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Professor Labouseur
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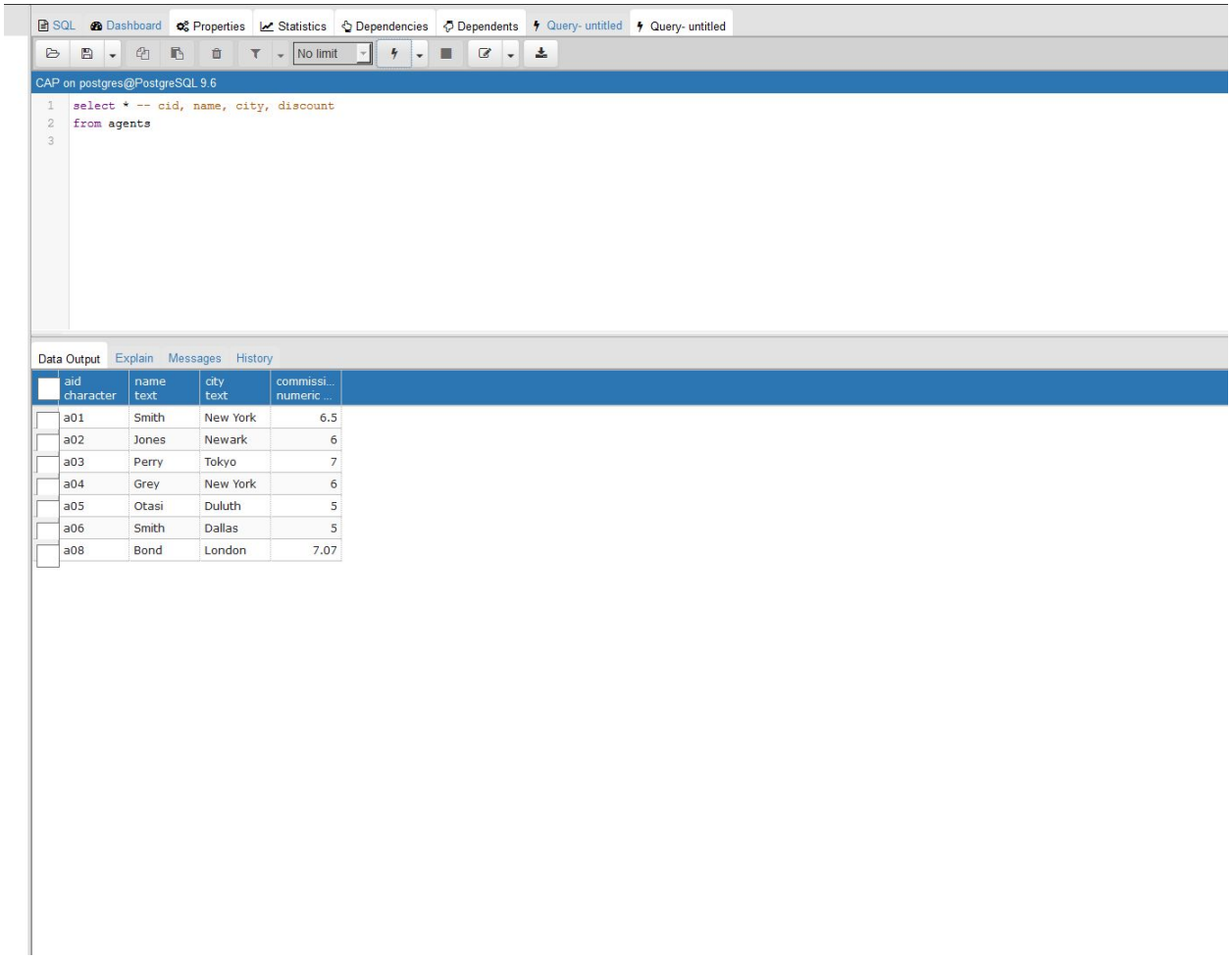
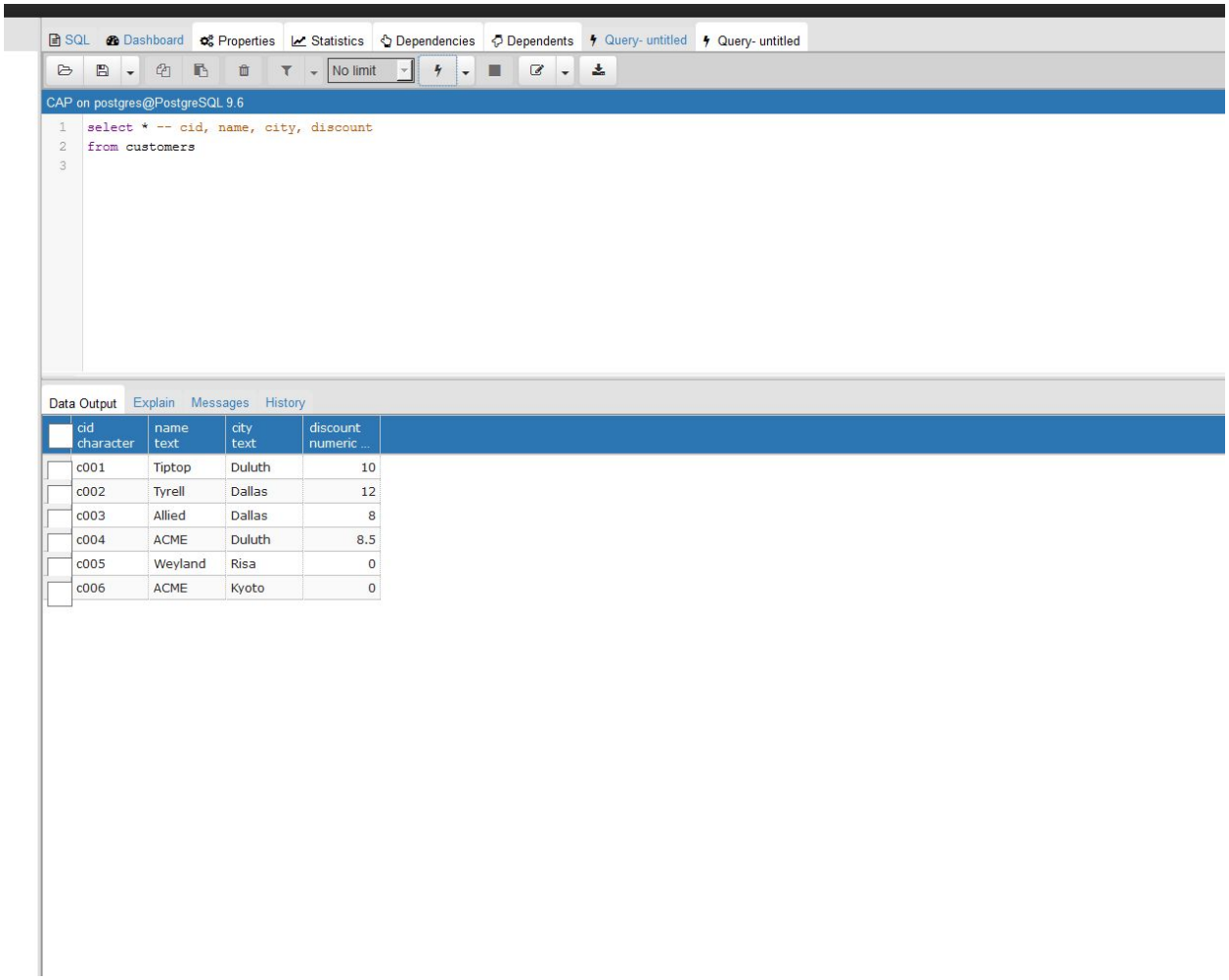
LAB 2

