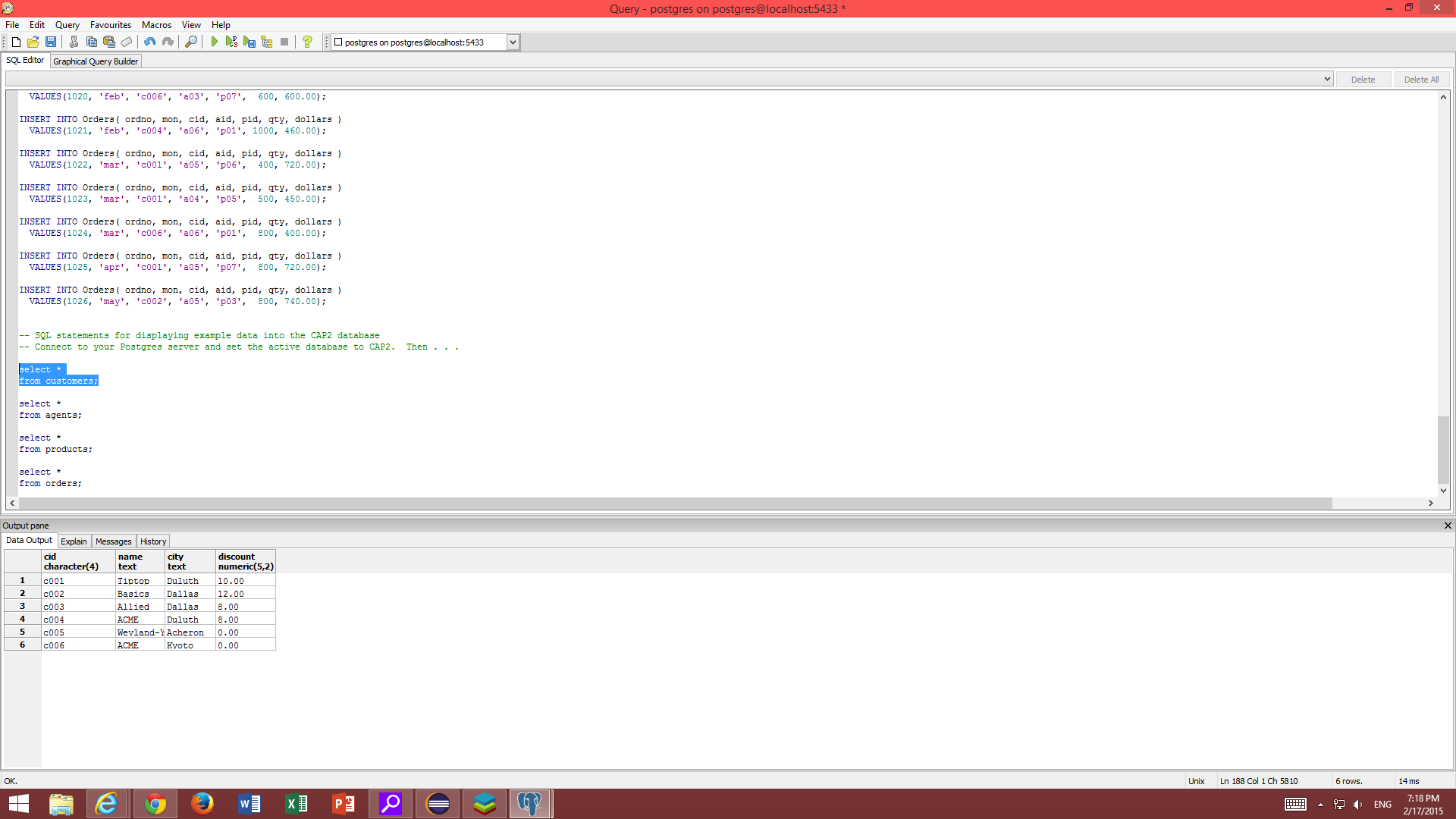
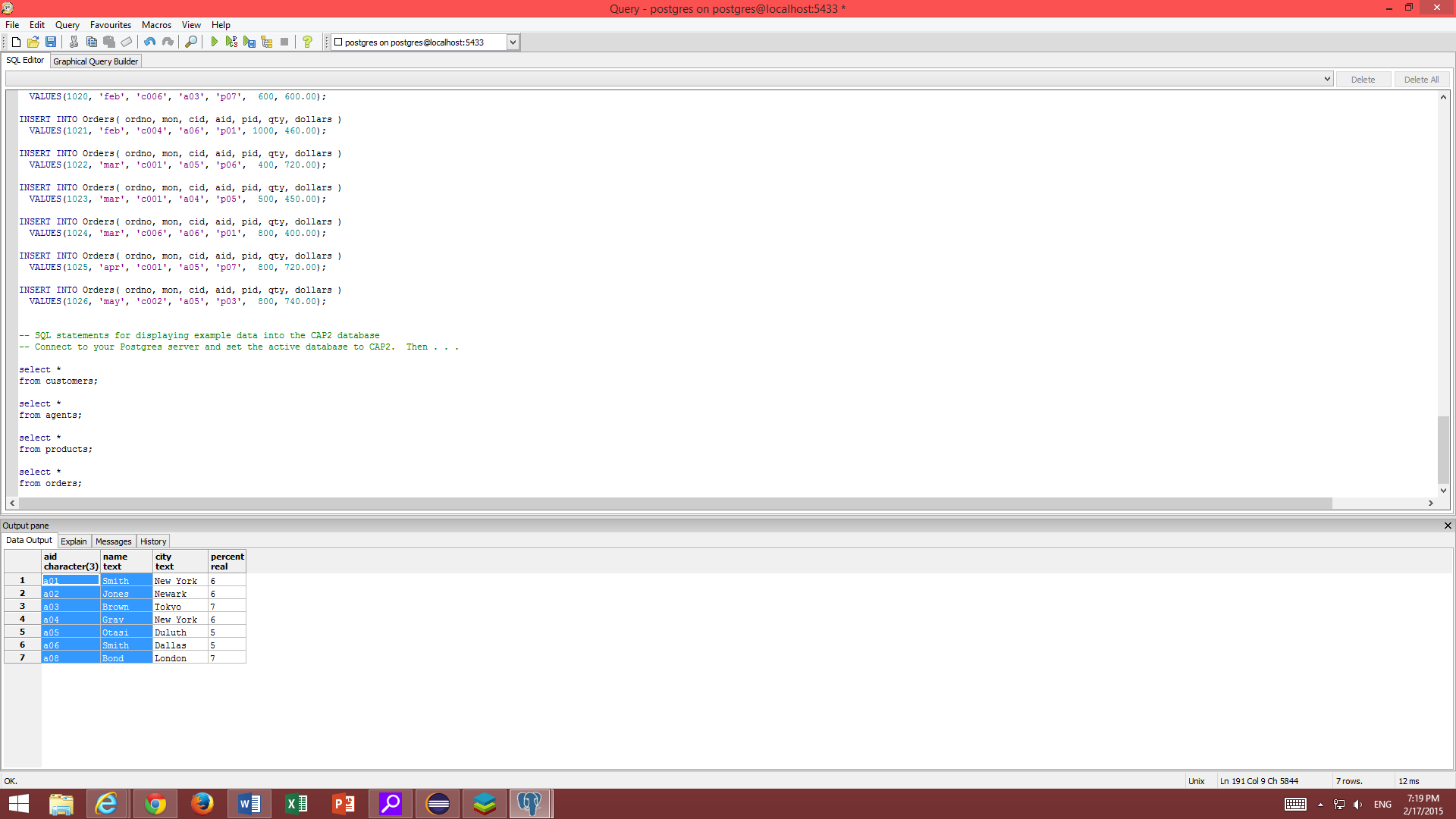
