

## Assignment -2

### Introducing Relational Databases.

- 1) Which field of the Customers table is the primary key?

Ans:-

Cnum is the primary key of the CUSTOMERS table.

It uniquely identifies each customer.

```
mysql> DESCRIBE CUSTOMERS;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default
Cnum	int	NO	PRI	NULL
Cname	varchar(10)	YES		NULL
City	varchar(10)	YES		NULL
Rating	int	YES		NULL
Snum	int	YES	MUL	NULL

```
5 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> SHOW COLUMNS FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default
Cnum	int	NO	PRI	NULL
Cname	varchar(10)	YES		NULL
City	varchar(10)	YES		NULL
Rating	int	YES		NULL

```

| Snum | int | YES | MUL | NULL
|      |     |     |     | 
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

2) What is the 4th column of the Customers table?

Ans:- The 4th column is Rating.

It stores an integer value that indicates the customer's rating (e.g., 100, 200, 300).

```
mysql> SELECT Rating FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

```

+-----+
| Rating |
+-----+
|    100 |
|    200 |
|    200 |
|    300 |
|    100 |
|    100 |
|    300 |
+-----+

```

```
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

3) What is another word for row? For column?

Ans:- **Tuple** or **Record**

It represents a single entry in the table.

**Column**

**Answer: Attribute** or **Field**

It defines the type of data stored (like name, rating, etc.).

4) Why isn't it possible to see the first five rows of a table?

Ans:- tables are unordered by default—they behave like sets. So, unless you explicitly use an ORDER BY clause, there's no guaranteed order of rows, and the concept of "first five rows" doesn't technically exist.