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IT 125

1. Primary keys for tables: city 🡪 ID INT (composite keys), country 🡪 Code CHAR (single column), countrylanguage 🡪 Language CHAR (composite keys)
2. Foreign keys for tables: city 🡪 CountryCode CHAR, country 🡪 none, countrylanguage 🡪 CountryCode CHAR
3. Relationship between city and country tables is one to many, many cities are within a country. Code CHAR and Name CHAR are in both city and country tables.
4. Relationship between country and countrylanguage is one to many, one country to many country languages. CountryCode CHAR and Code CHAR are seen in both country and countrylanguage tables.
5. A yellow key symbol is the primary key and there’s only one of those in each table. A red key shape or diamond symbol is a foreign key.
6. There were 239 rows in the continents column. I used DISTINCT to avoid duplicates and was left with 7 rows for 7 continents. North America, Asia, Africa, Europe, South America, Oceania, and Antarctica. All 7 are present in the continent column.
7. Two of the Government forms are Islamic Emirate and Republic.
8. 239 countries are represented in the country table.
9. The columns with some NULL values are IndepYear, LifeExpectancy, and GNPOld.
10. Data type for LifeExpectancy is FLOAT. Data type for IndepYear is INT or integer.
11. The second database has column names that are easier to understand when related to the table they are in. In comparison to the first database, the second database flows better with customers that have orders and the orders entail details of the items in them.
12. The primary keys of the 4 tables: customers 🡪 customer\_id (single column), orders 🡪 order\_id (composite keys), items 🡪 item\_id (single column), order\_details 🡪 does not have a primary key.
13. The foreign keys of the tables: only orders and order\_details have foreign keys. Orders 🡪 customer\_id, order\_details 🡪 order\_id and item\_id.
14. The relationship between the orders and customers tables are one to many. One customer to many orders. Customer\_id is a shared field in both tables.
15. The relationship between the orders and items tables are many to many. Many orders can have many items within them. The linking table between them is order\_details. It has two foreign keys, one from the orders table and one from the items table. Order\_id and item\_id.
16. The data in the customers table phone column are actual phone numbers. 10 digits without any other characters besides them.
17. There are 25 customers in the customer table. There are 10 items in the items table.
18. The item\_id is 5 and the item is “on the road with Burt Ruggles”. The order\_id is 19, where the customer\_id is 1, and the order\_date is 2012-10-23. The customer’s name is Korah Blanca. I was able to retrieve multiple pieces of information about an item, with matching item\_id to other tables.
19. In the items table, the data listed for unit\_price is DECIMAL; for cents.
20. The other index besides the primary index in the items table is title\_artist\_unq. There are two columns