

8 Databases – Part 2 —Answers

Answers

8.1 One-to-many (1:M).

8.2 DDL (it defines the structure).

8.3 With a link table that holds the two foreign keys (turning it into two one-to-many relationships).

8.4 Every field holds a single (atomic) value with no repeating groups, and the table has a primary key.

8.5 `SELECT Name FROM STUDENT WHERE Grade > 80;`

8.6 Each fact is stored in only one place, so an update changes it once. Repeated data could be changed in one copy but not another, leaving the database inconsistent.

8.7 `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CUSTOMER;`