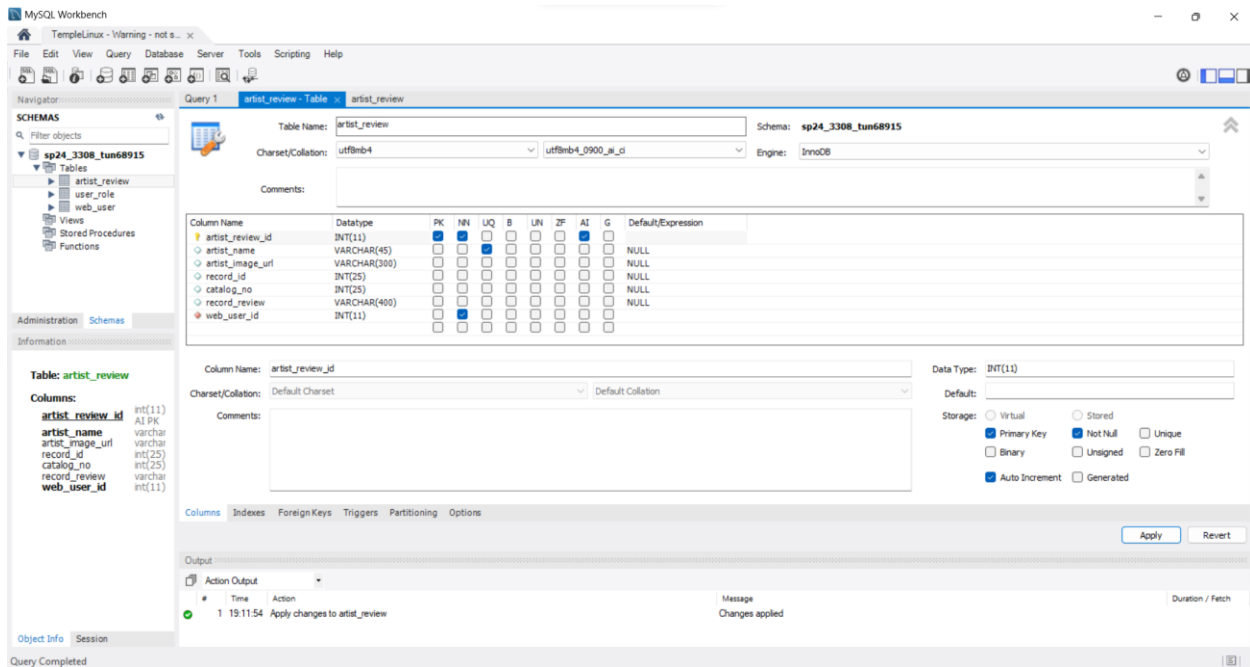
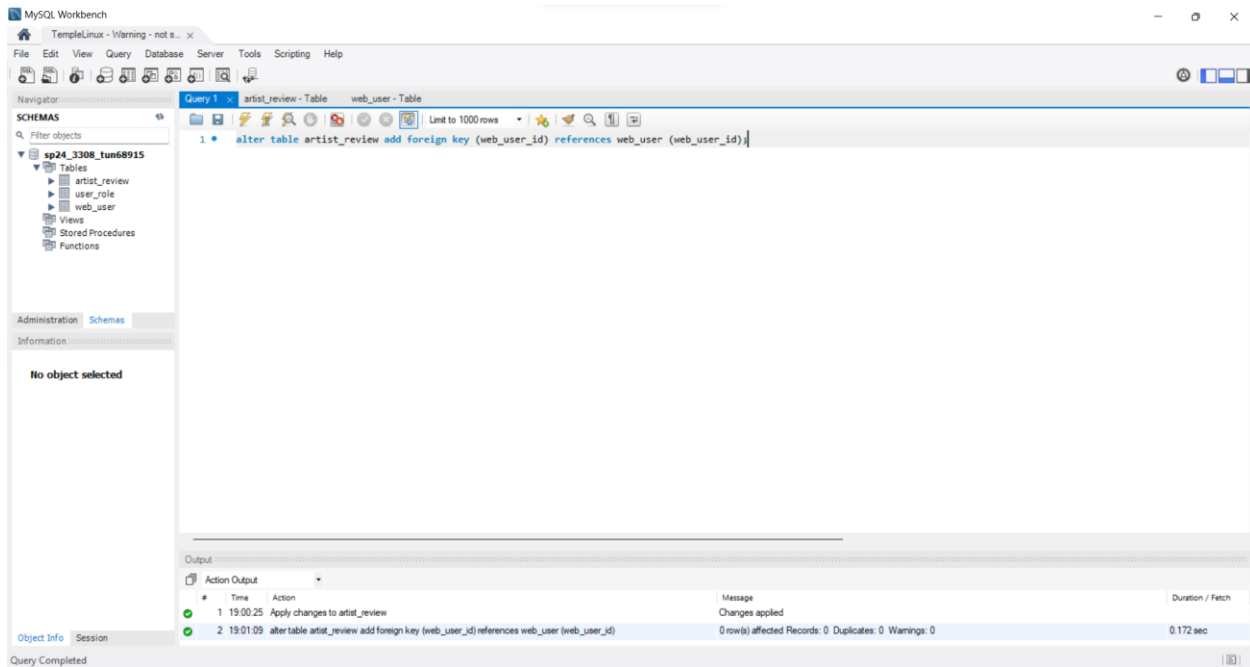


