Omar Mahmud Professor Labouseur Lab 2 02/5/15

1) Primary Key: a key in the relational database that is unique for each record. It is a unique identifier such as a CWID number, or a User ID.

Candidate Key: a column, or sets of columns, that can uniquely identify any database record without referring to any other data.

Superkey: a combination of columns that uniquely identifies any row

2) Data types consist of different types of data that can be supported by SQL systems. You might what to create a table for popular coffees. It could go something like:

```
CREATE TABLE Popular Coffees (
Company CHAR(60),
Drink Name CHAR(40),
Price INT,
Served Hot or Cold CHAR(40),
):
```

None of these would be nullable because you need to say who made it, what is it called, how much is it, and if it is a cold or hot drink.

- 3) The following are relational rules:
 - a. "First normal form" this means that you must define the data items by organizing data into columns, defining what type of data each column contains, and finally putting related columns into their own table. Ensure that there are no repeating groups of data and that there is a primary key.
 - b. "Access rows by content only" this means "what not where" and is important so you can modify, add, and even lookup data by searching a data field, not by a row number or column number
 - c. "All rows must be unique" this means that each record should be unique so that the record gives meaning to its data to provide information. Also, if two records where the same you're creating redundant data.

Screenshots from executing queries:

