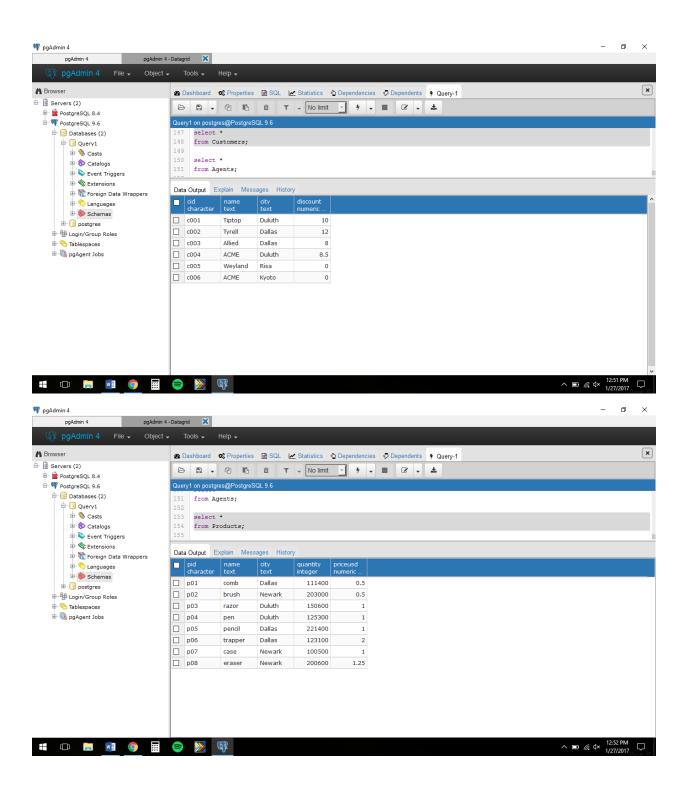
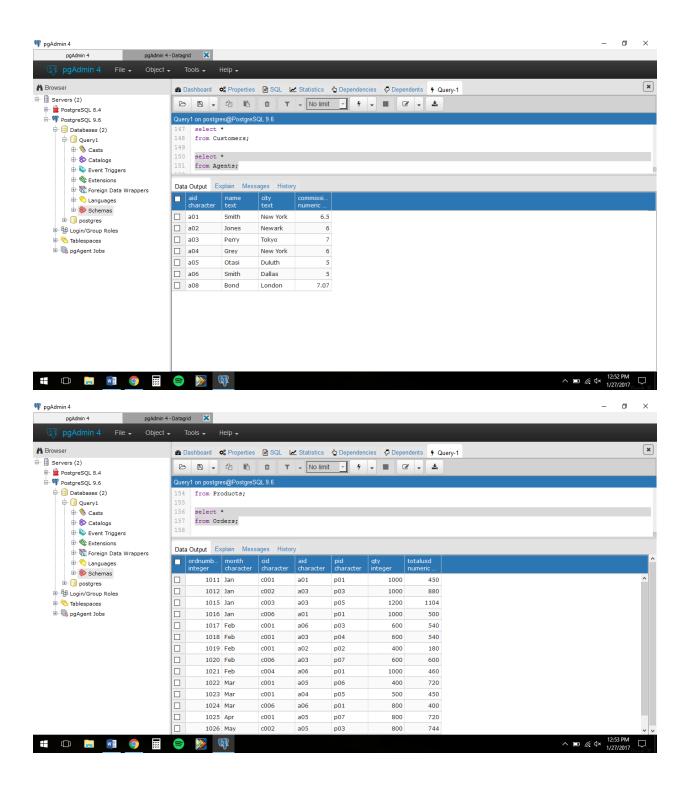
## Mark Lozinski





- 2. All of them are a number of columns but a superkey uniquely identifies any row within a relational database management system, a candidate key uniquely identifies any database record without referring to any other data, and a primary key uniquely identifies all table records.
- 3. Data types are different classifications for different kind of data such as true/ false, numbers, letters, etc. Depending on the type of data that is put in, you will often get the same type of data out of it.

	Cars	
Company	String	Non-nullable
Horsepower	Number	Non-nullable
0-60 mph acceleration	Number	Nullable

## 4.

- a. The First normal form rule is that the data is in a database table. The table stores information in rows and columns where called the primary key uniquely identifies each row. This is shown in a table where orders are stored and organized by different categories.
- b. The "access rows by content only" rule means that you can't just say it's in row 3 because that isn't an actual place. This means that you have to refer to it as the data that it holds.
- c. The all rows must be unique" rule means that you can't have 2 rows that are all the exact same. This means that you have to have a different value in one of the cells so that you can run your program.