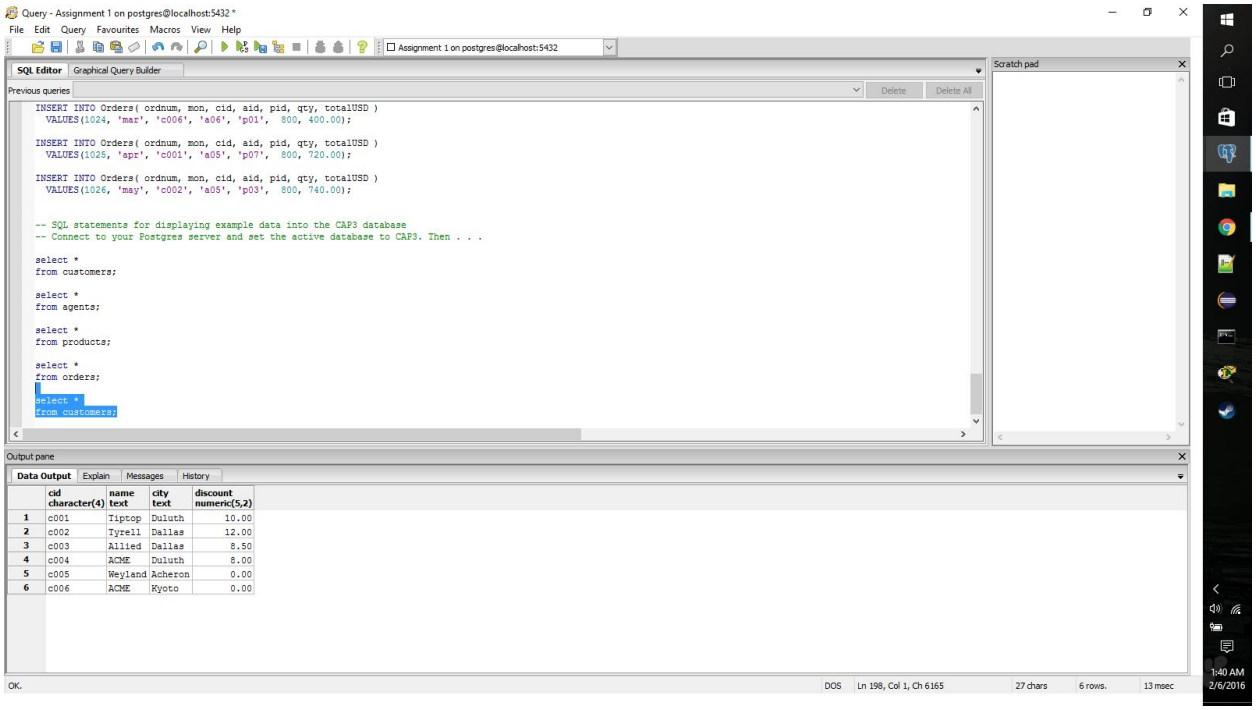
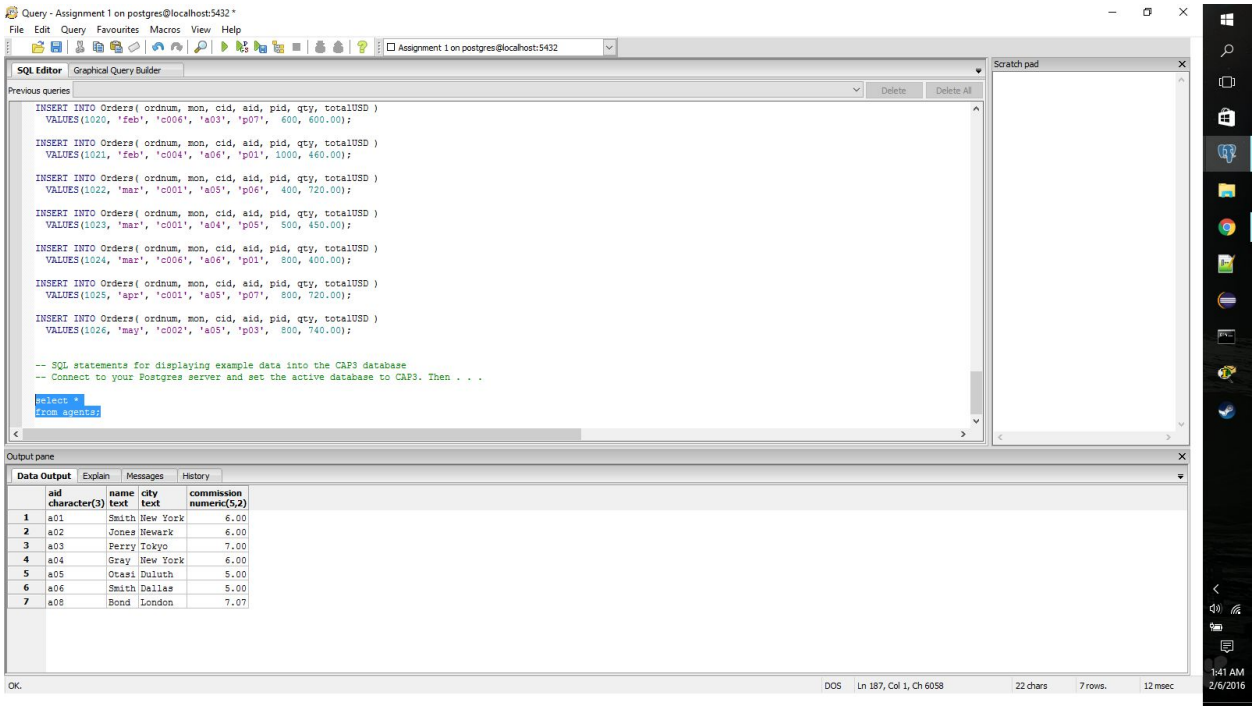
