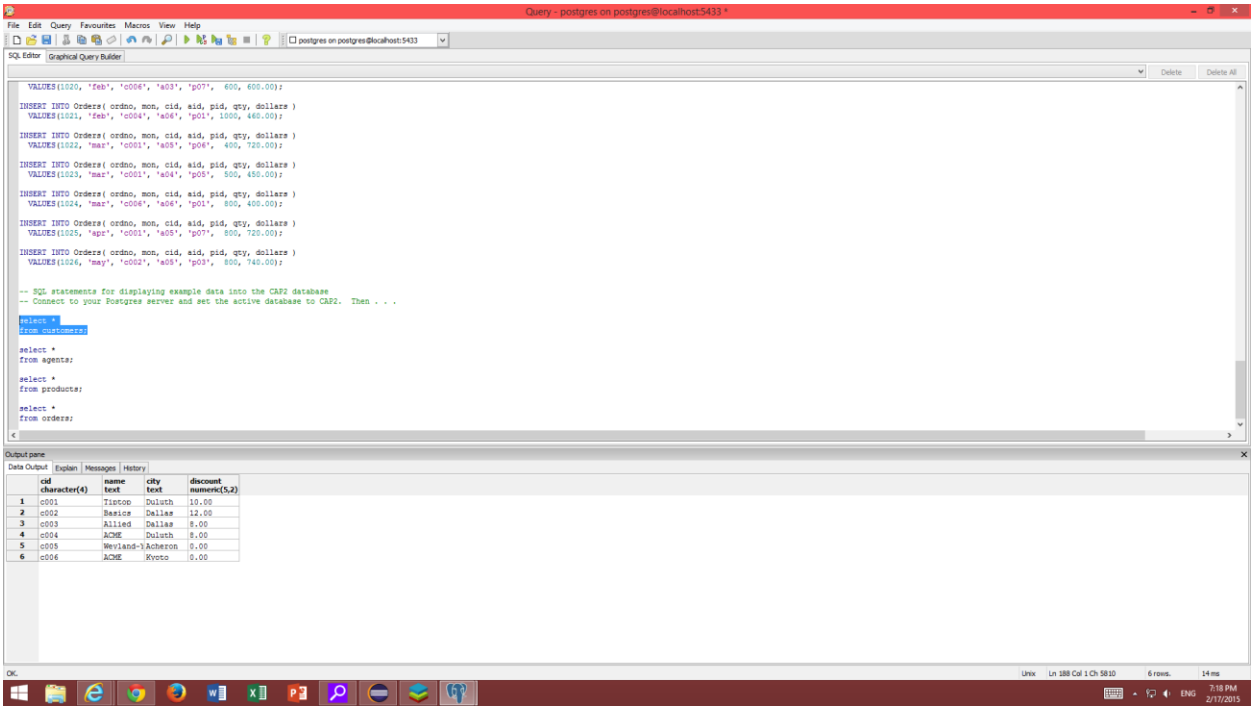
