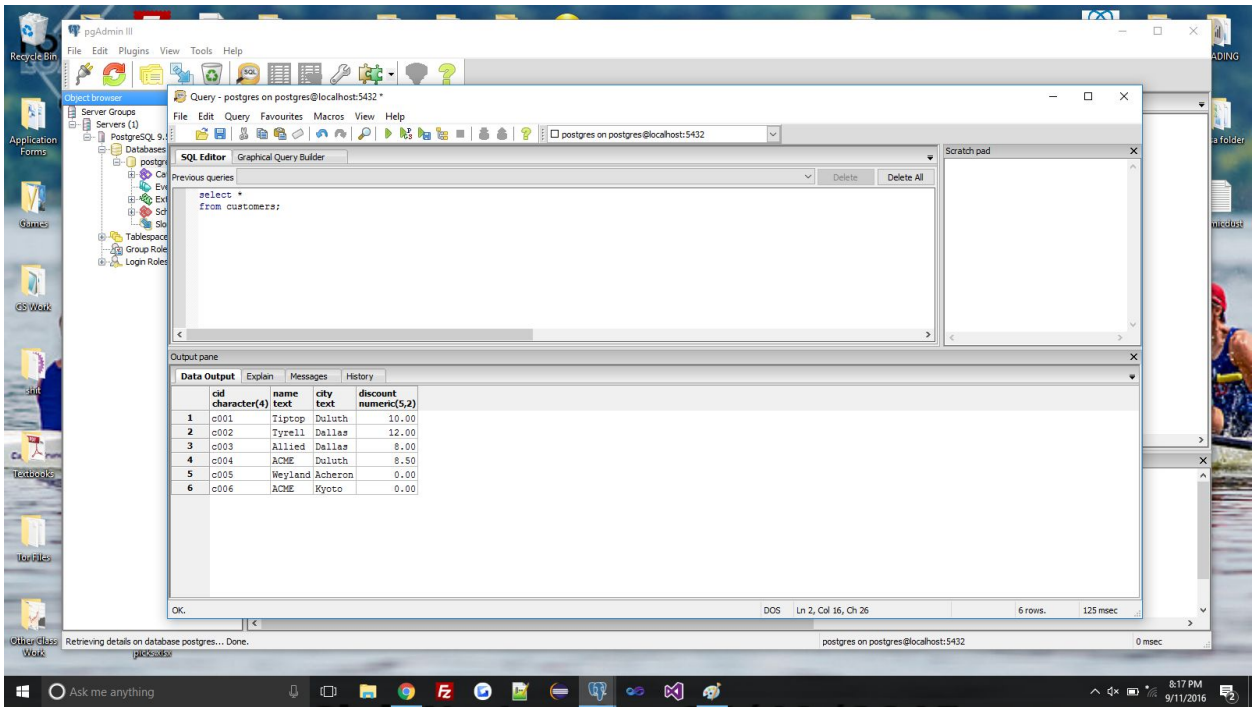
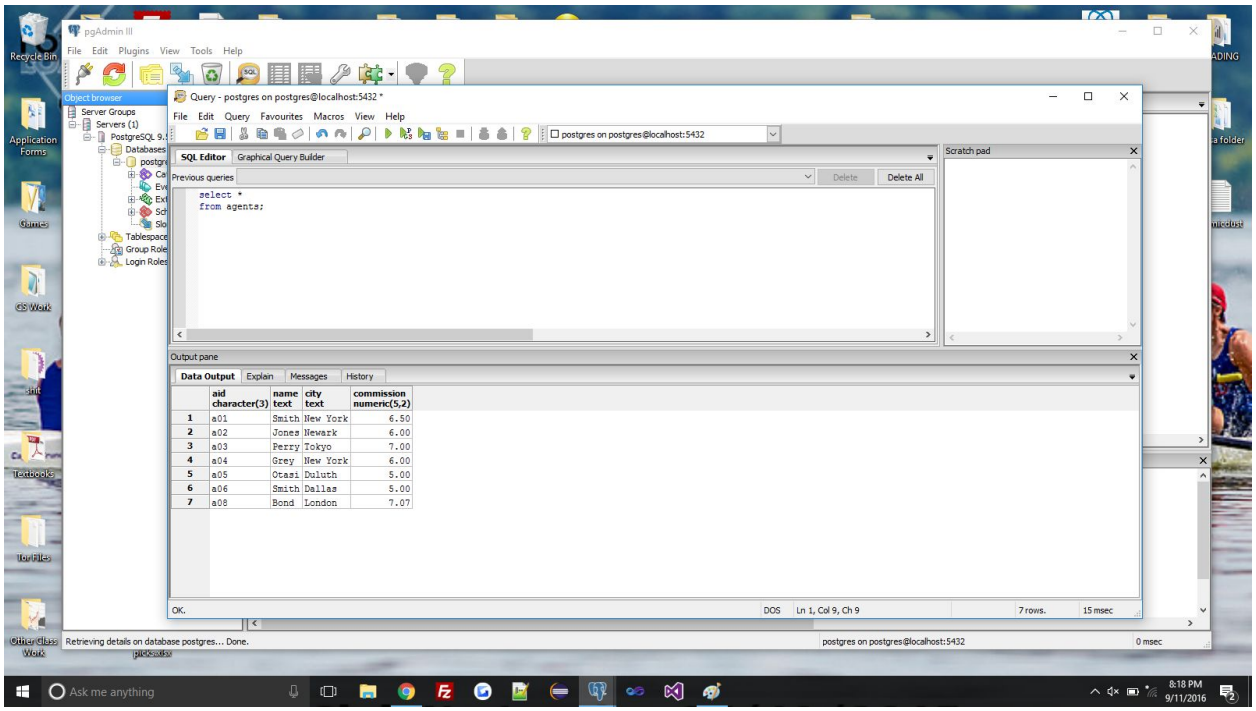
Raymond Mattingly

