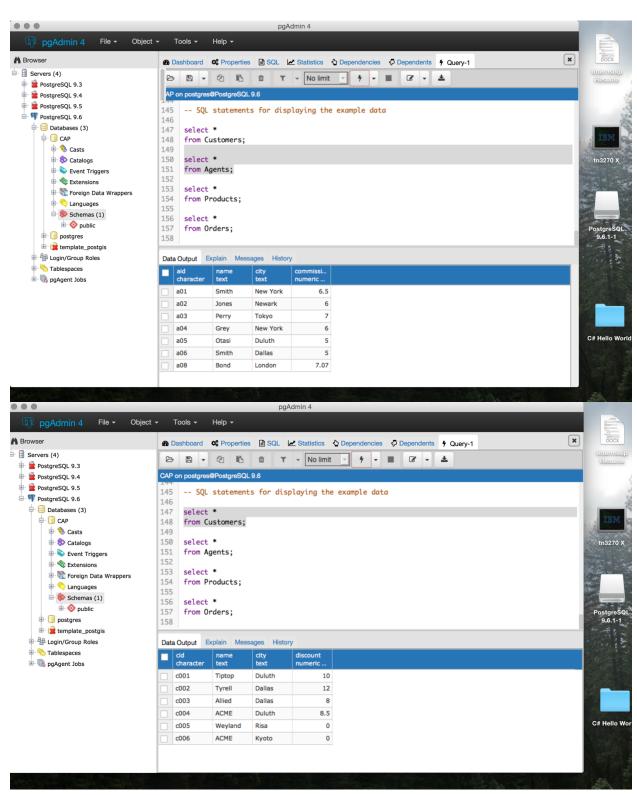
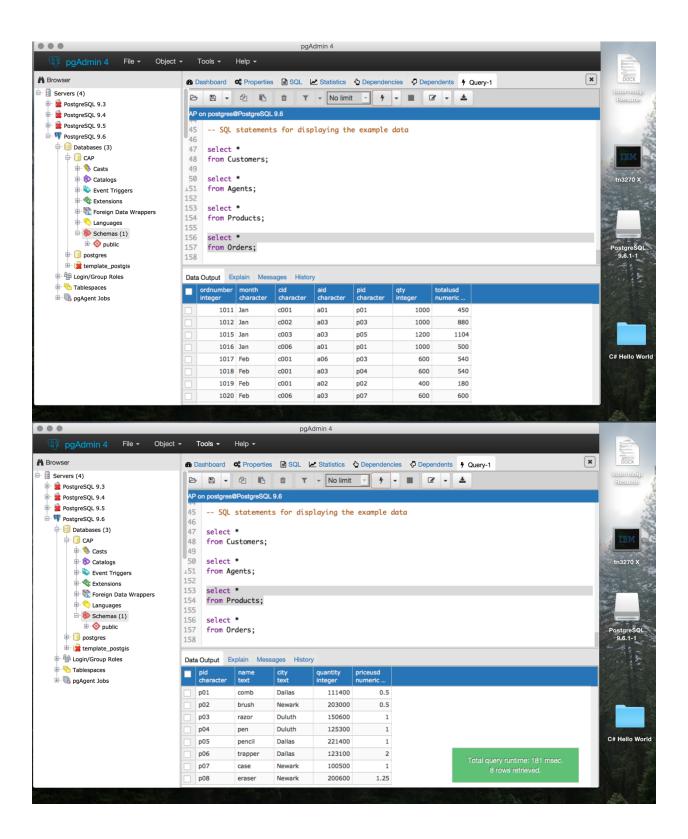
Blaise Spinelli Alan Labouseur

1.31.17

Lab 2: CAP Database





Assignment #2

Primary Key- The chosen candidate key, so by definition, every primary key is also a candidate key as well.

Candidate Key- Essentially a minimal super key which means it's a super key with no redundant attributes. If any of these attributes are removed, the remaining attributes will no longer form a super key.

Super Key- A set of attributes such that the values of the attributes uniquely identify one entity in the given entity set.

Assignment #3

Example of the different data types within a given table. Being nullable elicits that the value can in fact, can have no nothing within it whatsoever. NN denotes non-nullable below.

Football Players

Frstname	Lstname	Gpa	Height	Weight	Touchdown's	Classyear	Eligible
String, NN	String, NN	Float	Int, NN	Int, NN	Int	Int	Boolean, NN

Assignment #4

First Normal Rule- This rule vindicates the uniqueness of a data table. It explains that the intersection of a row and column cannot be multi valued. This means that each attribute only contains a single value of data for that given domain. This helps reduce the inconsistencies of data

Access rows by content only (what not where)- The significance behind this rule is that rows must be accessed by content only, rather than location. The reason being, if data were to be added or deducted from the table, this could potentially shift the placement of the other data values. Searching data by location deems to be a very unreliable way of querying due to this possibility of location change.

All rows must be unique- This rule states that for each table, all rows must be unique. No two rows within the same table can have the same value. If two rows had the same value within a table, they would become impossible to call upon or select out from the database.