



Understanding Normalization

Voluntary Additional Learning Material

Flat Files

All information in one table

In a flat file, all information is stored in one table. There are no structures for indexing or recognizing relationships between records. This way of data organization leads to a lot of **redundancy**.

Datasheet View and Design View

In **Datasheet View**, you can see that each row contains one record. Each column contains information of a specific data category, such as **Company**, **City**, or **Sales Region**.

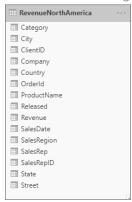
Example of Datasheet View



In **Design View**, the data itself is not visible. Only the **data fields** are visible. The data fields correspond to the column headings.

Field properties are assigned to each data field. The field properties define the allowed **type of content**, e.g. that the field "City" should always contain **text** and the field "Revenue" should always contain **numbers in a specific currency format**.

Data fields in Design View



A common misconception

It is a common misconception that flat files are easy to handle just because it is not necessary to establish relationships between different tables.

In fact, flat files cause problems when data need to be changed, e.g. company name, product name, sales representatives, or a reorganization of sales regions.

Solving this task with "Find and Replace" is not a suitable workaround. Instead, take advantage of the many benefits of **normalization**. In this way, you can significantly reduce typos, avoid data duplication, and significantly increase processing speed.

Normalization

Master data and Transactions

Normalization requires several tables. In each table each **value** is only stored once.

After normalization, there are in most cases two types of tables (**master data** and **transactions**). **Master data** include **products**, **customers**, **sales regions**, and **sales representatives**.

In the **Revenue** table, the individual **transactions** are logged, i.e. which client ordered which product on which date. Note that the **Revenue** table does not store the clients' names, only the **Client ID**, and thus refers to a specific record in the **Clients** table.

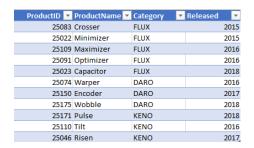
The same structure applies to products.

You may ask yourself, what is the purpose of the **Order ID** in the table **Revenue**? The Order ID provides a unique ID for each entry in the **Revenue** table. In this way, another requirement for normalized tables is met, namely that each record has a unique identifier.

Data from the normalized table "Clients"



Data from the normalized table "Product"



Data from the normalized table "Revenue"

ClientID 💌	ProductID 🕶	OrderId 🕶	Revenue ▼	SalesDate →
15280	25109	AB1289	4115	12/28/2018
59430	25074	AB1288	3164	12/26/2018
10527	25171	AB1287	5341	12/25/2018
94056	25023	AB1286	3883	12/24/2018
36342	25171	AB1285	4867	12/21/2018
94091	25091	AB1284	5013	12/20/2018
69979	25091	AB1283	4254	12/18/2018
94146	25083	AB1282	4023	12/14/2018
86004	25046	AB1281	3481	12/13/2018
10527	25150	AB1280	6887	12/12/2018

Note that every table has a unique identifier: **Product ID**, **Client ID** and **Order ID**. Now the preparations are done, and you can establish relationships between these tables. The relationships are established between the IDs, used in both tables. The table **Revenue** is using the **Client ID** to point to a specific record in the **Client** table. The same works with **Product IDs**.

For the data used throughout this course, a normalized table structure looks like this:



Querys

So-called **queries** let you create specific **Views** of data from the tables that are related to each other. You can now **ask questions to your database**.

Query example: Which client has bought which product?

ClientID	Company	Country	State	City	Street	ProductID	ProductName	Category
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25023	Capacitor	FLUX
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25046	Risen	KENO
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25074	Warper	DARO
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25083	Crosser	FLUX
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25091	Optimizer	FLUX
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25109	Maximizer	FLUX
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25110	Tilt	KENO
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25150	Encoder	DARO
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25171	Pulse	KENO
10527	Lorem Eu Inc.	United States	WA	Bellevue	Ap #826-9163 Purus, Avenue	25175	Wobble	DARO
11518	Eget Venenatis A Incorporated	United States	OK	Oklahoma City	P.O. Box 724, 3695 Maecenas Street	25046	Risen	KENO
11518	Eget Venenatis A Incorporated	United States	OK	Oklahoma City	P.O. Box 724, 3695 Maecenas Street	25083	Crosser	FLUX
12946	Montes Inc.	United States	ОН	Akron	P.O. Box 256, 6118 Erat Ave	25022	Minimizer	FLUX
12946	Montes Inc.	United States	ОН	Akron	P.O. Box 256, 6118 Erat Ave	25023	Capacitor	FLUX
12946	Montes Inc.	United States	ОН	Akron	P.O. Box 256, 6118 Erat Ave	25091	Optimizer	FLUX
14039	Dolor Corp.	United States	MT	Missoula	P.O. Box 382, 9504 Nibh Avenue	25109	Maximizer	FLUX
14740	Vitae Purus Foundation	United States	ОН	Cincinnati	Ap #781-7026 Ornare Rd.	25083	Crosser	FLUX
14740	Vitae Purus Foundation	United States	ОН	Cincinnati	Ap #781-7026 Ornare Rd.	25091	Optimizer	FLUX
15280	Cursus Ltd	United States	KY	Lexington	Ap #815-6728 Libero. Rd.	25109	Maximizer	FLUX
15280	Cursus Ltd	United States	KY	Lexington	Ap #815-6728 Libero. Rd.	25171	Pulse	KENO
16770	Nulla PC	United States	IA	Des Moines	P.O. Box 934, 4267 Vitae St.	25091	Optimizer	FLUX
18105	Nec Metus Corp.	United States	WY	Casper	P.O. Box 973, 7729 Sit Av.	25091	Optimizer	FLUX
18850	Euismod In LLC	United States	MT	Missoula	P.O. Box 839, 9025 Faucibus Rd.	25022	Minimizer	FLUX
18850	Euismod In LLC	United States	MT	Missoula	P.O. Box 839, 9025 Faucibus Rd.	25091	Optimizer	FLUX
18850	Euismod In LLC	United States	MT	Missoula	P.O. Box 839, 9025 Faucibus Rd.	25109	Maximizer	FLUX
18850	Euismod In LLC	United States	MT	Missoula	P.O. Box 839, 9025 Faucibus Rd.	25175	Wobble	DARO
19366	Dui Company	United States	TN	Clarksville	266-1793 Neque Av.	25083	Crosser	FLUX

In Power BI, you can create various visualizations using the relationships between the tables. You can create lists like the above, and also charts, tables, cards, maps, sparklines and much more. And you can run calculations on fields containing values.

Links

If you want to learn more, this Wikipedia article is a good start. Try to understand the first, the second and third normal form (NF).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_normalization