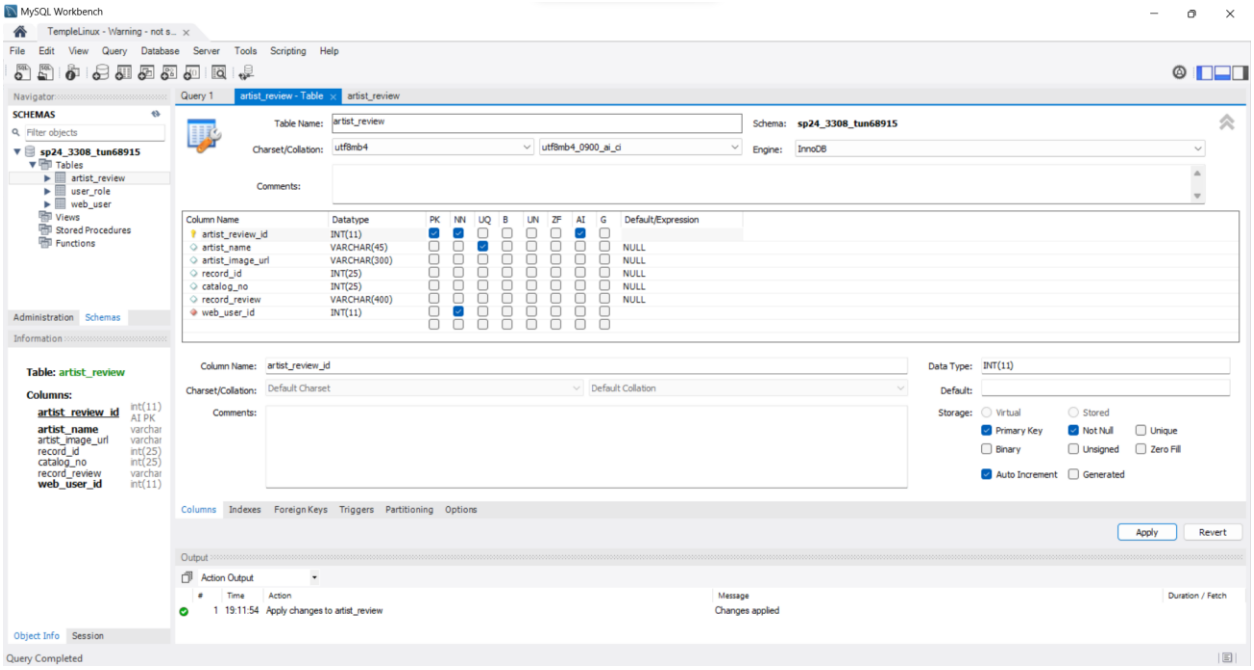
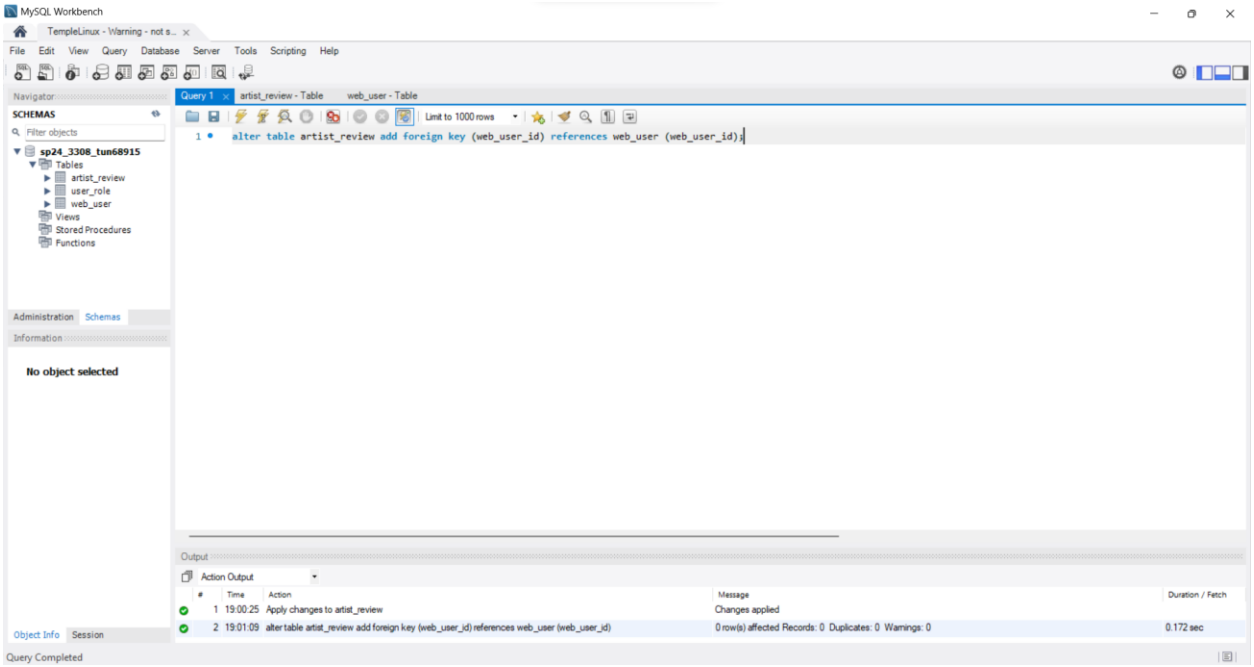
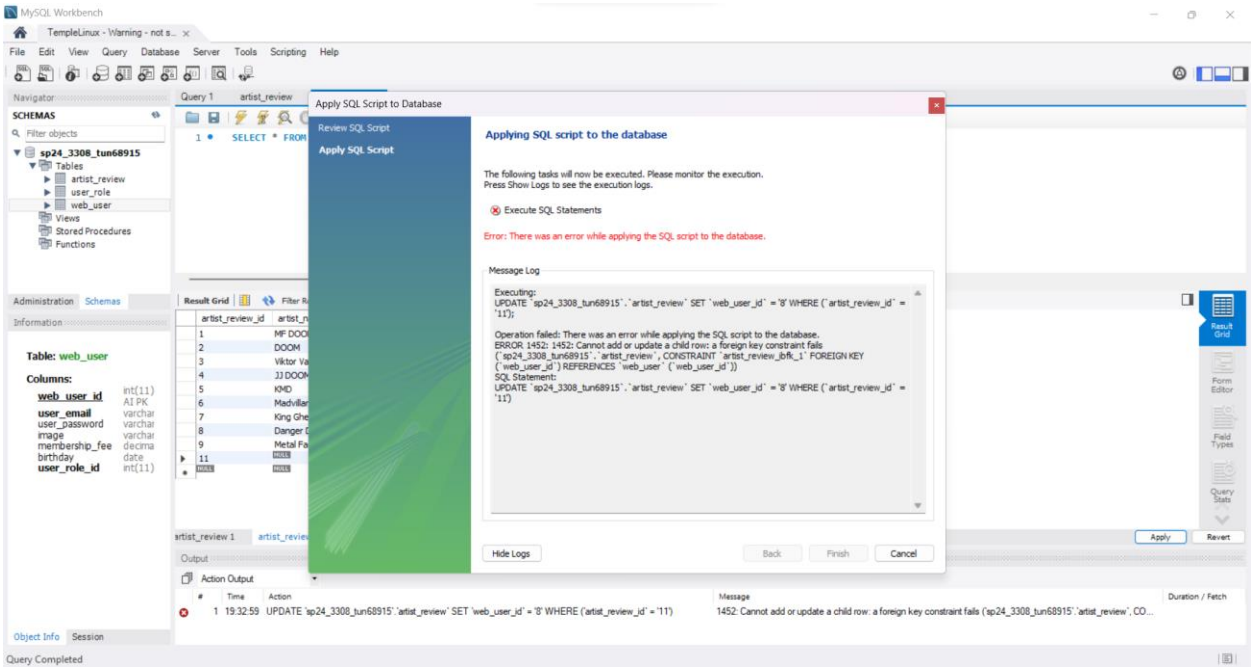
1. Create your own unique database table



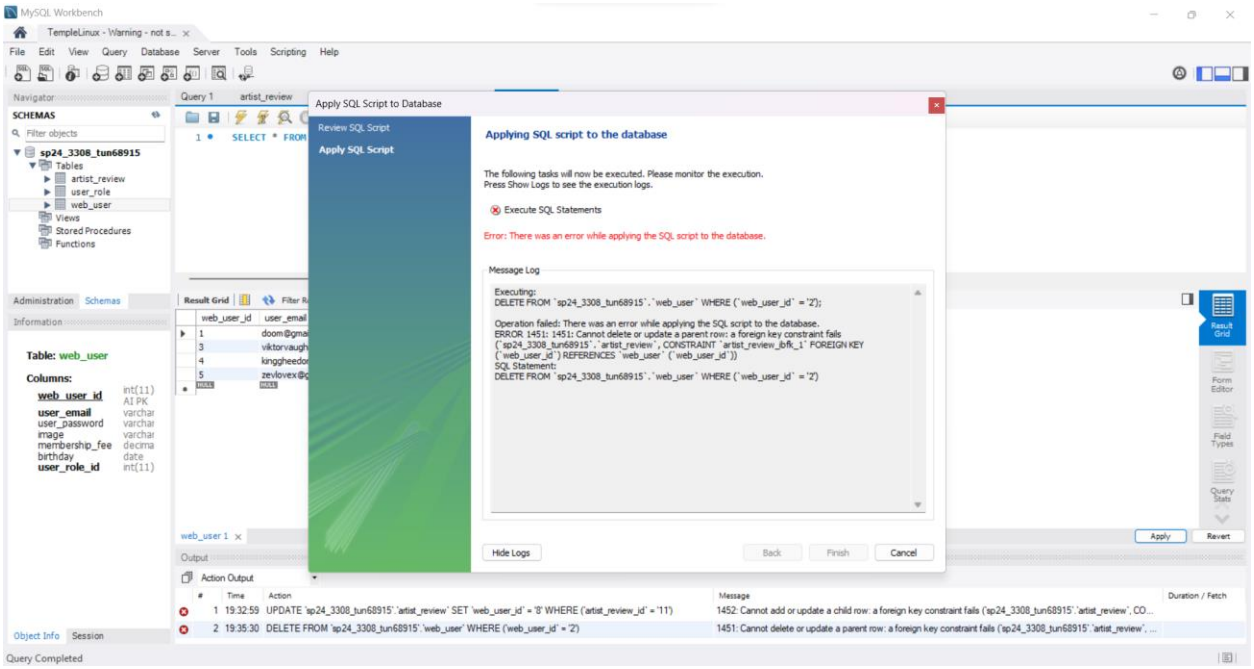
2. Add a foreign key from your “other” database table to table web_user (meaning that “other”.web_user_id shall reference web_user.web_user_id). If you are unsure how to do this, re-read the MySQL Workbench tutorial, but recall that this is how you added a foreign key from web_user.user_role_id to user_role.user_role_id.



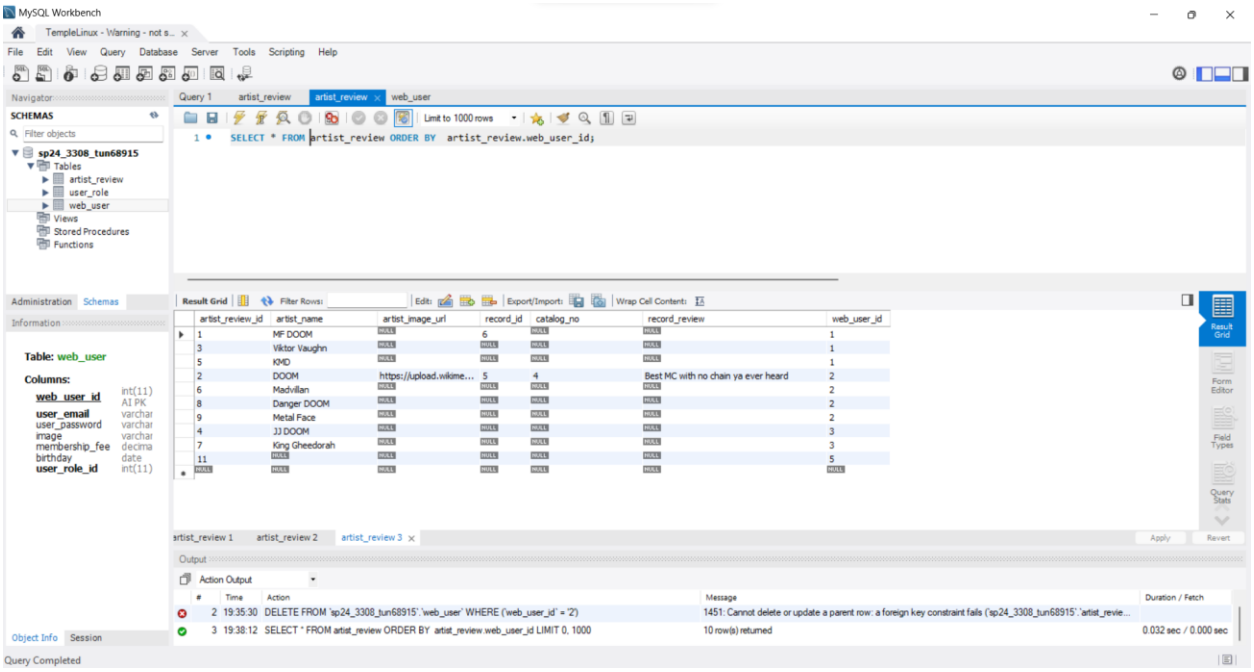