Professor Alan Labouseur

Database Management

11 September 2016





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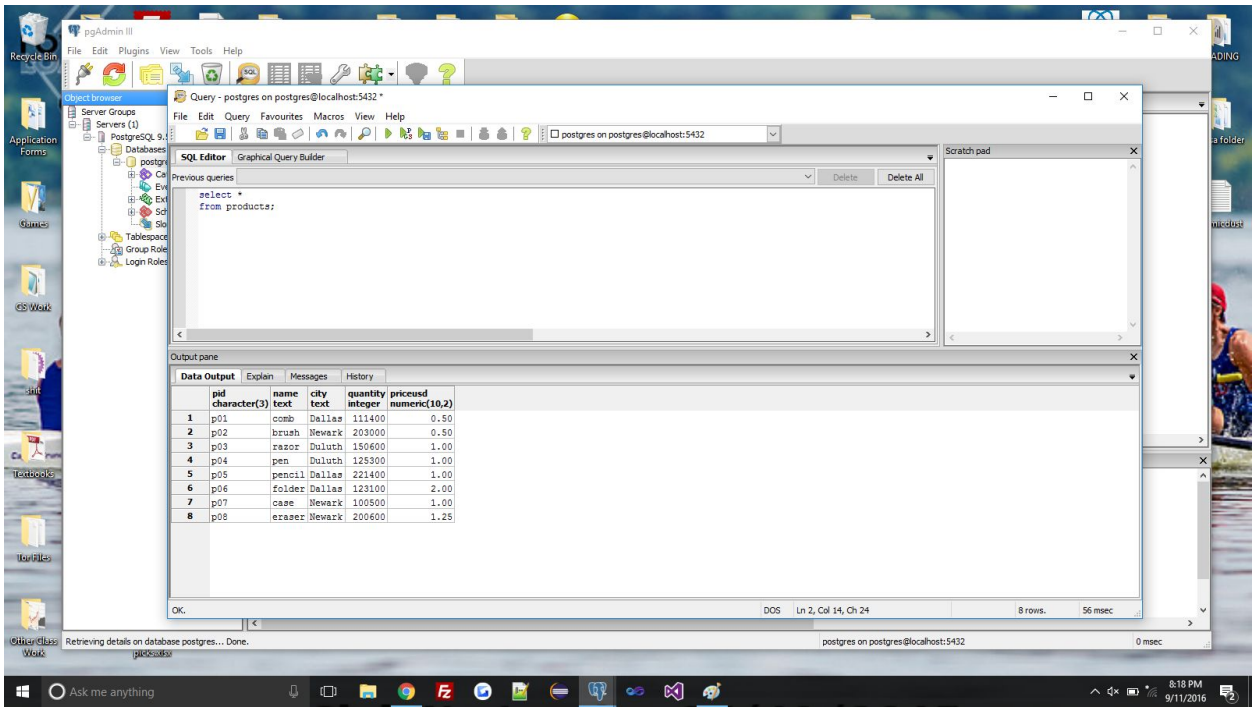

