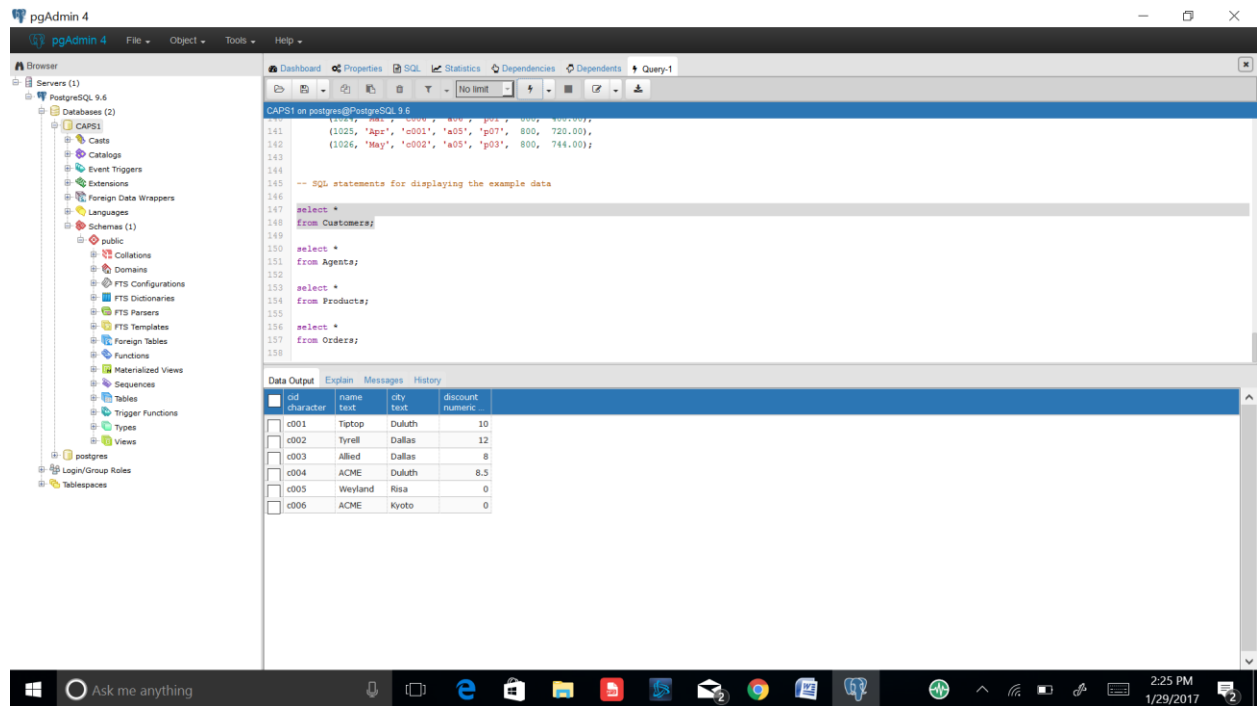


Jerome Octive

## Question1

Select From Customers:



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. On the left is a tree view of the database structure. The main pane displays a SQL query in the 'Query-1' editor. The query includes a comment about CAPS1 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6, followed by a SELECT statement from the 'Customers' table. Below the query editor, the 'Data Output' tab shows the results of the query as a table with 6 columns: sid, character, name, city, discount, and numeric. The results are displayed as a table with 6 rows of data.

```
141 CAPS1 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6
142
143
144
145 -- SQL statements for displaying the example data
146
147
148 select *
149 from Customers;
150
151 select *
152 from Agents;
153
154 select *
155 from Products;
156
157 select *
158 from Orders;
```

sid	character	name	city	discount	numeric
<input type="checkbox"/>	c001	Tiptop	Duluth	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	c002	Tyrell	Dallas	12	
<input type="checkbox"/>	c003	Allied	Dallas	8	
<input type="checkbox"/>	c004	ACME	Duluth	8.5	
<input type="checkbox"/>	c005	Weyland	Risa	0	
<input type="checkbox"/>	c006	ACME	Kyoto	0	

Select From Agents:

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Browser

Servers (1)

PostgreSQL 9.6

Databases (2)

CAPS1

Casts

Catalogs

Event Triggers

Extensions

Foreign Data Wrappers

Languages

Schemas (1)

public

Collations

Domains

FTS Configurations

FTS Dictionaries

FTS Parsers

FTS Templates

Foreign Tables

Functions

Materialized Views

Sequences

Tables

Trigger Functions

Types

Views

postgres

Login/Group Roles

Tablespaces

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Query-1

CAPS1 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6

```
-- SQL statements for displaying the example data
141 (1025, 'Apt', 'c001', 'a05', 'p07', 800, 720.00);
142 (1026, 'May', 'c002', 'a05', 'p03', 800, 744.00);
143
144 -- SQL statements for displaying the example data
145
146
147 select *
148 from Customers;
149
150 select *
151 from Agents;
152
153 select *
154 from Products;
155
156 select *
157 from Orders;
158
```

Data Output Explain Messages History

aid	character	name	city	commissi.
	character	text	text	numeric
<input type="checkbox"/>	a01	Smith	New York	6.5
<input type="checkbox"/>	a02	Jones	Newark	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	a03	Perry	Tokyo	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	a04	Grey	New York	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	a05	Otasi	Duluth	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	a06	Smith	Dallas	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	a08	Bond	London	7.07

