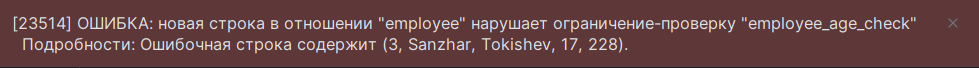
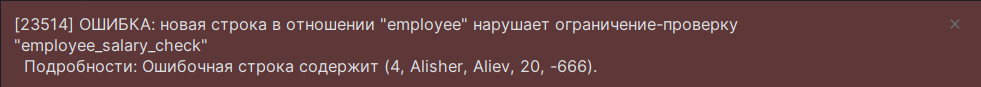
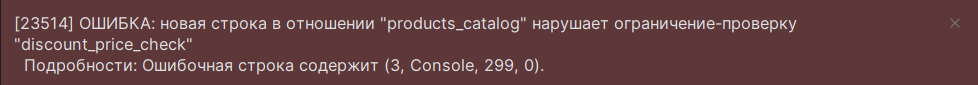
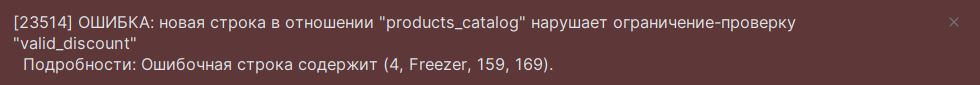
Krivenko Rostislav 24B031854

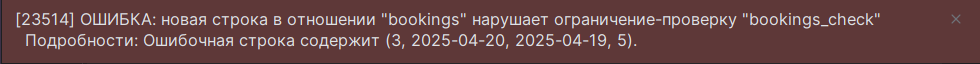
Task 1.4

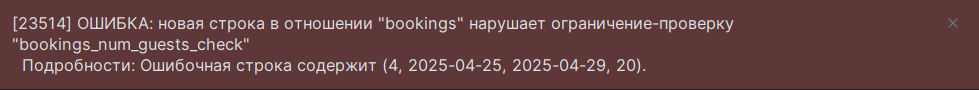




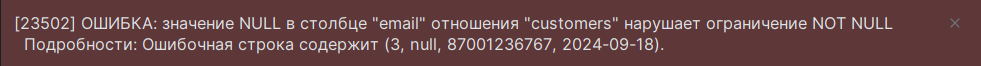






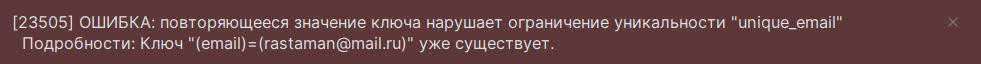


Task 2.3

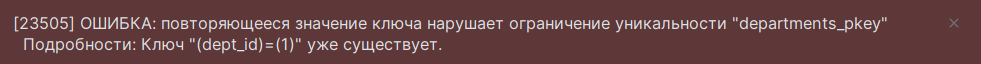


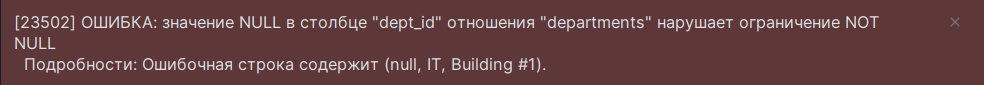
Task 3.3





Task 4.1





Task 4.3

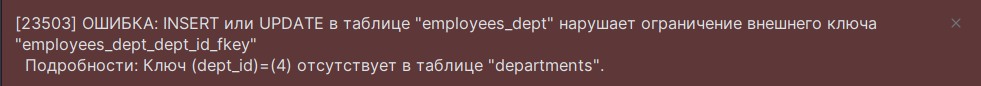
1) PRIMARY KEY guarantees uniqueness and does not allow NULLs. UNIQUE also guarantees uniqueness but allows NULLs and is not necessarily the primary identifier of a row.

2) Single-column: when a single column (such as id) uniquely identifies a record

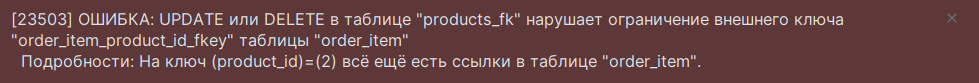
Composite: when uniqueness is achieved only by combining multiple columns (such as (student\_id, course\_id) in a course record table)

3) A table can only have one primary identifier (PRIMARY KEY). However, there can be multiple UNIQUE constrains to ensure uniqueness across other fields or combinations that are not the primary key.

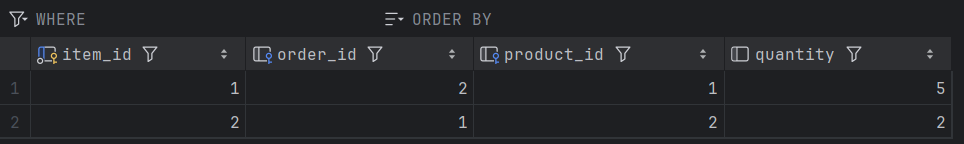
Task 5.1



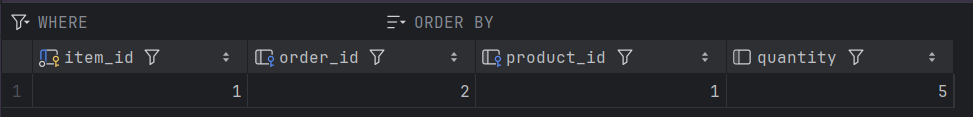
Task 5.3

1)

2) Before

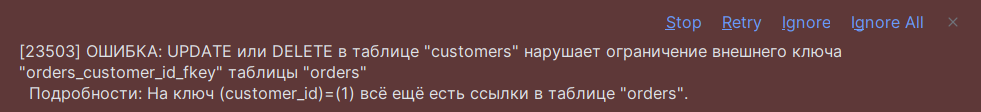


After



Task 6.1

1) DELETE FROM customers WHERE customer\_id = 1;



2)DELETE FROM orders WHERE order\_id = 1;

SELECT \* FROM order\_details WHERE order\_id = 1;

Before

A screenshot of a computer

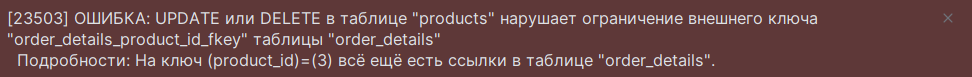
AI-generated content may be incorrect.

After

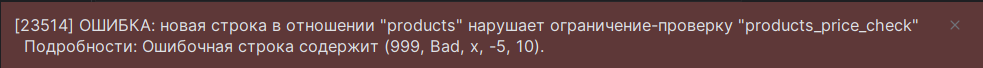
A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

3) DELETE FROM products WHERE product\_id = 3;



4) INSERT INTO products  
VALUES (999, 'Bad', 'x', -5, 10);



And so on, everything works