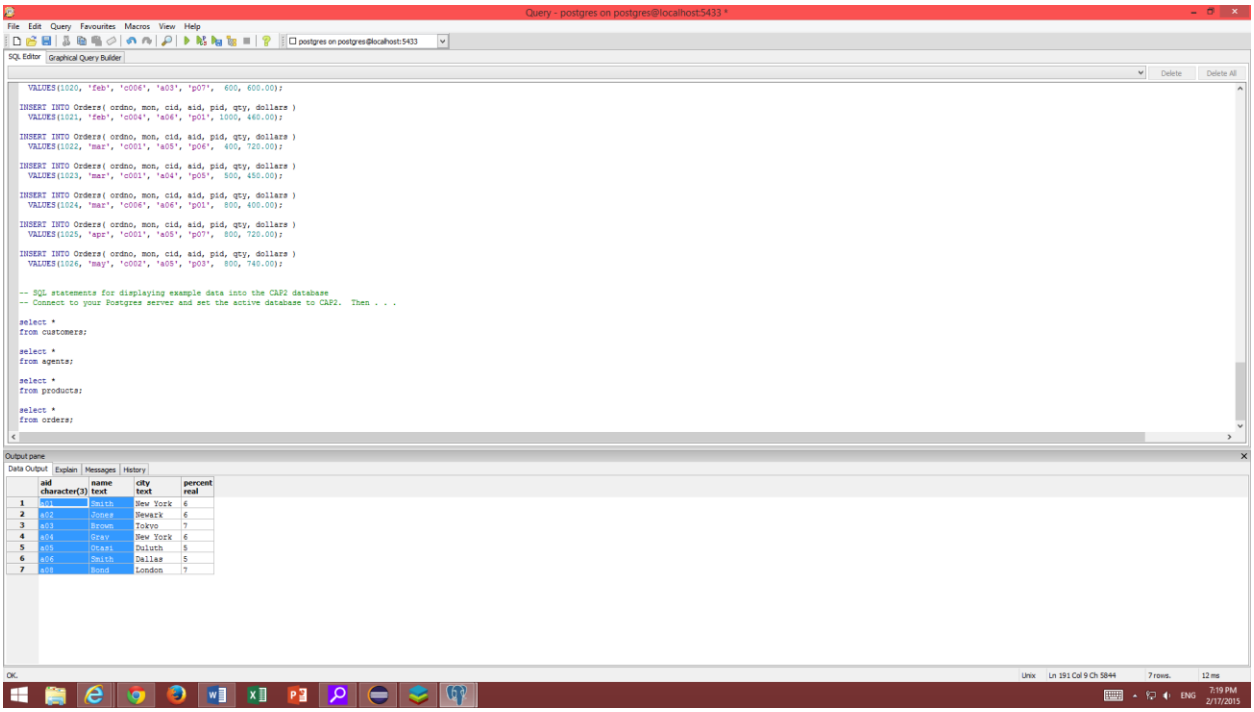
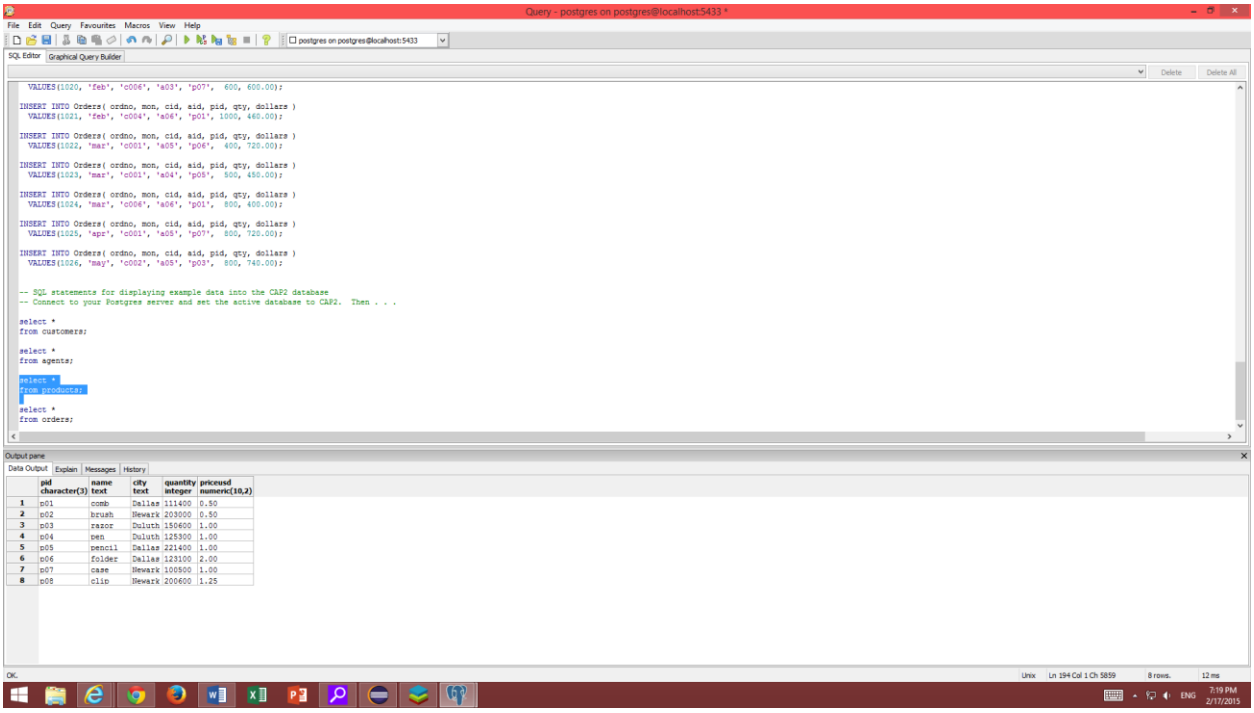
