Experiment 3

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AIM

Creating relationships between the databases.

THEORY

Relationships in Database

- A row in table A can have only one matching row in table B, and vice versa.This is not a common relationship type, as the data stored in table B could just have easily been stored in table A. However, there are some valid reasons for using this relationship type. A one-to-one relationship can be used for security purposes, to divide a large table, and various other specific purposes.
- This is the most common relationship type. In this type of relationship, a row in table A can have many matching rows in table B, but a row in table B can have only one matching row in table A.
- In a many-to-many relationship, a row in table A can have many matching rows in table B, and vice versa.A many-to-many relationship could be thought of as two one-to-many relationships, linked by an intermediary table.The intermediary table is typically referred to as a “junction table” (also as a “cross-reference table”). This table is used to link the other two tables together. It does this by having two fields that reference the primary key of each of the other two tables.

Execution steps:

1. Create and use a database say SAMPLE using the following commands
    a. `mysql> create database SAMPLE;`
    b. `mysql> use SAMPLE;`
2. Execute the batch script for the 3rd Experiment (Exp3) using either of the following commands.
    a. `mysql> source Exp3.txt`
    b. `mysql> \. Exp3.txt`
3. Execute the batch script for the 3rd Experiment (Exp3) using either of the following commands to see some visualizations.
    a. `mysql> source Exp3Vis.txt`
    b. `mysql> \. Exp3Vis.txt`