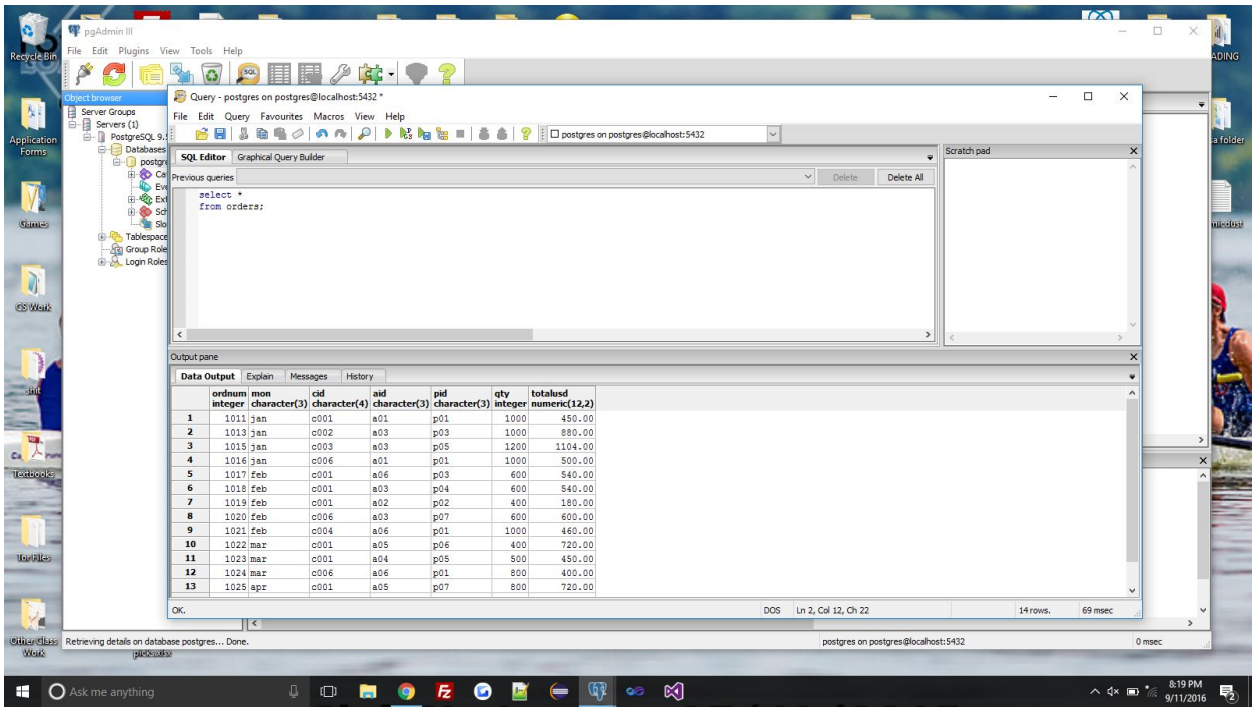

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2. Your primary key identifies the column that will maintain uniqueness throughout one's table; in other words, it refers to the ID column. A candidate key refers to a column in a table wherein all rows would be unique. A superkey is an additional column added to one's primary key, so if I wanted to return ordnum and mon then mon would be my superkey.

3. Data types are the various ways to store data entries so as to most effectively use said data. A simple login system would require a data table with multiple data types. One would want the columns ID, username, password, and email. The data type for ID would work best as integers (int), whereas one would want to use a string data type (text or varchar) for the username, password, and email entries. In a login system all fields would need to be non-nullable because the system requiring login wouldn't want users with missing information.

4. The first relational rule specifies that all cells should be atomic. In other words, you don't want to be storing multiple data types or multiple entries within one cell. This rule is why Professor Labouseur doesn't like array data types in relational databases. The second relational rule says that one must access fields by content rather than location within the table because location isn't necessarily fixed and one would like to preserve the longevity of a query by instead searching content, which should be much more constant. The third relational rule is that all rows must be unique; this means that each row must have at least one unique element within it. That's one reason why a good

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database will have a primary key within it to preserve uniqueness throughout the table regardless of what data is entered.