**Lab 1**

 1)

Results for: William Curtis Collins  
  
  
 ACT X REF  
 11 9 7 5 3 1 1 3 5 7 9 11  
 <-- -->  
  
 SEN X INT  
 11 9 7 5 3 1 1 3 5 7 9 11  
 <-- -->  
  
 VIS X VRB  
 11 9 7 5 3 1 1 3 5 7 9 11  
 <-- -->  
  
 SEQ X GLO  
 11 9 7 5 3 1 1 3 5 7 9 11  
 <-- -->

I think this is a good representation of how I learn. I find I can adapt to whatever learning environment is present, but of course some environments suit me a little better than others.

2) My name is William Curtis Collins, and go by the name Curtis rather than William, that is just how it has always been. I don’t have any previous database knowledge besides searching the internet, but I wouldn’t go so far as to call that database knowledge. Since I have many pastimes, I find it hard to list one favourite. I like to read, and I play a variety of musical instruments, and of course play around with some programming and gaming. I don’t have any previous permanent work experience, but have had many part time jobs in the past including the army reserves and the auto parts industry, and currently I am not working part time. I have no special learning requirements.

3) **Definitions**

Entities – From the database perspective, an entity is an object or thing in which data, information, or relationships will be captured.

Relationship – A relationship is something that connects two database tables in that they share some understandable connection.

Atomic Attributes – I’m assuming this falls under the category of atomicity, which is a type of transaction that provides a failsafe in that either all of the transaction is completed or none of it is. This prevents incomplete data from being uploaded.

Multivalued Attributes – An attribute in a database table that contains more than one value, making it impossible to query just one of the attributes.

Composite Attributes – Like a multivalued attribute, the composite attribute contains more than one value for the entity, but the difference is that these values are used to describe different domains. A good example of this would be an address, containing a house number, street, country, etc.

Relational Table – A formatted table that is used to define an entity and the attributes it may have.

Row – A row contains a set of attributes for an instance of a single entity.

Column – While the row contains attributes for a single instance of an entity, a column shows one attribute spanning over the instances of many entities.

Primary Key – A primary key is a unique identifier that exists in only one entry, making that entry easy to pinpoint by respectively using its primary key.

Foreign Key – In a relational table, a foreign key simply references a primary key in another table.

Optional and Mandatory Participation – Optional participation is when an entity does not require another entity to occur in a given relationship, while Mandatory does require a corresponding entity to occur.

1:1, 1:M, M:M – These cardinalities refer to relationships between entities. A many to many exists when one entity may (logically) have many of another entity. The same idea is applied to 1:M, and 1:1, only involving respectively one entity to many entities, and one entity to one entity.