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DBM- Lab2
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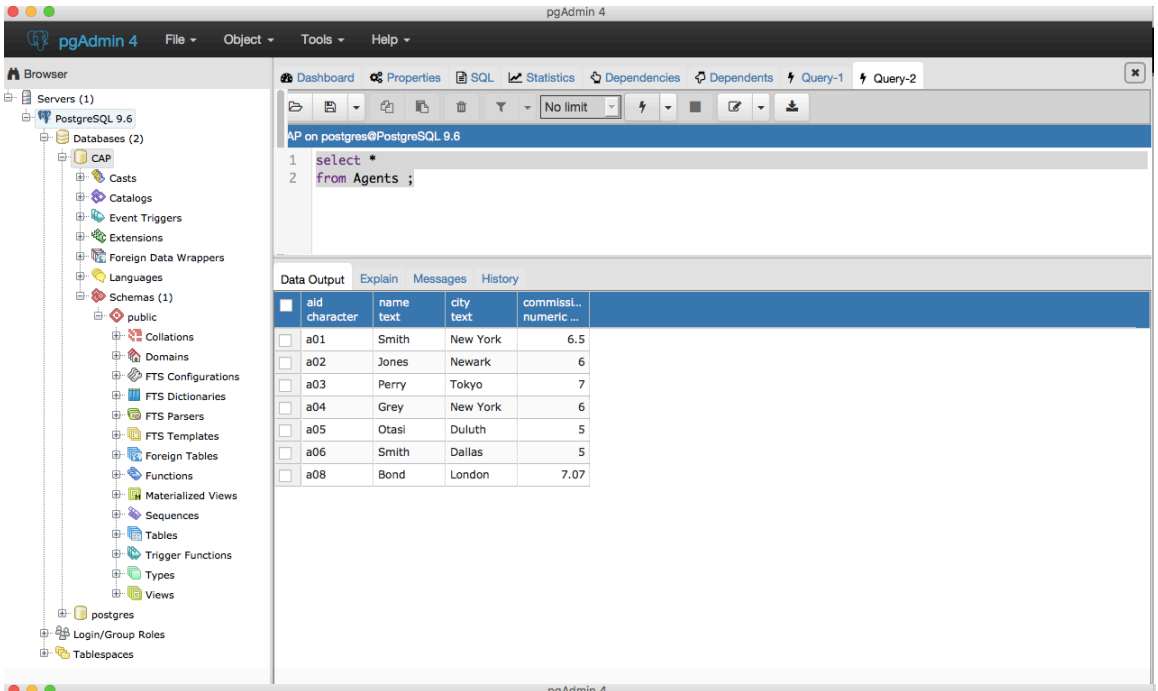
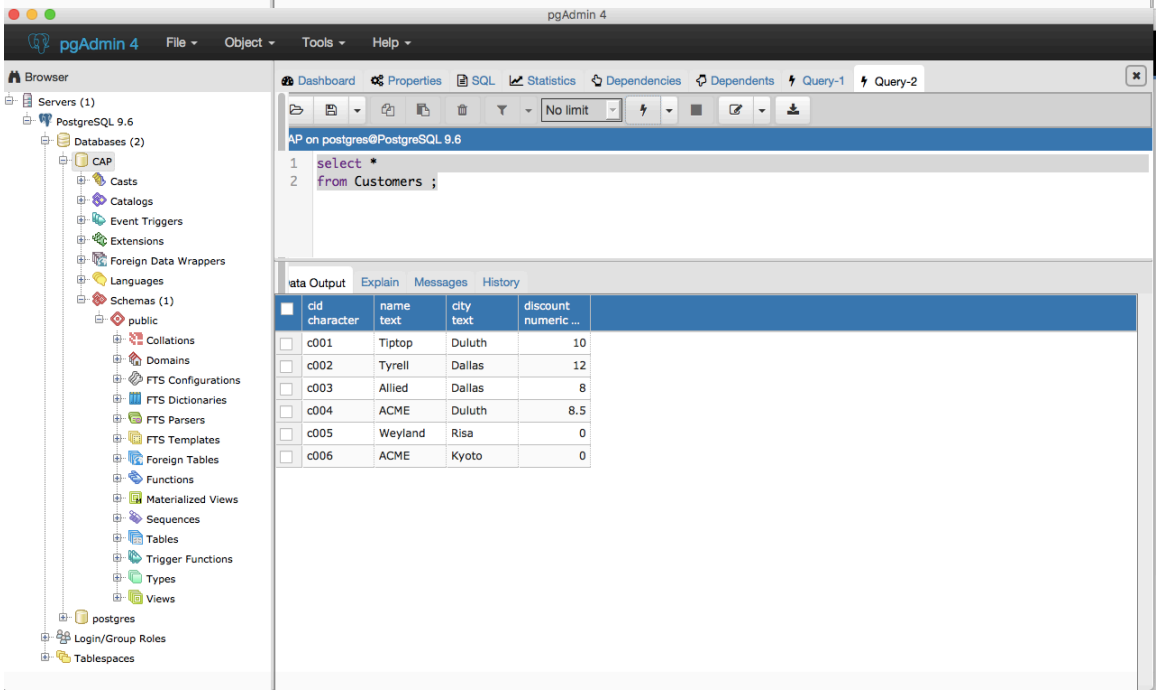
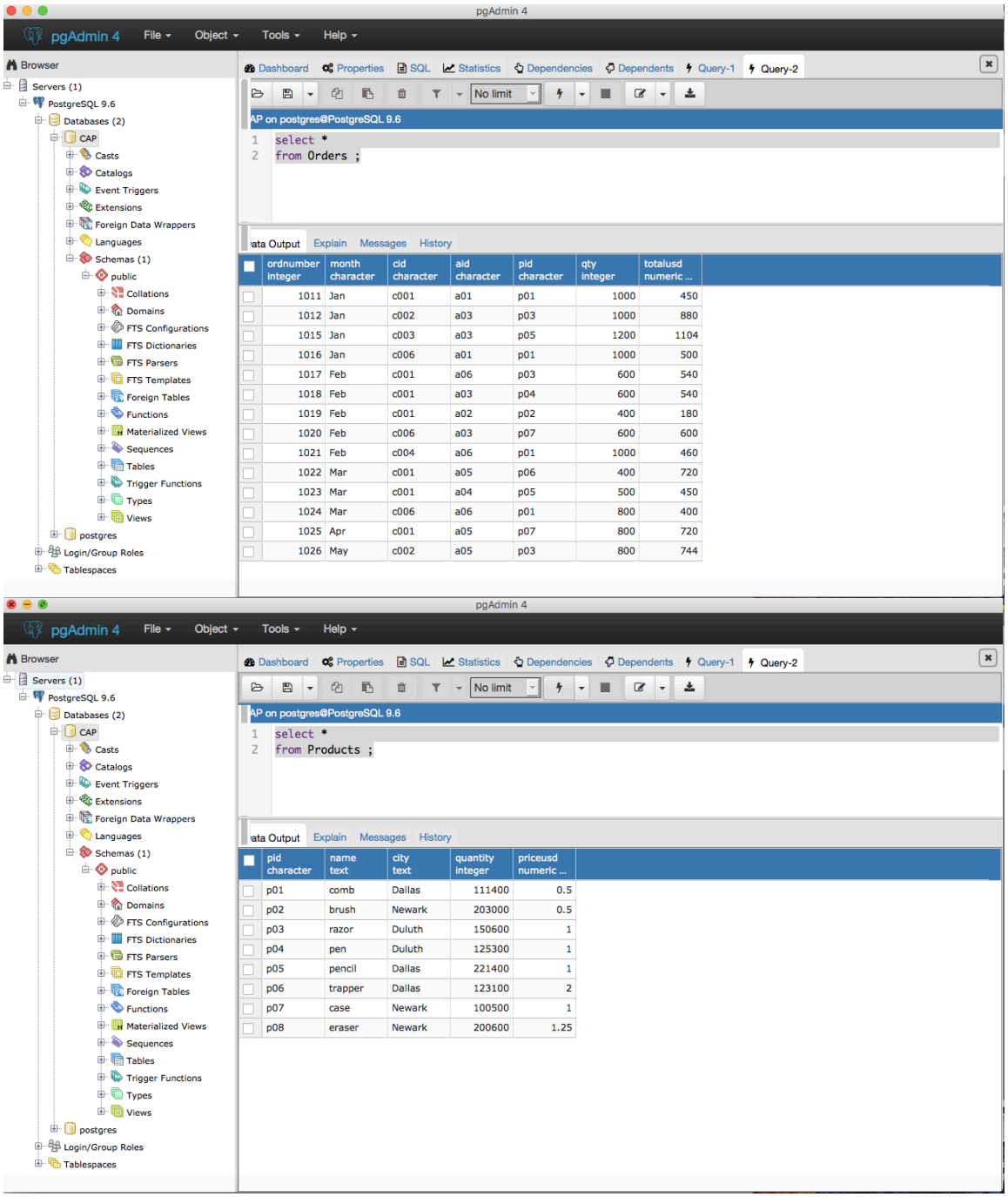
Professor Labouseur







