

## Assignment –2

### Introducing Relational Databases.

- 1) Which field of the Customers table is the primary key?

The field that serves as the primary key in a customers table is a unique identifier for each customer, most commonly a customer ID number, such as CustomerID or customer\_id. This field ensures that every record (row) in the customers table is distinct and can be reliably referenced by other tables, like an orders table, to link orders to the specific customer who placed them.

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- 2) What is the 4th column of the Customers table?

A commonly referenced example of a CUSTOMERS table includes CUSTOMER\_ID, CUSTOMER\_NAME, CUSTOMER\_ADDRESS, and CUSTOMER\_PHONE as columns, making CUSTOMER\_PHONE the 4th column. However, the specific columns of a CUSTOMERS table can vary depending on the database.

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- 3) What is another word for row? For column?

Another word for row can be a record, tuple, line, or file, while another word for column can be a [field](#), [attribute](#), [pillar](#), or [file](#), depending on the context.

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- 4) Why isn't it possible to see the first five rows of a table?

It's not always possible to see the "first" five rows of a table without specifying an order because tables are inherently unordered by default in database systems. To see a consistent set of the first five rows, you must use a query that includes an ORDER BY clause to define the order of the rows and a limiting clause, such as LIMIT in MySQL or TOP in SQL Server, to retrieve only the specified number of rows.