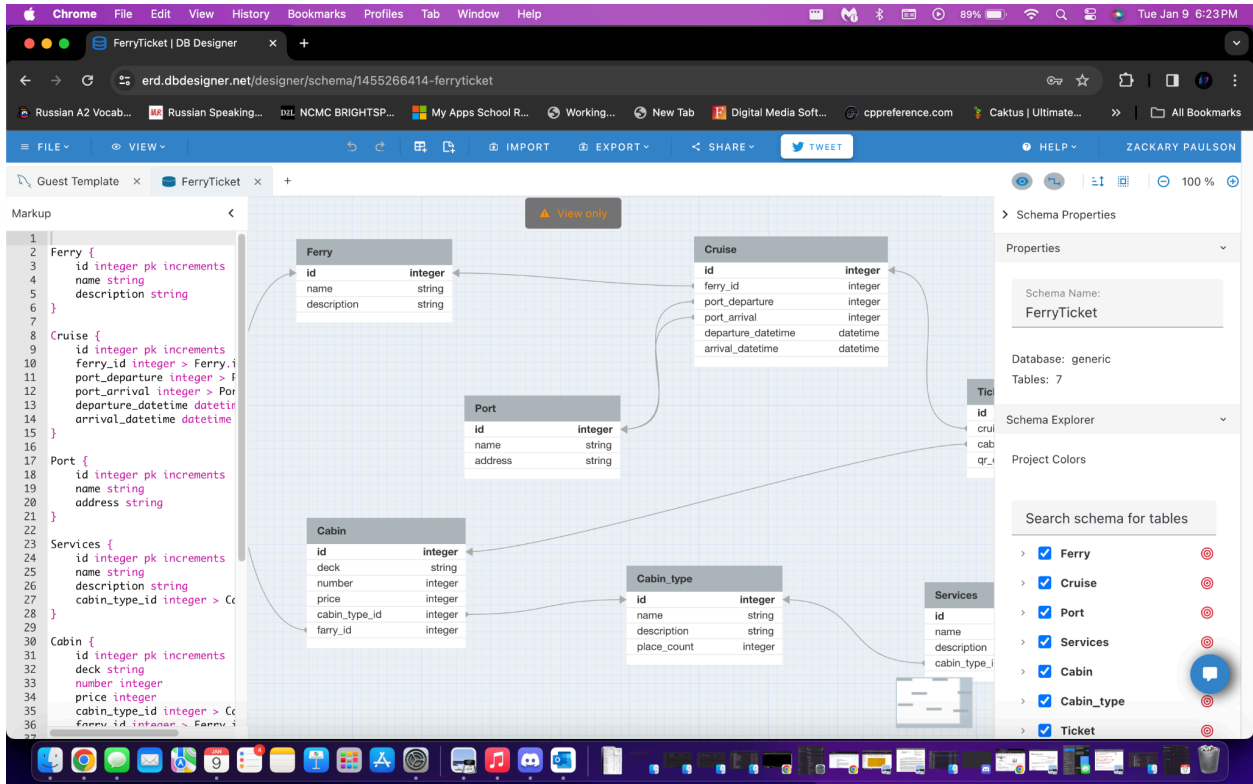


E1 - Databases Refresher

1 - Description of what is happening between the 7 Tables:

Description of the ferry table: It looks like the Ferry table is made up of three different data types one being an int called id that is an integer and is being incremented while the other two data types name and description are strings data types. Moving onto Cruise it looks as though it also shares the id value like in Ferry but then it uses a foreign key to show where the ferry.id came from, this repeats also for port departure and port arrival. This way Cruise can keep track of where that info is coming from. The departure_daytime and the arrival_daytime seem to just be additional data. As for port, it looks like it is just an int that increments and has two different string values in its name and address. In the services table, it looks like it is also incrementing an int as well as having two other data types as type string and another foreign key for cabin type. As for cabin_type, it looks like it also has an int var that is an integer and increments. Then it has a deck which is a string and then I see a number that is type int as well as a price that is type int. Then there is a foreign key for cabin_type_id and lastly, there is a foreign key that ferry_id. Next, there is cabin_type which also has an int that increments and there are two other data types of type string name and description, and finally, another integer that holds the place_count. Ticket is the final table and it holds an int called id that is also incrementing and then two other foreign key relationships cruise_id and cabin_id and finally what looks like a QR code binary so it can hold whatever kind of larger file you'd like there.

All in all, it looks like these tables use foreign key relationships to track what is going on. This way pieces of information for example id can be transferred and be used in all of the tables so that the values that are stored in one table could also give another value to another table for example, the cruise could take that information from the ferry like the id and store that data inside of its ferry_id to identify the ferry that will be used on the cruise. But at the same time, the Port also gives its id value to the cruise that way you know which port you're going into.