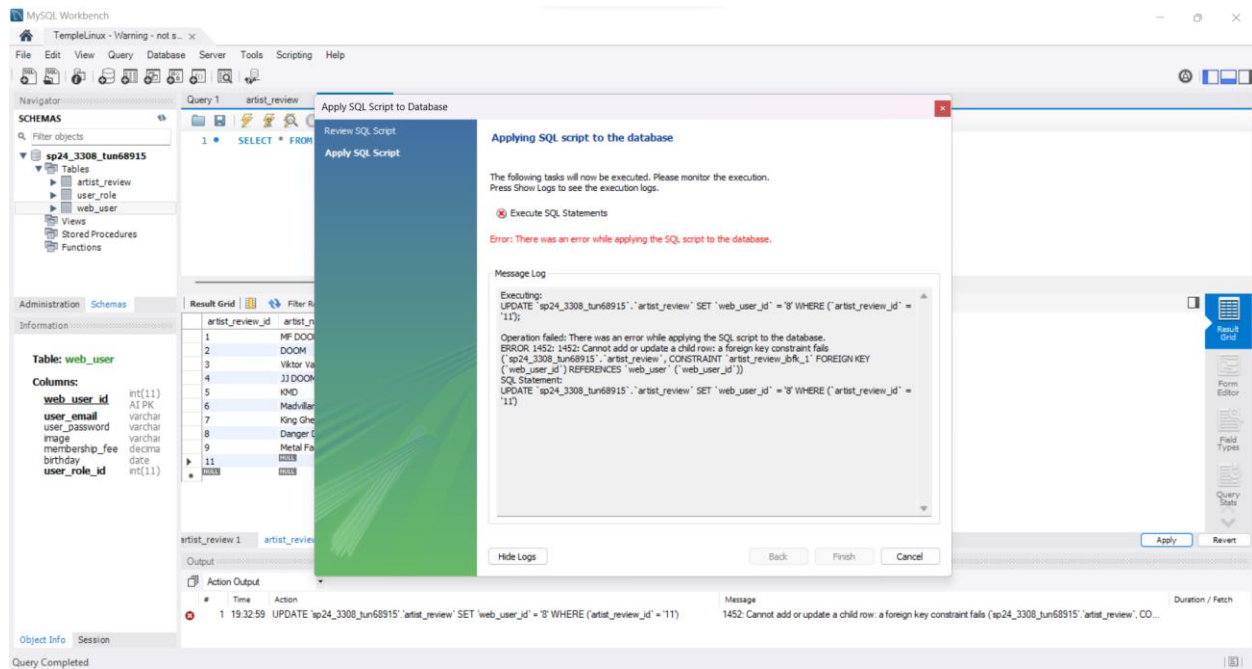
1. Create your own unique database table



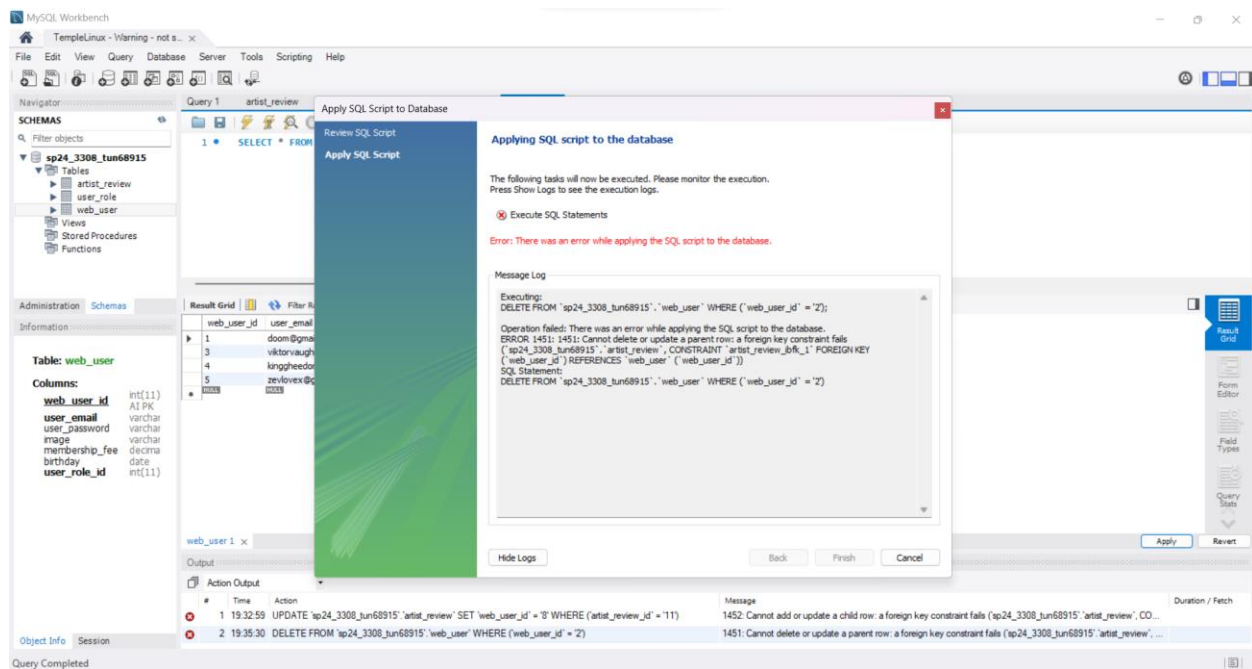
2. Add a foreign key from your “other” database table to table web_user (meaning that “other”.web_user_id shall reference web_user.web_user_id). If you are unsure how to do this, re-read the MySQL Workbench tutorial, but recall that this is how you added a foreign key from web_user.user_role_id to user_role.user_role_id.



