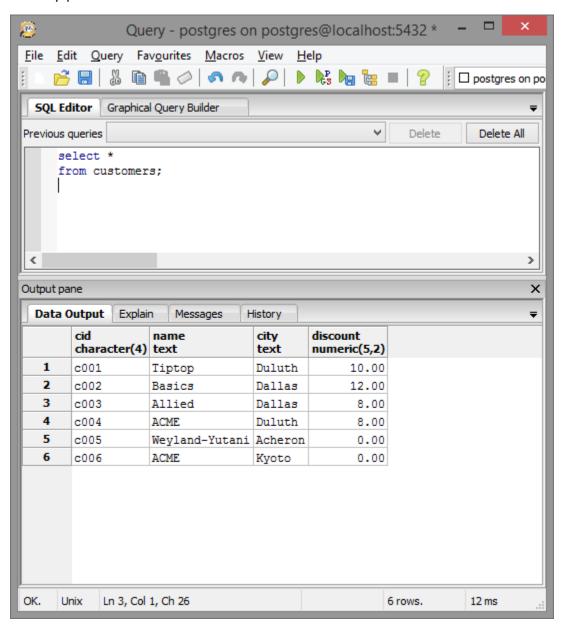
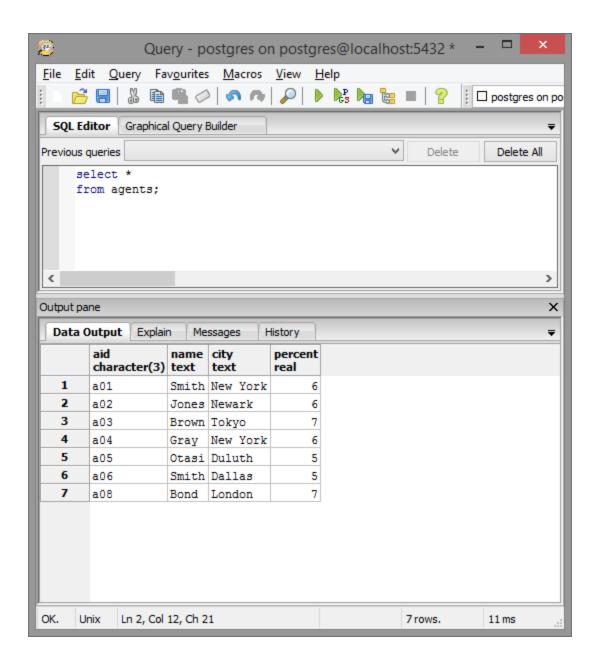
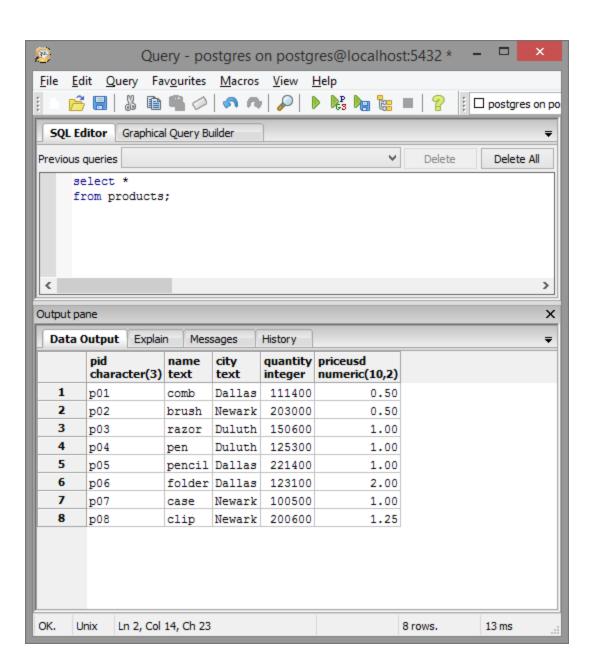
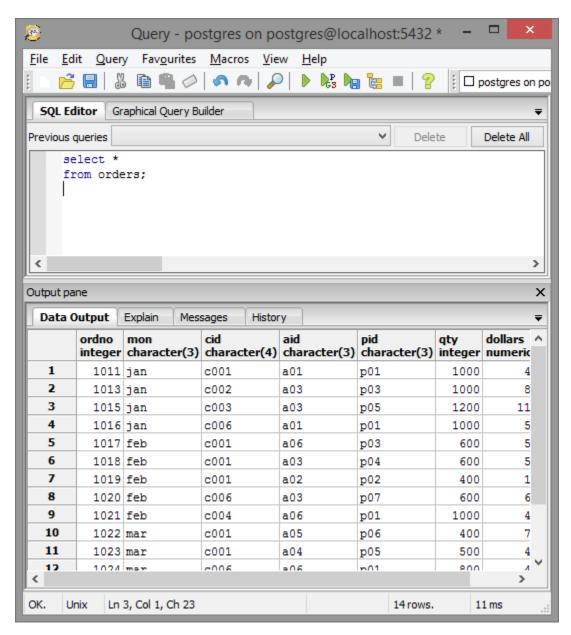
## John Kryspin Lab 02









- 2. The primary key is a unique number or string which can be used to uniquely identify a row. It is the best candidate key. The candidate key is the minimal superkey with the least columns. The superkey is any set of columns which uniquely identify the row.
- 3. Data types are hugely important. They help designate what type of data goes into a value. Having different data types allows for data to be more integrated into information. I might want a table for the statistics of a League of Legend game. Rows would be each player and the columns would be stats like kills, deaths, score, assists, gold.
- 4a. The first normal rule states that there can be no values with multiple attributes. This means if you have a family and there is a slot for children you cannot have three people in it. You have to make

another table and point to it through that slot. Multiple data in one slot makes it hard to parse through and figure out what it actually is.

4b. This rule states you must only reference data by what it is not where. This is true because tables of rows and columns are sets and sets don't have any order so saying row 3 makes no sense because it could change at any time and is not always going to point to the same data.

4c. The last rule means that the rows cannot be the same. If you have two rows with the same exact data there is no way to reference only one of them. It's an impossible task which is why you need rows to be unique with a primary key for instance.