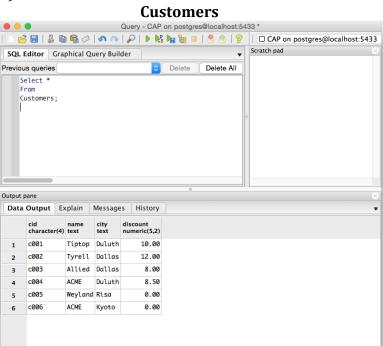
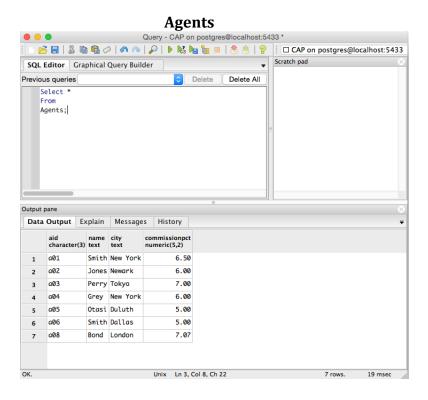
1.)

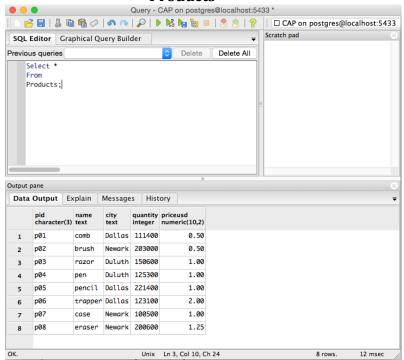


Unix Ln 4, Col 1, Ch 26

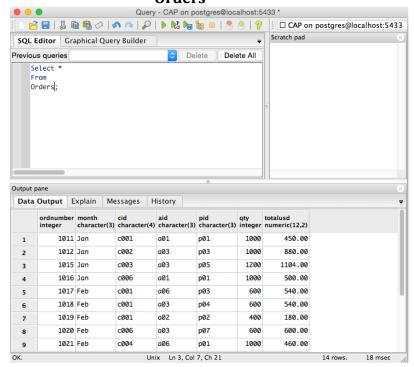
6 rows. 66 msec



Products



Orders



- 2.) Primary keys are candidate keys in which are chosen to be the unique identifier. No key attribute in the primary key can contain a null value. A foreign key is a field or a combination of fields of one table whose values are required to match those of the primary key of another table. It represents a reference to the record occurrence containing the matching primary key value. A superkey is any key that uniquely identifies each row. It functionally determines every attribute in the row.
- 3.) Data types are selections that are usually dictated by nature of data and by intended use. It defines the domain of the columns in the table and serves as a way of keeping each column unique in its characteristic. They are used in order to have each field represent its own unique value in the table. Some examples of data types are number, integer, varchar, date, time, timestamp, and double.

Battlefield Database

Α	В	С
Field	Type	Null
playernum	integer	No
rank	integer	No
k/d ratio	integer	No
hometown	varchar	No
level	integer	No

- 4a.) First Normal Form is when a table contains no repeating groups and each primary key is identified. All nulls must be eliminated and each repeating group attribute should contain appropriate data value.
- 4b.) Second Normal Form is when new tables must be created in order to eliminate partial dependencies. Each component should become a key in a separate table. It is also important to determine attributes that are dependent in the partial dependencies.

4c.) Third Normal Form is when new tables must be created in order to eliminate transitive dependencies. All attribute's value should determine other values within a row. All table should be named to display its content and functions.