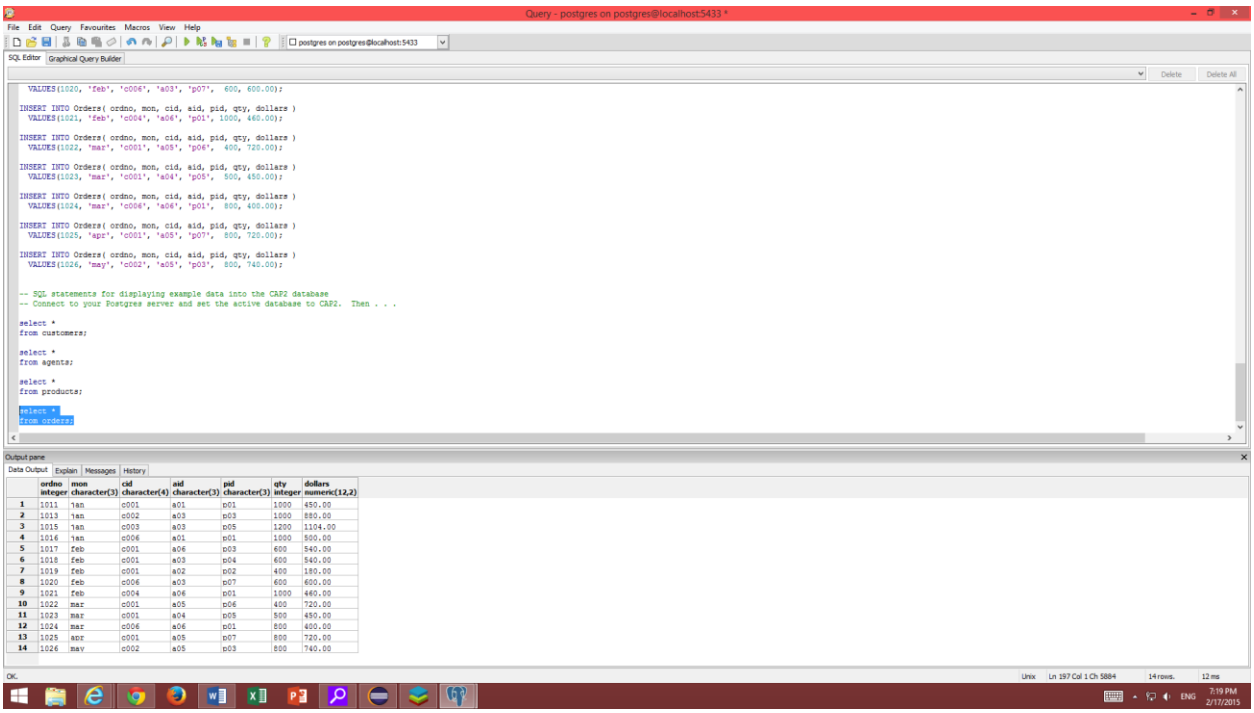
Scott DiBisceglio