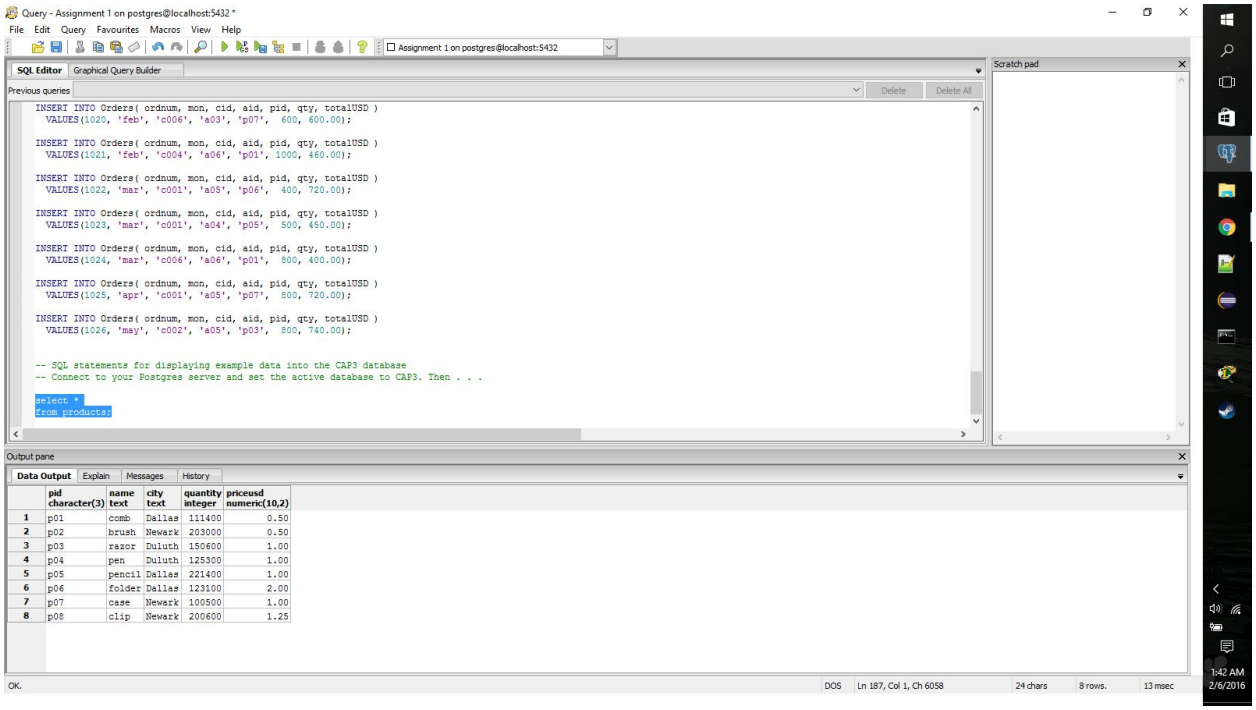
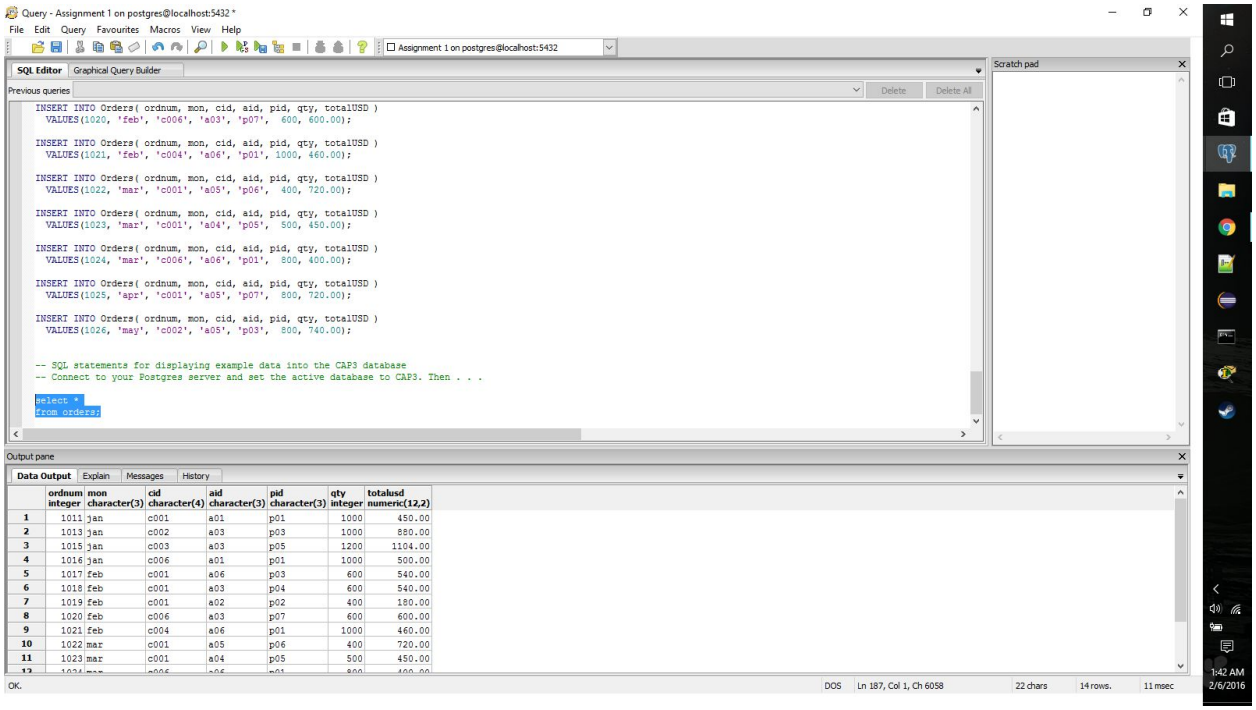
Kevin Scharr
Database Management
Lab 2

