1. In the context of relational databases, what are relationships?
   1. **In relational databases there are three relationships. One-to-One, One-to-Many and Many-to-Many**
      1. **One-to-One, table A can only have one matching row to table B. This is usually for security purposes and is therefore not that common.**
      2. **One-to-Many. The most common relationship type. Table A can have many matching rows to table B but table B can only have one row item to table B. For example, a customer can have the same type of car but each customer is unique.**
      3. **Many-to-Many. Table A and Table B can have many matching rows. Multiple rows will match multiple rows between the two tables.**
2. What are the advantages of relational databases?
   1. **An advantage of relational databases include, concurrency, integration, standard model, and getting persistent data.**
3. What are the disadvantages of relational databases?
   1. **Disadvantages of relational databases include impedance mismatches,**
4. Identify at least one feature of MySQL and describe what it is and how it is used.
   1. **One useful feature of MySQL is the ability to design fully multithreaded using kernel threads. This allows the use of multiple CPUS if they are available.**

References

<https://database.guide/the-3-types-of-relationships-in-database-design/>

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/features.html>

Sadalage, Pramod J.. NoSQL Distilled: A Brief Guide to the Emerging World of Polyglot Persistence (p. 16). Pearson Education. Kindle Edition.