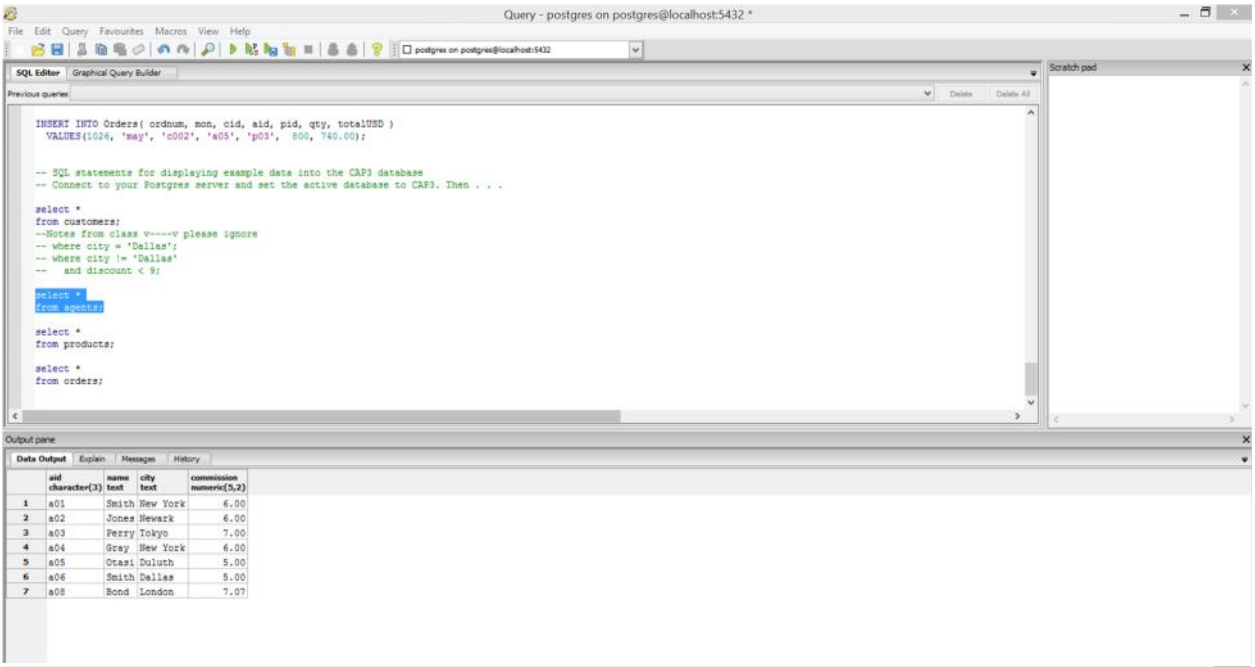
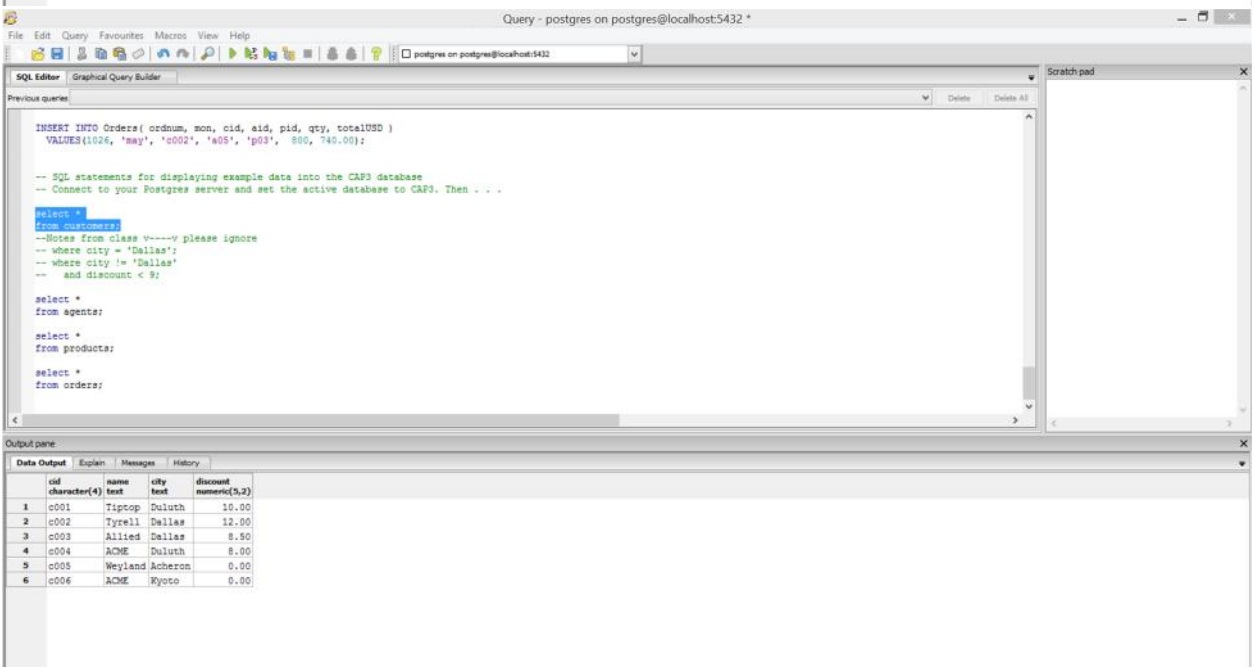
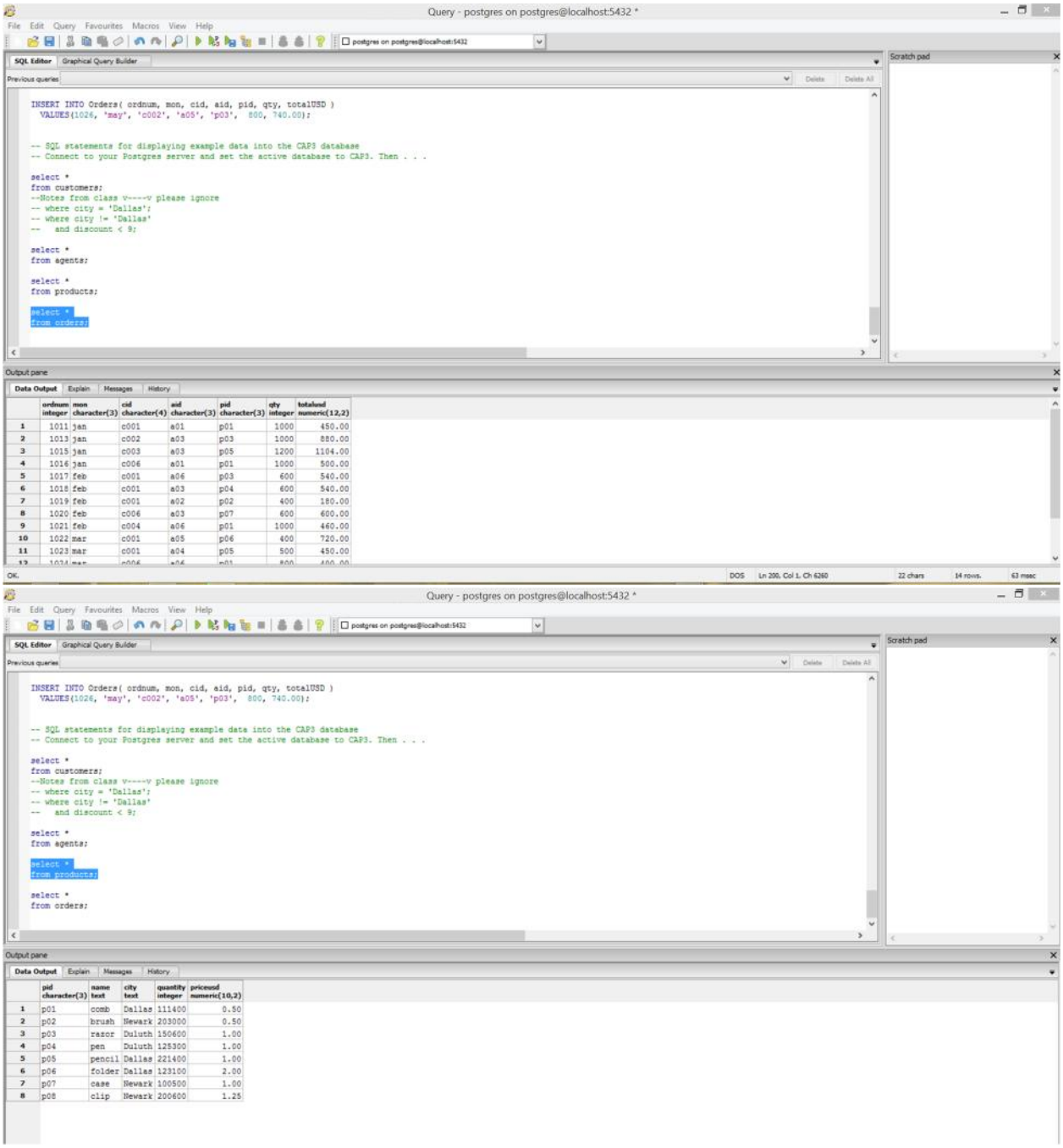
Jesse Opitz
Database Management
Lab 2







2) A primary key is the minimal number of columns to identify every column and is unique(EX: aid, cid, etc.). A candidate key is a superkey, with fewest possible amount of columns, still unique. Lastly, a superkey, is any field or any set of fields that uniquely identify every row in the table.

3) A data type is the type of data being entered into the table. Each field may have a different data type.

Cell Phones		
Category	Data type	Nullable/Not-nullable
cpid	INT PRIMARY KEY	Not-nullable
Name_of_Phone	CHAR(20)	Not-nullable
Height	INT	Not-nullable
Width	INT	Not-nullable
Creation_Date	DATE	Not-nullable
Phone_Brand	CHAR(20)	Not-nullable
Owner	CHAR(30)	Nullable

4) The “first normal form” rule is important because the intersection of rows and columns are atomic. “Access rows by content only” is important because it is the “what” of data. For example, you can request the row with 006 instead of where row 1 is. Lastly, the “all rows must be unique” rule makes it easier to query data because there won’t be any data duplication or confusion in the system. This is primarily used as a constant rule for the primary key.