1.

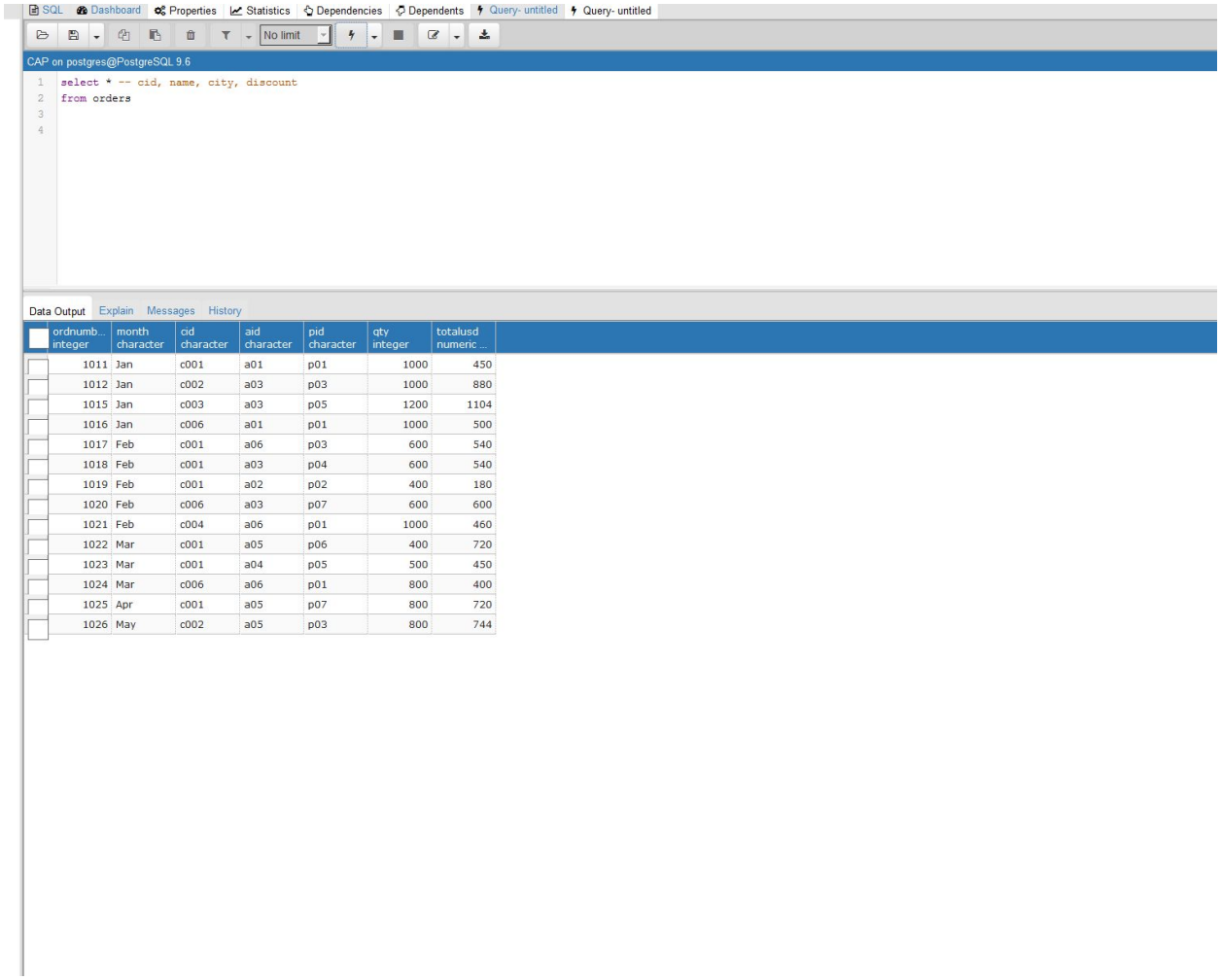
AGENT QUERY



CUSTOMER QUERY

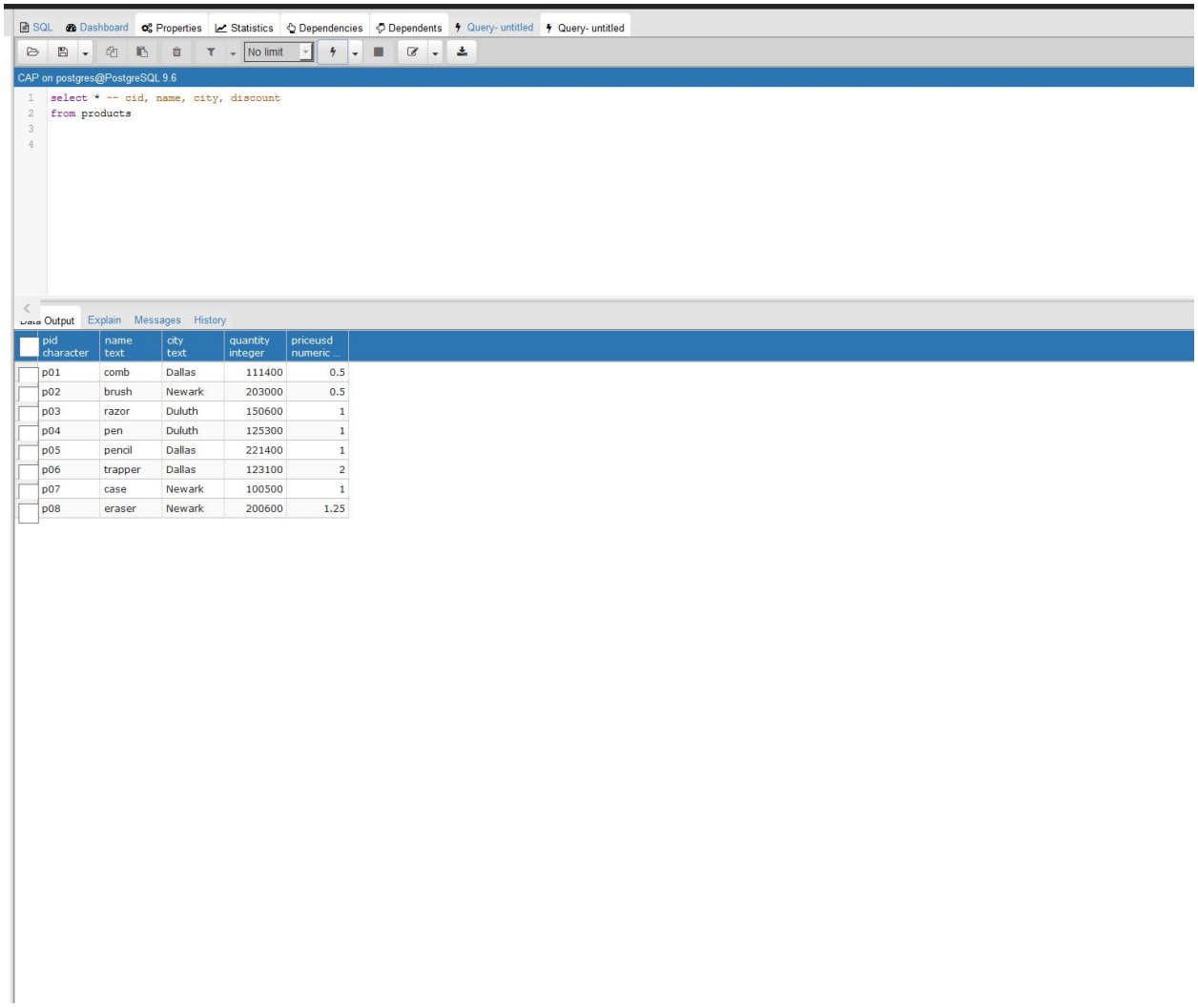


ORDER QUERY



ordnumb... integer	month character	cid character	aid character	pid character	qty integer	totalusd numeric ...
1011	Jan	c001	a01	p01	1000	450
1012	Jan	c002	a03	p03	1000	880
1015	Jan	c003	a03	p05	1200	1104
1016	Jan	c006	a01	p01	1000	500
1017	Feb	c001	a06	p03	600	540
1018	Feb	c001	a03	p04	600	540
1019	Feb	c001	a02	p02	400	180
1020	Feb	c006	a03	p07	600	600
1021	Feb	c004	a06	p01	1000	460
1022	Mar	c001	a05	p06	400	720
1023	Mar	c001	a04	p05	500	450
1024	Mar	c006	a06	p01	800	400
1025	Apr	c001	a05	p07	800	720
1026	May	c002	a05	p03	800	744

PRODUCT QUERY



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.