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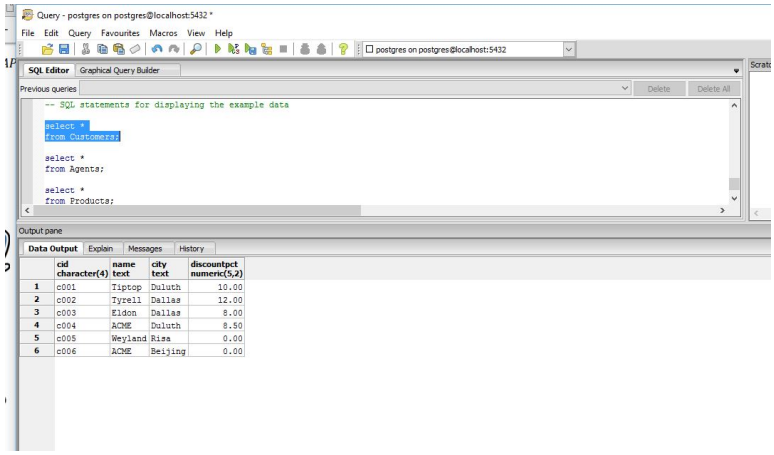
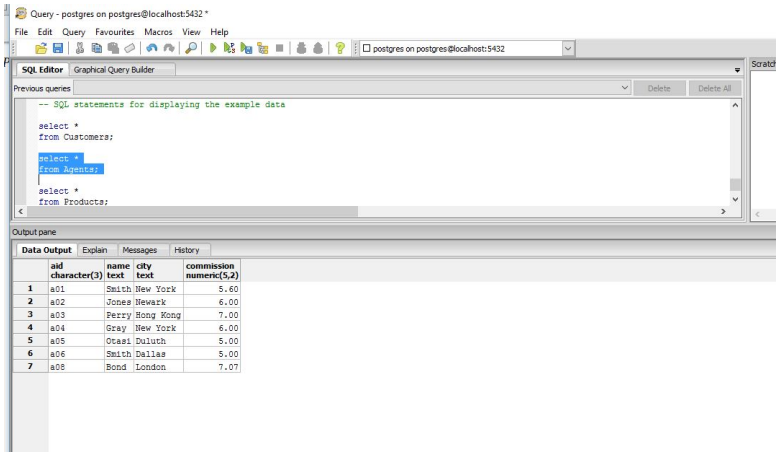
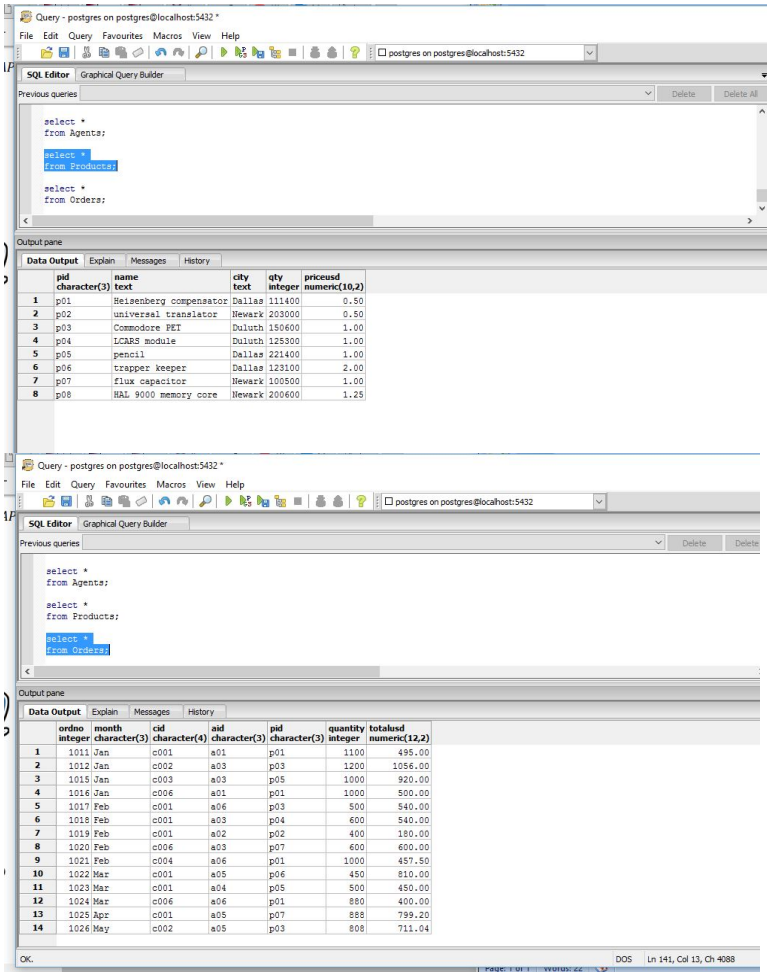
Lab 2

1. Query







The results from the queries in the assignment compared to the CAP snapshot are as followed; the customer, agent, product, and order tables have the exact same data. The only difference is that the results in the CAP database have all the data of each chart separate from one another in a table. The SQL editor allows the data that is given to be organized in a table when the commands are shown in the output.

2. Keys

The distinctions between the keys are different. Primary keys are a minimal super key that is chosen as primary key. The key is unique for every record. The candidate key is a use of minimal keys. The key has multiple columns in a table. Lastly, a super key is

able to identify any row. Some examples of a super key are SID, FN and Super name. Can occur only if no duplicate rows occur.

3. Data type

   Data type interprets the data for the user to understand how it will be used. A topic that can be used an example in data is a airplane flight. Many airports are able to store the information of data for each flight. The name of the table will be Flight #01. Each table has a field which is considered as the columns. The rows will be the amount of passengers in a flight. Each column will be listed as the name of the individual on the flight which would have a character data or char. Another column will be the individuals seat number which will be a character data. The amount of bags will be another column which would be considered an integer. The last column can be if the passenger is a visitor to the area the individual is visiting which can be a character data for yes or no. The visitor column can be nullable due to an individual can decide on the trip to live in the location making it undecided.

4. In the relational rules there are three important rules. The first is the first normal form (1NF), in which every intersection the data must be outpace or indivisible to be broken down. They are also known as a primary key with each column having a value such as a product. The access rows by content only rule is, that the rows are not in order and cannot be relied on to be in order. An example, is the plane the rows represent the amount of people on the plane not by seat number. Last, the all rows must be unique rule is when all

the fields across a table must have an individual representation. For example, there is the name of the product and the quantity that is come in.