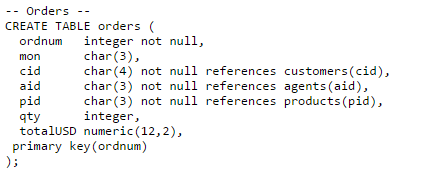
**Definitions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Primary Key:** | A singular column or combination of columns (though not recommended) serves to uniquely identify a record (row) in a specific table. While multiple Candidate Keys may exist, only one of they can be the Primary Key. |
| **Candidate Key:** | Is any column or combination of such that can be used to uniquely all the rows of a table in a database. Hence there can be multiple Candidate Keys in a singular table but only one Primary Key. |
| **Super Key:** | Simply put is a “non-minimal” Candidate Key. Meaning it has the potential to uniquely identify each row in a table but may also contain information which does not serve this purpose. |

**Data Types Short Essay**

Data types exits in SQL Servers to serve as a way to minimize data entry error and ensure data consistency by limiting the type of value that the record of a particular field can hold. Some of the most common data types one might come across with are: Character Data, Date and Time Data, Integer Data, Binary String Data, Monetary Data, and etc. While extensive the list of Data Types that can be interpreted and inputted into a SQL Server are supplied by the Server itself, however with some Servers the user can define their own data types (Examples being Transact-SQL and Microsoft .NET Framework). The Data Type is assigned to the field during the creation of the table. (See example below)

For simplicity sake I will be using the example “Orders” table in our CAP3 database.



NN = Not Null

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Orders** | | | | | | | |
| Ordnum | Mon | CID | AID | PID | QTY | TotalUSD | Primary Key |
| Int, NN | Char(3) | Char(3), NN | Char(3), NN | Char(3), NN | Int | Numeric | Key |