

6(a)	1 mark each: • User table with the username as the Primary Key • ... containing at least email address, date of birth / age and rating • Quiz table with Quiz ID or date or file name as the Primary Key. • ... containing at least the other field(s) not used as the PK • A joining table with an appropriate name including at least fields for user identification, quiz identification and score • ... with an appropriate Primary Key • ... and Foreign Keys matching the Primary Keys of the other two tables <pre> USER(<u>Username</u>, Email, DateOfBirth, Rating) QUIZ(<u>QuizID</u>, Date, Filename) USER_QUIZ(<u>Username</u>, <u>QuizID</u>, Score) </pre>
6(b)	1 mark each to max 2 for data dictionary and max 2 for logical schema: Data dictionary: • Data about the data in the database // metadata • Identifies the characteristics of the data that will be stored • Appropriate example e.g. field names, table name, validation rules, data types, primary / foreign keys, relationships etc. Logical schema: • Conceptual design • Platform/database independent overview of the database • Is used to design the physical structure • Appropriate example e.g. Design of entities / E-R diagram / views
6(c)(i)	1 mark for each correct clause: • Alter table EVENT • Adding foreign key as PlayerID referencing correct table <pre> ALTER TABLE EVENT ADD FOREIGN KEY (PlayerID) REFERENCES PLAYER (PlayerID); </pre>
6(c)(ii)	1 mark each: • Selecting PlayerID from EVENT • Counting EventID • Grouping by the PlayerID Example: <pre> SELECT PlayerID, COUNT(EventID) FROM EVENT GROUP BY PlayerID; </pre>