Databases

IGCSE Computer Science · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
database /ˈdeɪtəbeɪs/	Scientists put DNA sequences into a **database** that anyone can search. DNA
single-table database /ˈsɪŋgl ˈteɪbl ˈdeɪtəbeɪs/	A **single-table database** keeps all the data in one table.
record /ˈrekɔːd/	Each **record** in the school database holds one student's details.
field /fiːld/	The **field** "Name" stores each student's name. "Name"
data type /ˈdeɪtə taɪp/	INTEGER is a **data type**. INTEGER
text/alphanumeric /tekst ˌælfənjuːˈmerɪk/	A name is stored as **text/alphanumeric** data.
character /ˈkærɪktə/	"A" is a single **character**. "A"
Boolean /ˈbuːlɪən/	A **Boolean** is either True or False. True False
integer /ˈɪntɪdʒə/	An **integer** is a whole number, which can be positive, negative or zero.
real /rɪəl/	A **real** number has a decimal point.
date/time /deɪt taɪm/	A birthday is stored as **date/time** data.
primary key /ˈpraɪməri kiː/	StudentID is the **primary key**: no two students share it. StudentID StudentID。
unique /juːˈniːk/	Each primary key must be **unique**.

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validation /ˌvælɪˈdeɪʃn/	**Validation** checks that an age is between 0 and 120. 0 120
structured query language /ˈstrʌktʃəd ˈkwɪərɪ ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/	**Structured query language** is used to search a database.
query /ˈkwɪərɪ/	A **query** finds all students in class 10A. 10A
condition /kənˈdɪʃn/	The **condition** x > 10 decides whether the if block runs. x > 10 if
ascending /əˈsendɪŋ/	**Ascending** order goes from smallest to largest.
descending /dɪˈsendɪŋ/	**Descending** order goes from largest to smallest.