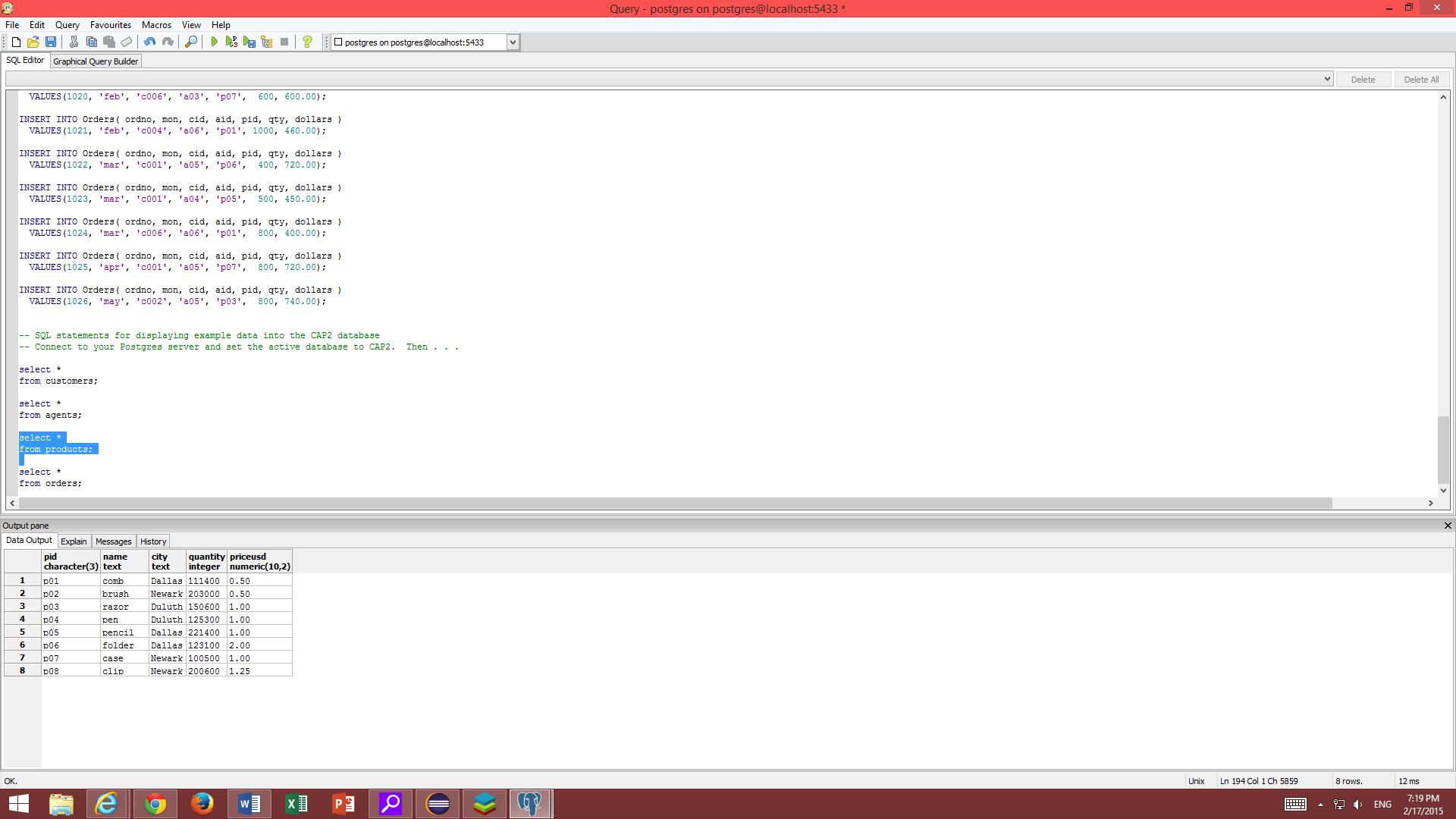
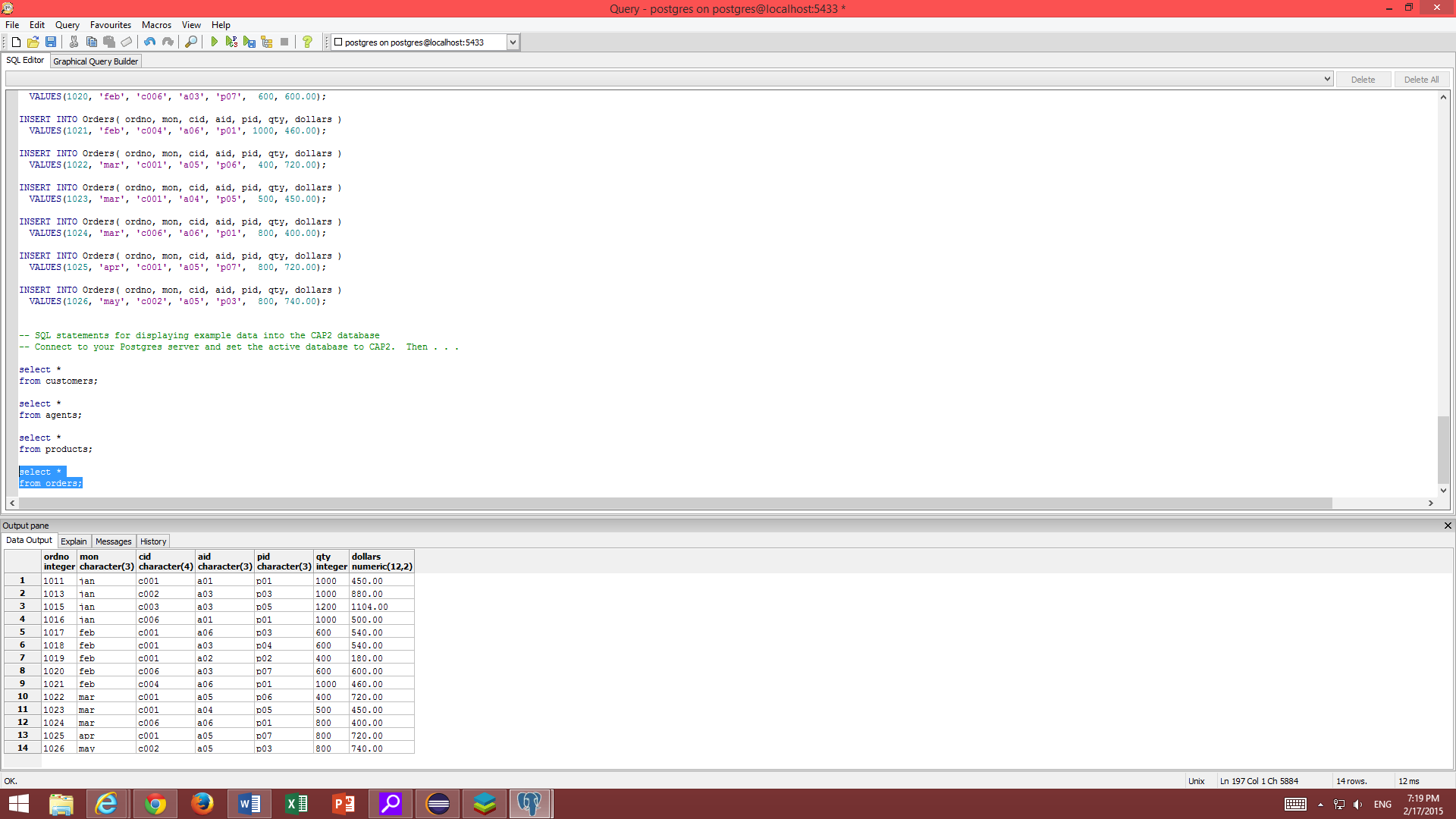
Scott DiBisceglio

CMPT 308 – Lab 2









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 |

1. 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.