1- Screenshots









2-

Primary Key- Is a unique identifier for a block in a relational database. It is unique to each block.

Candidate Key- One or more keys that uniquely identifies a table.

Super Key- a column or set of columns that identifies every row in the table

3-

Star wars	Clone army		
Clone ID	Clone Name	Battalion	Rank
CC-3636	Wolffe	104th	Commander
CC-1010	Fox	Coruscant Guard	Commander
CC-1138	Bacara	Galactic Marines	Commander
CT-7567	Rex	501st	Captain
RC-1138	Boss		Commando

This table shows clone commanders on the clone army from star wars. The first column is their clone ID, which is a string. This field cannot be null, every clone has an ID. The second column is the clone's name. This is also a string but it can be null if a clone was never given a nickname. The third column is their assigned battalion. This field is a string and can be null, as certain clones like commandos and ARCs do not belong to any specific battalion. The last column is Rank. This field is also a string and cannot be null, every clone has a rank.

4-

a.The “first normal form” rule- One point can only be one piece of data. The intersection of all rows and columns are atomic. If multiple pieces of data are in the same position then references to that data point could be confusing, and a user wouldn't know what piece of data to use. If there are multiple pieces of data for a point then they should be seperated into seperate columns like numbered trial results in a science experiment.

b.The “access rows by content only” rule- You should only search a database based on what you are looking for, not where it is. Databases are supposed to organize data and make it easier to locate. If your database is where over what in locating data, your database is not detailed enough. Otherwise the user is not using the organization of the database to his benefit. Locating content based on what it is, is faster and easier.

c.The “all rows must be unique” rule- No duplicate rows, all rows must be unique. This prevents redundancies in a database. If two rows are the same then content can be confused. Data must be identified clearly in order to be clearly identified.