3. Try to add an “other” record with an invalid FK to web_user. Screen capture the Invalid FK from “other” to web_user and paste this into your document.



4. Try to delete a web_user record that's being referenced by an “other” record. Screen capture the Error - cannot delete a referenced web_user record and paste this into your document.



5. A select statement showing all the data from your “other” table (all rows, all columns, SELECT * is OK), sorted by the id of your “other” table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 * SELECT * FROM artist_review ORDER BY artist_review.web_user_id;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

artist_review_id	artist_name	artist_image_url	record_id	catalog_no	record_review	web_user_id
1	MF DOOM		6			1
3	Viktor Vaughn					1
5	KMD					1
2	DOOM	https://upload.wikime...	5	4	Best MC with no chain ya ever heard	2
6	Madvillan					2
8	Danger DOOM					2
9	Metal Face					2
4	JJ DOOM					3
7	King Gheedorah					3
11						5

The bottom panel shows the Action Output with the following messages:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
2	19:35:30	DELETE FROM 'sp24_3308_tun68915'.'web_user' WHERE ('web_user_id' = '2')	1451: Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails ('sp24_3308_tun68915'.'artist_revie...	
3	19:38:12	SELECT * FROM artist_review ORDER BY artist_review.web_user_id LIMIT 0, 1000	10 row(s) returned	0.032 sec / 0.000 sec

6. A select statement of your “other” table joined with web_user (all rows), showing just the descriptive field from your “other” table and then the user email address from web_user. To have a primary then secondary sort, you just specify two columns after the ORDER BY (e.g., ORDER BY col1, col2). Note: there should be as many rows in this result set as there were in the above result set.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 * SELECT artist_name, user_email FROM artist_review, web_user WHERE artist_review.web_user_id = web_user.web_user_id ORDER BY artist_review.web_user_id,
2 artist_review.artist_review_id;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

artist_name	user_email
MF DOOM	doom@gmail.com
Viktor Vaughn	doom@gmail.com
KMD	doom@gmail.com
DOOM	dangermouse@gmail.com
Madvillan	dangermouse@gmail.com
Danger DOOM	dangermouse@gmail.com
Metal Face	dangermouse@gmail.com
JJ DOOM	viktorvaughn@gmail.com
King Gheedorah	viktorvaughn@gmail.com
	zevloves@gmail.com

The bottom panel shows the Action Output with the following messages:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
3	19:38:12	SELECT * FROM artist_review ORDER BY artist_review.web_user_id LIMIT 0, 1000	10 row(s) returned	0.032 sec / 0.000 sec
4	19:58:36	SELECT artist_name, user_email FROM artist_review, web_user WHERE artist_review.web_user_id = web_us...	10 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec

7. A select statement of your “other” table joined with web_user (but just some rows). It would be the same select statement as above, but filtering out some of the rows by adding additional criteria to your WHERE clause.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 SELECT artist_name, user_password FROM artist_review, web_user WHERE artist_review.web_user_id = web_user.web_user_id AND artist_review.artist_review_id = web_user.user_role_id
2 ORDER BY artist_review.web_user_id, artist_review.artist_review_id;
```

The left sidebar shows the Schemas pane with a tree view of the database structure. The 'Tables' section is expanded, showing 'artist_review', 'user_role', 'web_user', 'Views', 'Stored Procedures', and 'Functions'. The 'Table: artist_review' is selected, and its columns are listed:

- artist_review_id: int(11), AI PK
- artist_name: varchar
- artist_image_url: varchar
- record_id: int(25)
- catalog_no: int(25)
- record_review: varchar
- web_user_id: int(11)

The bottom pane shows the 'Result Grid' with two columns: 'artist_name' and 'user_password'. The data is as follows:

artist_name	user_password
MF DOOM	accordan
DOOM	kon_kame

The bottom status bar shows the query execution details:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
3	20:22:51	SELECT artist_name, user_password FROM artist_review, web_user WHERE artist_review.web_user_id = we...	2 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec
4	20:22:52	SELECT artist_name, user_password FROM artist_review, web_user WHERE artist_review.web_user_id = we...	2 row(s) returned	0.031 sec / 0.000 sec