

Joe Tursi

Professor Labouseur

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2. The distinctions among the primary key, candidate key, and super key are as follows.

SuperKey is a set of one or more attributes, which in return, allows you to identify an entity in a entity set. The primary key is one of the candidate keys picked by the database creator for identify entities in an entity set. The candidate key is a super key where no subset is a super key within the relation.

3. In SQL there are three main data types which are number, text, and date. Data types basically tell the compiler what the developer wants to do with the data. For example say the data type is Boolean that indicated an attribute value that is logical. The only attributes for BOOLEAN are true and false. A topic that I would create a table for would be Tennis Player. The columns I would list would be name, set as a CHAR which isn't nullable. Next column would be gender with a data type of CHAR aswell which isn't nullable. Next two columns would be wins and losses both set as integer data types, which could be nullable.

4. The "first normal form" rule is the the rule that values should be put database tables. This is important because once a table is in its first normal form its more efficient to sort information. This form gets rid of redundancy. An example of this is having client phone numbers, the data

table would have one column to find client phone numbers, instead of having many columns of similar data. The “access rows by content only” rule states that you can only retrieve rows by their content, the value that exists in each row. The “all rows must be unique” rule ensures that each row for a column has a value and isn’t null.