CMPT 308 – Lab 2






Query - postgres on postgres@localhost:5433 *
File Edit Query Favourites Macros View Help
SQL Editor Graphical Query Builder
VALUES(1020, 'feb', 'c006', 'a03', 'p07', 600, 600.00);
INSERT INTO Orders(ordno, mon, cid, aid, pid, qty, dollars)
VALUES(1021, 'feb', 'c004', 'a06', 'p01', 1000, 460.00);
INSERT INTO Orders(ordno, mon, cid, aid, pid, qty, dollars)
VALUES(1022, 'mar', 'c001', 'a05', 'p06', 400, 720.00);
INSERT INTO Orders(ordno, mon, cid, aid, pid, qty, dollars)
VALUES(1023, 'mar', 'c001', 'a04', 'p05', 500, 450.00);
INSERT INTO Orders(ordno, mon, cid, aid, pid, qty, dollars)
VALUES(1024, 'mar', 'c006', 'a06', 'p01', 800, 400.00);
INSERT INTO Orders(ordno, mon, cid, aid, pid, qty, dollars)
VALUES(1025, 'apr', 'c001', 'a05', 'p07', 800, 720.00);
INSERT INTO Orders(ordno, mon, cid, aid, pid, qty, dollars)
VALUES(1026, 'may', 'c002', 'a05', 'p03', 800, 740.00);
-- SQL statements for displaying example data into the CAP2 database
-- Connect to your Postgres server and set the active database to CAP2. Then . . .
select *
from customers;
select *
from agents;
select *
from products;
select *
from orders;
Output pane
Data Output Explain Messages History
pid character(3) name text city text quantity integer priceusd numeric(10,2)
1 p01 comb Dallas 111400 0.50
2 p02 brush Newark 203000 0.50
3 p03 razor Duluth 150600 1.00
4 p04 pen Duluth 125300 1.00
5 p05 pencil Dallas 221400 1.00
6 p06 folder Dallas 123100 2.00
7 p07 case Newark 100500 1.00
8 p08 clip Newark 200600 1.25
OK.
Unix Ln 194 Col 1 Ch 5859 8 rows. 12 ms
ENG 7:19 PM 2/17/2015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File Edit Query Favourites Macros View Help
SQL Editor Graphical Query Builder
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select *
from customers;
select *
from agents;
select *
from products;
select *
from orders;
Output pane
Data Output Explain Messages History
ordno integer mon character(3) cid character(4) aid character(3) pid character(3) qty integer dollars numeric(12,2)
1 1011 jan c001 a01 p01 1000 450.00
2 1013 jan c002 a03 p03 1000 880.00
3 1015 jan c003 a03 p05 1200 1104.00
4 1016 jan c006 a01 p01 1000 500.00
5 1017 feb c001 a06 p03 600 540.00
6 1018 feb c001 a03 p04 600 540.00
7 1019 feb c001 a02 p02 400 180.00
8 1020 feb c006 a03 p07 600 600.00
9 1021 feb c004 a06 p01 1000 460.00
10 1022 mar c001 a05 p06 400 720.00
11 1023 mar c001 a04 p05 500 450.00
12 1024 mar c006 a06 p01 800 400.00
13 1025 apr c001 a05 p07 800 720.00
14 1026 may c002 a05 p03 800 740.00
OK.
Unix Ln 197 Col 1 Ch 5884 14 rows. 12 ms
ENG 7:19 PM 2/17/2015

1. After running the following queries and comparing them to the charts at http://www.labouseur.com/courses/db/cap2.pdf, I have realized that the queries are the exact same charts on the second page. Each of the charts match the queries that I inputted through PGAdmin.

2. There are four main keys when it comes to database management, three of these are; primary, candidate and superkey. A superkey is the query that retrieves any set of columns that ID every row in the section. Followed by a candidate key, which gives the smallest number of columns or runs a more specific search through the database. Which finally brings the Primary key which is a type of candidate key but the one that you would choose to get the best results.

3. In real life, there a numerous reasons in which you would create a table of data. One example would be in a company to track who gets benefits under an employee's salary. The columns in this table would be Last Name, Initials, and Dependent 1, dependent 2 etc. In order each data type would be "text". If the data was asking for the amount of benefits or any number the data type would then be "numeric". The only columns in this type of table that would be nullable are the dependent columns. If one employee had five people under his plan, there would be five columns for every one else even if they had less than five people under their plan, in this case their dependent column would be null.

Last Name	Initials	Dependent 1	Dependent 2	Deponent 3	Dependent 4
DiBisceglio	SJ	Payton	Dakota	Clay	Gordon
Wright	DA	Mary	Null	Null	Null

4. There are three main relational rules when it comes to database management. The first rule is known as the first normal form rule, or that there cannot be muti-valued attributes. Which means in a specific part of column, there cannot be more than one piece of data. Given the example in the previous question, according to the rule each person would be under their own column, you cannot put all five dependents in one section. The second rule is the "What Not Where" rule which states that you cannot just say "Give me the second row" when searching a database because the rows are not a set format, they will be different depending on how the data is entered into the database. And finally, the third rule is all rows must be unique which means that you cannot have the same exact data over two rows because the query would not run properly since the same information is listed twice throughout.