Question 2:

A Super Key is defined as a column or set of columns that ensures that every row till be unique. A Candidate Key is a super key with the minimal number of columns, and finally, a Primary Key is the chosen candidate key, therefore by definition, each table can only have one primary key.

Question 3:

The table below contains different data types pertaining to soccer players. NN denotes non-nullable, meaning these areas cannot be null and must contain a value.

Soccer Players							
Fst Nm	Lst Nm	Height	Weight	Goals	Assists	Eligible	GPA
String, NN	String, NN	Int, NN	Int, NN	Int	Int	Boolean, NN	Float

Question 4:

-First normal form rule- this rule explains that at an intersection of a row and a column, there cannot be multi-values. The example used in class of a super hero and his powers highlights this perfectly. It explains that if a super hero has more than one power, they cannot be listed in the same cell. To fix this problem, there must be extra columns to fit all of the powers listed or their needs to be a separate powers table to avoid intersections with multi-values.

-**What not where rule**- this rule states that rows must be accessed by content only, and never by location. This is important because if data is added to the table, it could potential shift where items are. Therefore searching for something by location is unreliable because it could change whereas, content will not.

-**All rows must be unique-** this rule states that in each table, no two rows can have the same value. This is important because it would become impossible to correctly call or modify theses duplicate rows by themselves.