. We have taken the collection of data and organizing it to the appropriate tables. We also briefly reviewed THE solutions of RDBMS and S'L. 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