1. The book defines SQL as declarative as it requires you to specify what you want to get and not how to get it. Imperative is you tell it what and how to do.
2. DDL, DML, DCL
3. Formal database is to software. The informal database is a collection of data.
4. Minimal or no redundancy is a database system that captures only the data it needs and only in places or on tables it needs to.
5. 2-valued language is based on true or false. 3-value includes the value unknown. 4-value splits unknown into 2 categories relevant and irrelevant
6. Candidate keys. Entity integrity is that they are made unique by their keys.



1. Foregin Keys. Referential integrity is that dependent attributes are properly linked via a foreign key.
2. A relation is a representation of a set
3. No because there are multiple values for Creds
4. No I would split it into 2 tables
5. No, because zip should be key for city, state, and zip.
6. Schema-qualified object name is 2-part. In order to get to 3-part you would need to refer to objects in other databases, and 4-part by adding the instance name.
7. Declarative data integrity is enforced by the relational model whereas integrity enforced by code is procedural data integrity.