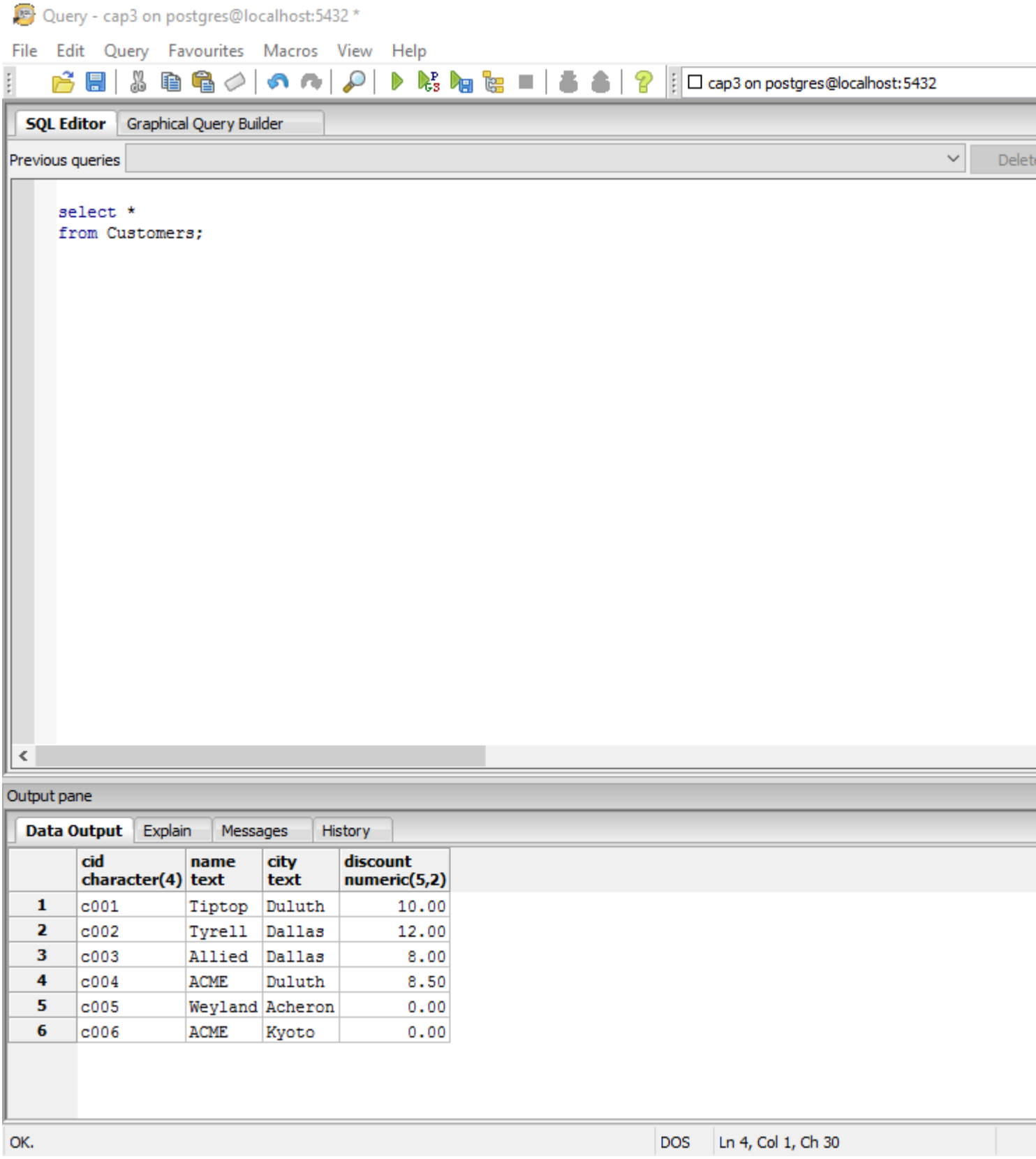
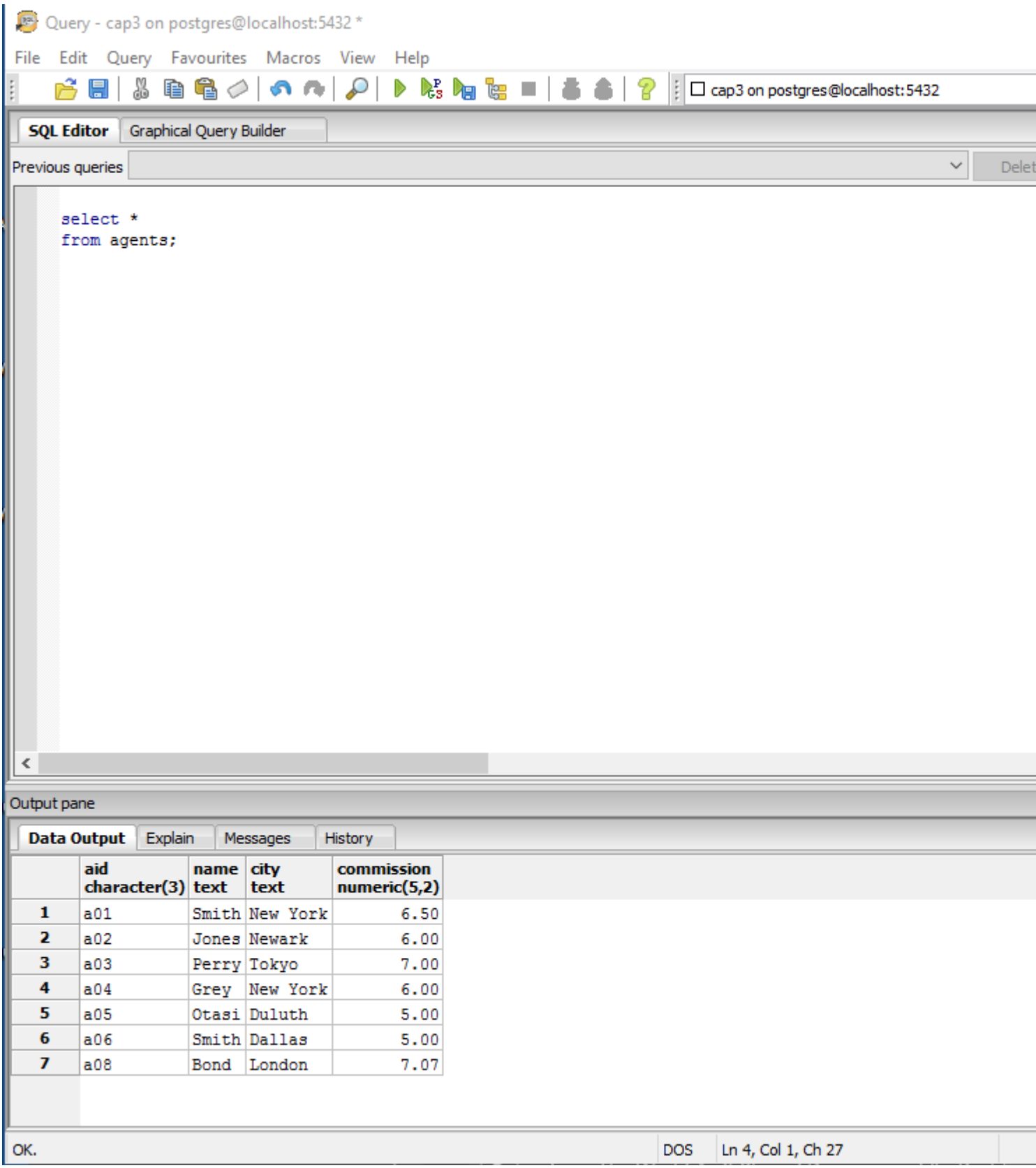
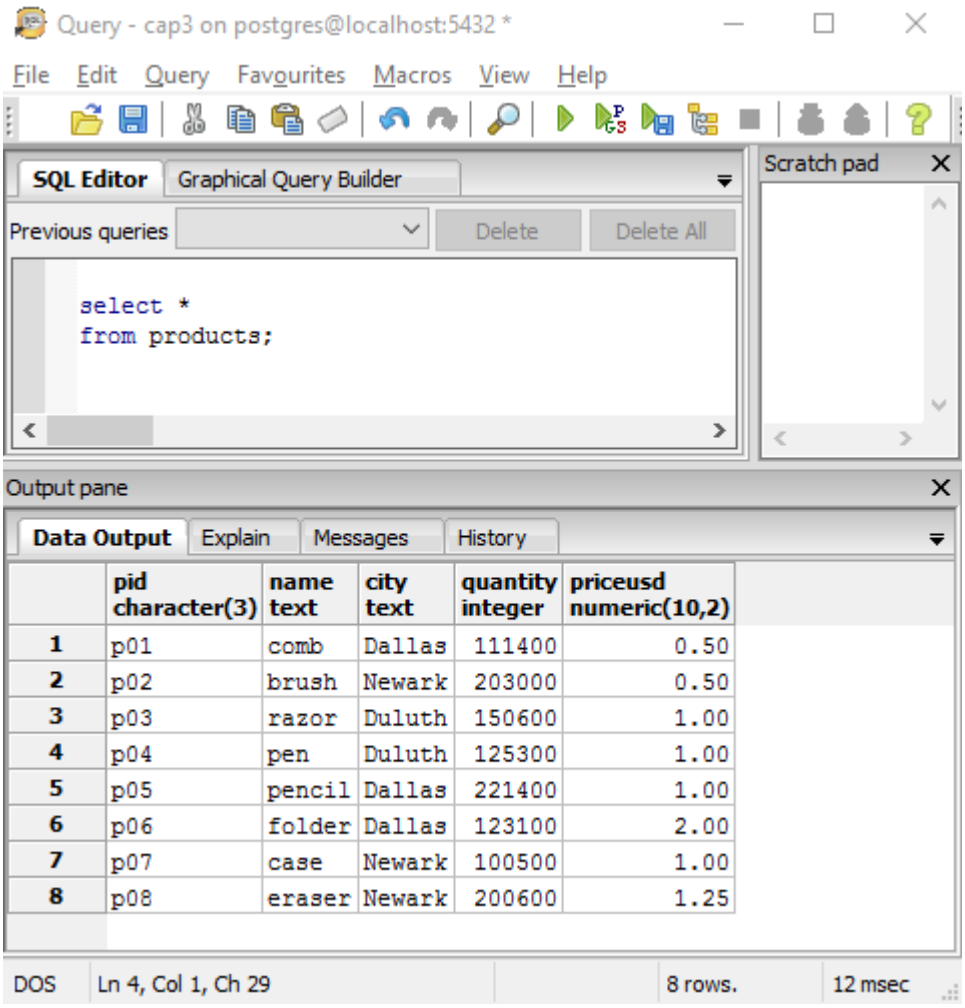
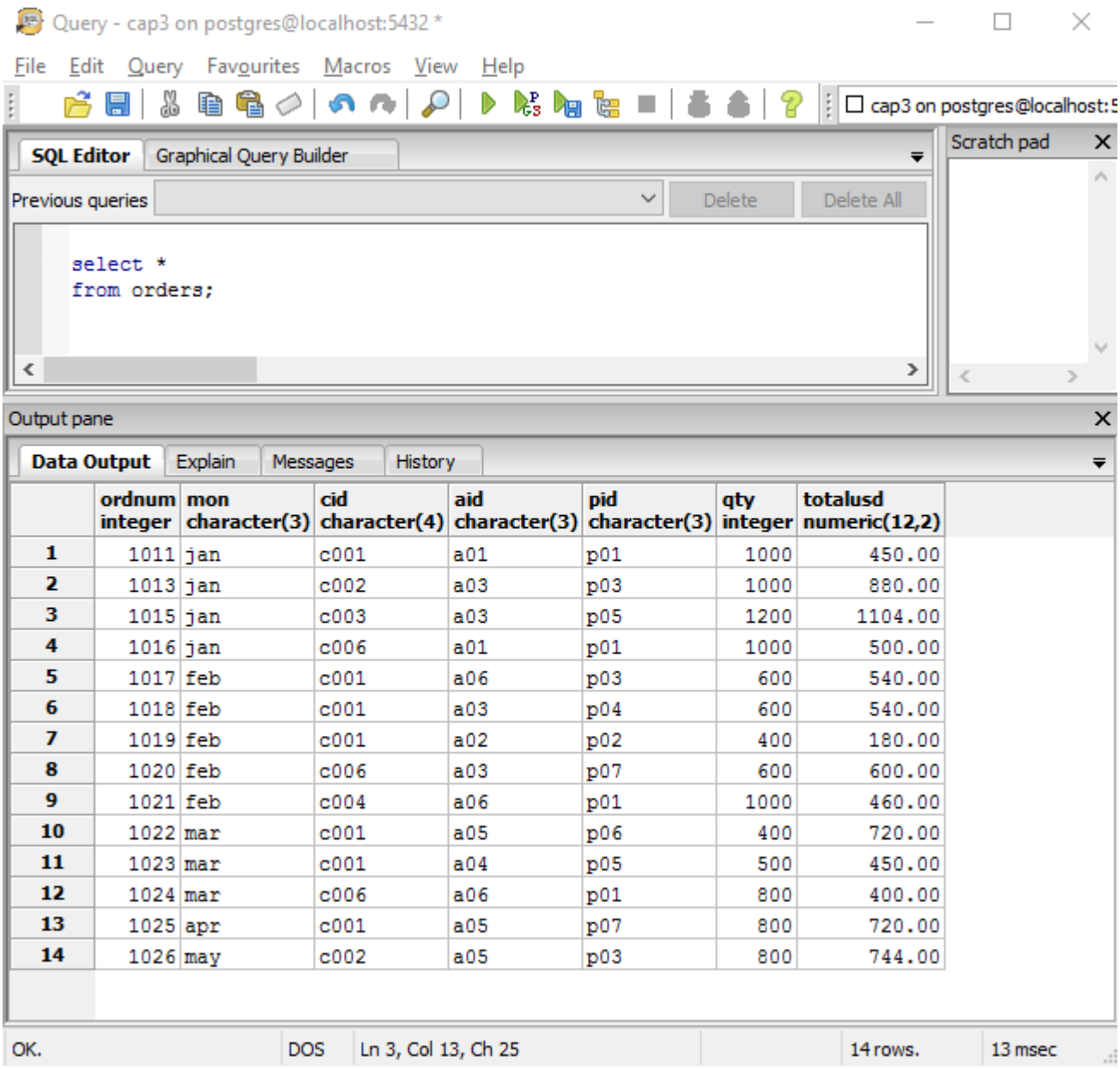
Nicholas Barranco
Database Management
9/14/16



	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	8.00
4	c004	ACME	Duluth	8.50
5	c005	Weyland	Acheron	0.00
6	c006	ACME	Kyoto	0.00


Query - cap3 on postgres@localhost:5432 *
File Edit Query Favourites Macros View Help
cap3 on postgres@localhost:5432
SQL Editor
Graphical Query Builder
Previous queries
select *
from agents;
Output pane
Data Output
Explain
Messages
History
aid character(3)
name text
city text
commission numeric(5,2)
1 a01 Smith New York 6.50
2 a02 Jones Newark 6.00
3 a03 Perry Tokyo 7.00
