Primary – part of candidate keys

Candidate – part of super key

Super – max set of attr to identify a row

Composite- 2 or more attributes

Alternate, secondary key – key in candidate key that is not a primary key.

Foreign key: **For example,** the primary key, which is composed of Emp\_ID, Emp\_role, and Proj\_ID, is large in employee relations. So it would be better to add a new virtual attribute to identify each tuple in the relation uniquel

Normalization:

1NF:

1. Multivalued attr – multi row/col
2. Composite not allwd or combitnt of composite and multivld
3. Atomic values

2NF:

Full functional dependency.

No partial dependency: attr depends on part of pk.

3NF:

No transitive dependency, x->y y->z then x->z shud not exist , remove y->z elements out.

x->y x is super key and is prime attribute.

BCNF:

Used only when the candidate key has 2 elements.

Make sure non-pk doesn’t depend on part of candidate key.

4NF:

Multivalued dependencies are removed.

**SQL:**

Temp database: used to store the data’s before the commit;

User: SA has full permission. (administrator)

1. Connect using windows authentictn
2. Create database-flipdb
3. Under security create new login- select the db, allow 2 permsns
4. Logout-disconnect
5. Cnct using sql server- u can c urd b and login under sec

Drop db:

Right click and dlt

Query on master

DECLARE @name VARCHAR(100)

DECLARE @Pin INT

DECLARE @Sal money , @totalsal INT

DECLARE @MyDOB DATETIME

DECLARE @chinese NVARCHAR(100)

SET @Pin = 576215

SET @name = 'Akshatha'

SET @sal = 1000.98

SET @totalsal =