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LAB 2

1.

2.**KEYS**

Primary key: A Primary Key is the main key in locating a specific row or record. It can contain one or more attributes. It is unique for every row and therefore optimal for sorting data. For example in a table of workers with a column “EMPLOYEEID” would make a good primary key as it makes the data easily accessible.

Candidate key: A Candidate Key is very similar to a primary key in all aspects except that it is simply not the primary key. It meets all the same requirements and could be a primary key if it was needed. It is also unique to every row

Superkey: A Superkey is a Primary Key that has more than one column or attribute assigned to it. I almost imagine it as two primary keys combined into one.

3.**SHORT ESSAY: DATATYPES**

If I were to create a database right now I think it is within capability to create a lost and found database. In this database people would be able to input many different types of data and information. They could enter many things: The name of the item, a description, where it was found OR where it was lost. The date that is was lost or found. The contact number for the owner if the item is found. All of these possibilities would need to be the appropriate data type. There would be VARCHAR,INTEGER(P),BOOLEAN, and ARRAY.

4.**RELATIONAL RULES**

“First normal form” : This is the rule that is usually a standard. It is the rule that if make a query to a specific row and column in a database that there will only be one return value. For example in a table containing people's contact information and a query was made for someone's address, every person has only 1 address assigned to them

“Access rows by content only”: Applying this rule to a database prohibits any order to the rows or columns in a database table that are not content related. For example, in a table for a database of lost and found items there would not be a column sorting the objects by “ObjectID” or anything like that.

“All rows must be unique”: As this rule is aptly named, this rule disallows any 2 rows to be identical in a table.