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Professor Labouseur

Lab 2

2/2/2016

Output pane					
Data Output		Explain	Messages	History	
	cid character(4)	name text	city text	discount numeric(5,2)	
1	c001	Tiptop	Duluth	10.00	
2	c002	Tyrell	Dallas	12.00	
3	c003	Allied	Dallas	8.50	
4	c004	ACME	Duluth	8.00	
5	c005	Weyland	Acheron	0.00	
6	c006	ACME	Kyoto	0.00	
OK.					

Output pane					
Data Output		Explain	Messages	History	
	aid character(3)	name text	city text	commission numeric(5,2)	
1	a01	Smith	New York	6.00	
2	a02	Jones	Newark	6.00	
3	a03	Perry	Tokyo	7.00	
4	a04	Gray	New York	6.00	
5	a05	Otasi	Duluth	5.00	
6	a06	Smith	Dallas	5.00	
7	a08	Bond	London	7.07	

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.

Output pane							
Data Output		Explain	Messages	History			
	ordnum integer	mon character(3)	cid character(4)	aid character(3)	pid character(3)	qty integer	totalusd 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

Each screen shot contains the same items as it does on the CAP 3 database table. When I did a select all for customers, agents, orders, and products the same information was showed.

2. A primary key is a super key that you choose to make primary. The key is a unique identifier for the table. So lets say you have a table called people a good primary key would be and ID number. A candidate key is a key that has the fewest number of columns but till uniquely identifies the row. Lastly the super key is a candidate key that is the main attribute in a table.

3. A data type is an attribute that is used to describe an object in a table. So if you have a person table name, age, and gender would all be data fields. The name and gender data types would be a string field and the age would be an integer. Also, there would be an ID data type that would be the primary key this would also be an integer type. All these data types would not be nullable, but a data type like favorite color could be because maybe the person does not have a favorite color.

4. The “first normal form” rule help organize a database. The rule is to define the data items, make sure there is not repeated data, and to make a primary key. This rule is very important for just organizing your database and also ensures that there are no inefficiencies and that there is a primary key which every database needs. A good example of this would be breaking up the data into different tables. So if you have a customers table and it has multiple orders on it that is

repeating data so it is better to just create an orders table to organize it better. The “access rows by content only” rule is that you should retrieve rows by the attribute values. So if you want to retrieve data that is in the third row you would access it by something like the ID number. The “all rows must be unique” rule states that every row should be different than one another. If you have a customer table there should not be two rows that are the same. Also, if there is an orders table there shouldn't be two or more orders that are the same because that could cause issues especially in a real world scenario.