4 a04 Grey New York 6.00
5 a05 Otasi Duluth 5.00
6 a06 Smith Dallas 5.00
7 a08 Bond London 7.07
OK.
DOS
Ln 4, Col 1, Ch 27


Query - cap3 on postgres@localhost:5432 *
File Edit Query Favourites Macros View Help
SQL Editor
Graphical Query Builder
Previous queries
Delete
Delete All
select *
from products;
Scratch pad
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 eraser Newark 200600 1.25
DOS
Ln 4, Col 1, Ch 29
8 rows.
12 msec



	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	744.00

1. So for a **Primary Key** is that it is selected to identify tuples uniquely within the relation the candidate keys which are not selected as packets are called alternate keys but can't be null. A **Candidate key** is a super key that has no subset and is a super key in relation. Finally a **Super Key** is an attribute or set of attributes that uniquely identify tuple within a relation.
2. An example of data types would be a data table titled James Bond Films. The first row would be a numbered list of the movies which is a numeric type of data, followed by the next row being the release date which is another numeric type, the rest of the columns are text data type which would be title, director, name of Bond actor, and like in class their special super power, basically their unique attribute. Connery with his unique accent and super bad ass style, Roger Moore with his canniness, and so on. Each row could be fulfilled except when it comes down to Superpower's because once we get to Daniel Craig he has no Superpowers which would be null. If you leave it null the table would be invalid because field was labeled not null.
3. The first rule means that intersection between a row and column can only have one piece of data. For the Bond table you can't have two superpowers in one field on the table because you can't access it if you're accessing one thing. The second rule means data can only be accessed by what it is rather than its location on a table. Sets have no implicit order to them so that you can't pin point and say you want the second value because they are no integers. The third rule means the all rows must be unique. As in it has to be unique in every row in at least one column.