3. Try to add an “other” record with an invalid FK to web_user. Screen capture the Invalid FK from “other” to web_user and paste this into your document.



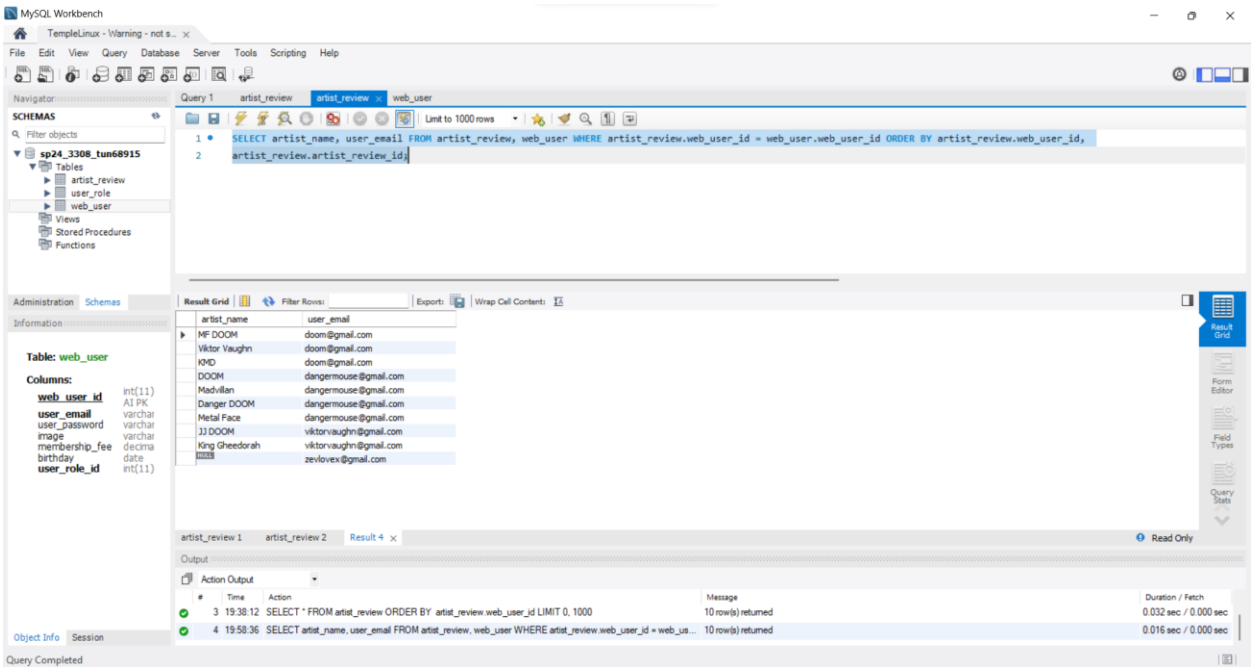
4. Try to delete a web_user record that’s being referenced by an “other” record. Screen capture the Error - cannot delete a referenced web_user record and paste this into your document.



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.



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.



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.