Windows taskbar: Ask me anything, 2:28 PM 1/29/2017

Select From Products:

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Browser

Servers (1)

PostgreSQL 9.6

Databases (2)

CAPS1

Casts

Catalogs

Event Triggers

Extensions

Foreign Data Wrappers

Languages

Schemas (1)

public

Collations

Domains

FTS Configurations

FTS Dictionaries

FTS Parsers

FTS Templates

Foreign Tables

Functions

Materialized Views

Sequences

Tables

Trigger Functions

Types

Views

postgres

Login/Group Roles

Tablespaces

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Query-1

CAPS1 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6

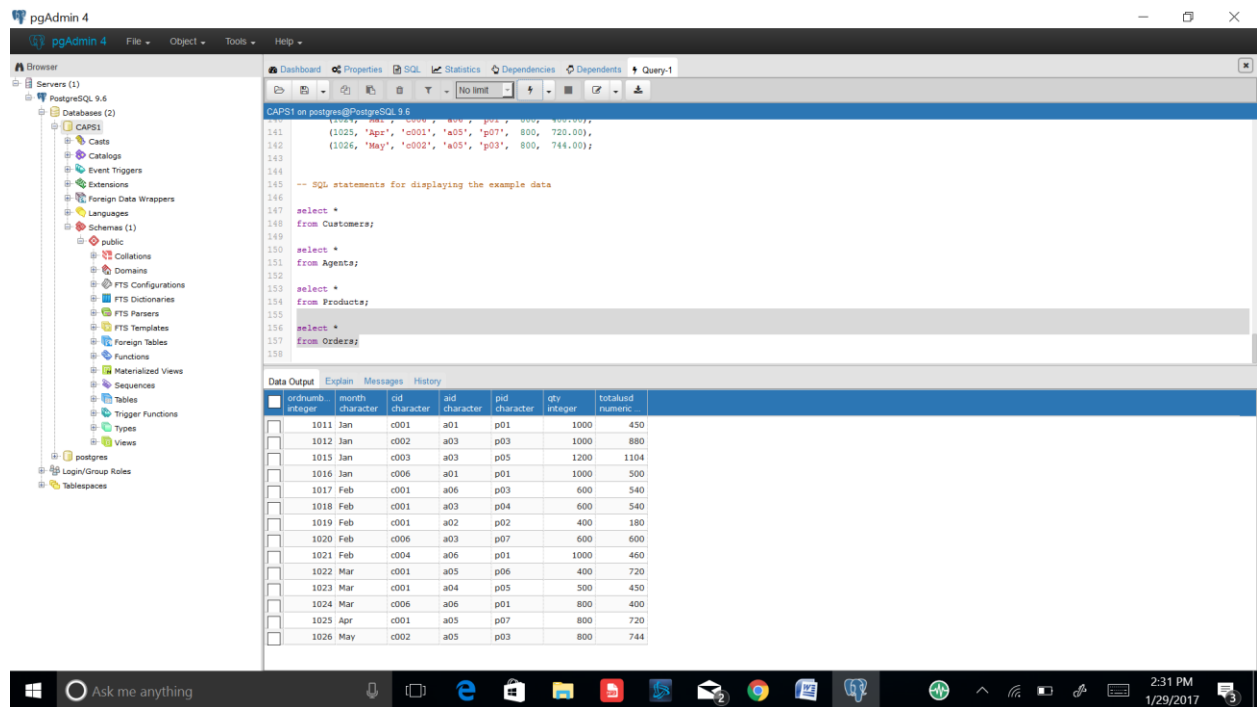
```
-- SQL statements for displaying the example data
141 (1025, 'Apt', 'c001', 'a05', 'p07', 800, 720.00);
142 (1026, 'May', 'c002', 'a05', 'p03', 800, 744.00);
143
144 -- SQL statements for displaying the example data
145
146
147 select *
148 from Customers;
149
150 select *
151 from Agents;
152
153 select *
154 from Products;
155
156 select *
157 from Orders;
158
```

Data Output Explain Messages History

pid	character	name	city	quantity	pricedisc
	character	text	text	integer	numeric
<input type="checkbox"/>	p01	comb	Dallas	111400	0.5
<input type="checkbox"/>	p02	brush	Newark	203000	0.5
<input type="checkbox"/>	p03	razor	Duluth	150600	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	p04	pen	Duluth	125300	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	p05	pencil	Dallas	221400	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	p06	trapper	Dallas	123100	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	p07	case	Newark	100500	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	p08	eraser	Newark	200600	1.25

Windows taskbar: Ask me anything, 2:29 PM 1/29/2017

Select From Orders:



## Question2

Primary Key- is the chosen candidate key. Each table can only have one.

Candidate Key- is a minimal superkey .

SuperKey- the column or sets of columns that ensure every row will be unique.

## Question3

## Question4

First normal form rule- at the intersection of a row or column you cannot have anything that has it's own structure. Eg you put all the columns relating to locations of meetings in the Location table, those relating to members in the MemberDetails table.

You can only access row by content only . What not where. Eg

For each table all rows must be unique