Code | File | Edit | Selection | View | Go | Run | Terminal | Window | Help

Cruise — Untitled (Workspace)

sql > Cruise

```
1 id integer pk increments
2 name string
3 description string
4
5
6
7 Cruise {
8   id integer pk increments
9   ferry_id integer > Ferry.id
10  port_departure integer > Port.id
11  port_arrival integer > Port.id
12  departure_datetime datetime
13  arrival_datetime datetime
14 }
15
16 Port {
17   id integer pk increments
18   name string
19   address string
20 }
21
22 Services {
23   id integer pk increments
24   name string
25   description string
26   cabin_type_id integer > Cabin_type.id
27 }
28
29 Cabin {
30   id integer pk increments
31   deck string
32   number integer
33   price integer
34   cabin_type_id integer > Cabin_type.id
35   ferry_id integer > Ferry.id
36 }
37
38 Cabin_type {
39   id integer pk increments
40   name string
41   description string
42 }
```

Run and Debug

Open a file which can be debugged or run.

Run and Debug

To customize Run and Debug create a launch.json file.

Show all automatic debug configurations.

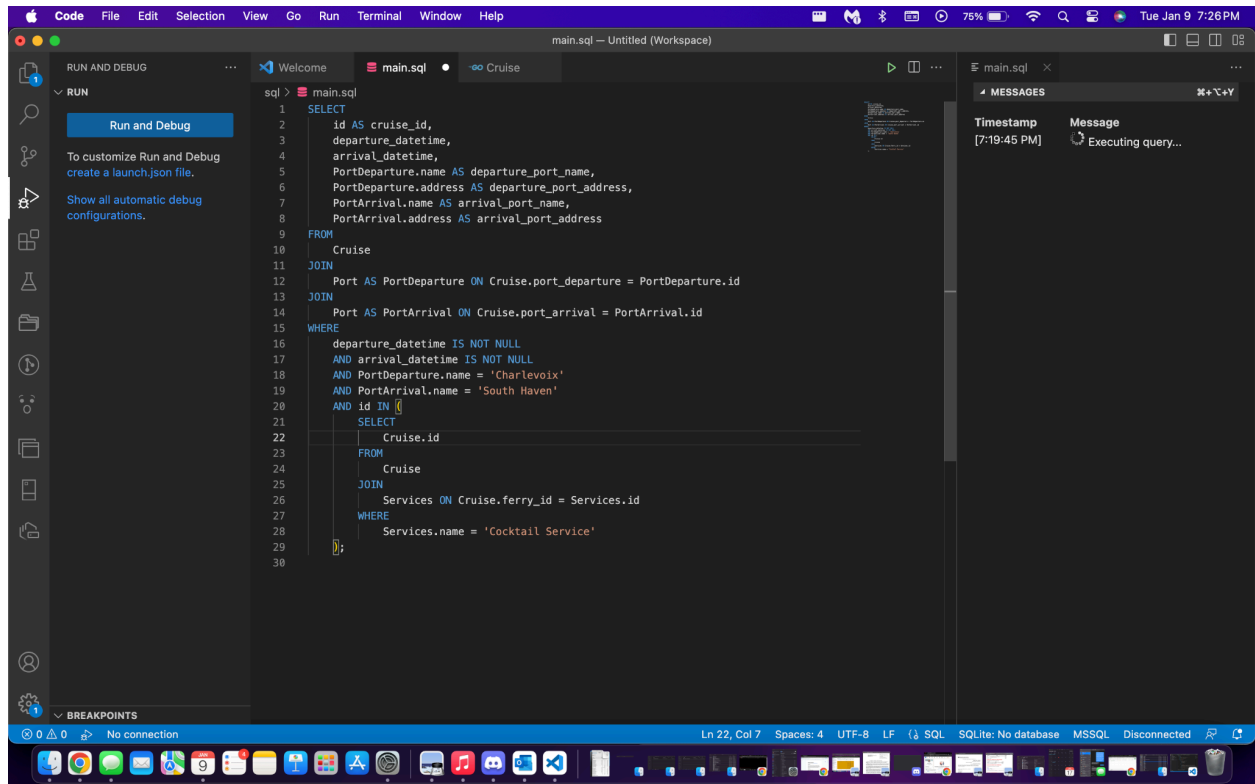
BREAKPOINTS

0 | No connection

Ln 5, Col 2 | Tab Size: 4 | UTF-8 | LF | Go

MESSAGES

Timestamp [7:19:45 PM] Message Executing query...



3. In other tables the port is being called by putting more than one value into the Port.id which is a violation of normalization because of the redundancy of data.