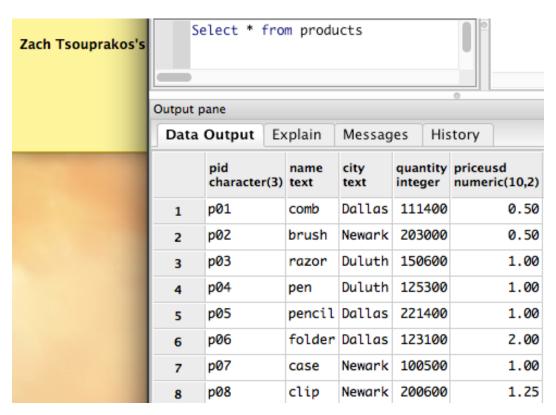
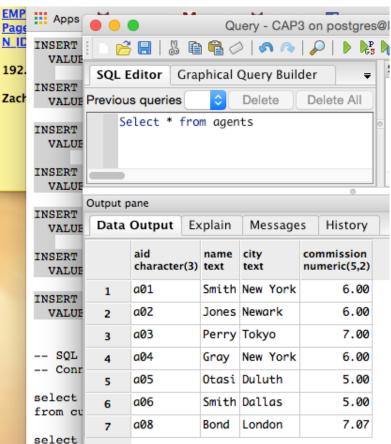
Zachary Tsouprakos Professor Labouseur Lab 2 1/31/2016

The super key in SQL is any column or row that uniquely identifies every row in a table. The candidate key goes hand in hand with the super key, where it is the super key with the fewest possible number of columns that still uniquely identify each row. The primary key is the candidate key that you choose to be primary; this column must be unique at the row level.

Data types are the types of data (obviously) that are seen inside a database. For example, a data type could be something like an integer (int), or text (string), or even the data or time (datetime). These data types resemble the values that are already in or being inserted into databases. Lets say I have a table called Cars, this table contains columns: year (int), make (text), color (text), and VIN number (VARCHAR(20)). The column VIN number would be the non-nullable primary key, where it is unique. Personally, I qould also have "Make" be a non-nullable column because since it unique to a certain extent (two entries could be Jeep, for example), this column's data is more valuable than "year" and "color".

There are three relational "rules" that are be used when dealing with databases. The very first rule, first normal form states that the intersection of any row and column must be autonomous and this represents the data in this one way. The example we spoke about in class was two super heroes and their multiple powers, it was a problem to have multiple super powers in one column per super hero; it was then decided that there must be multiple columns made for the database to store all of these characteristics while abiding by the first rule. The second rule is to be able to call or reference these rows or columns by name, not numbers. For example in this example we have our superheroes ID numbers and names; to follow this rule, one should be able to reference a row by calling the super heroes. Rule three calls every row being unique, avoiding duplication and not having any blank cells. In this example, one super hero had a third super power while the other one did not, this resulted in an empty cell. To follow rule three, we used associative tables to list the super powers and then correlate them to their specific super hero.





| ach Tsouprakos's | Data | ta Output Exp | | Messages | History | | | | |
|------------------|------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------|--|
| | | ordnum integer | mon character(3) | cid character(4) | aid character(3) | pid character(3) | integer | numeric(12,2) | |
| | 1 | 1011 | jan | c001 | a01 | p01 | 1000 | 450.00 | |
| | 2 | 1013 | jan | c002 | a03 | p03 | 1000 | 880.00 | |
| | 3 | 1015 | jan | c003 | a03 | p05 | 1200 | 1104.00 | |
| | 4 | 1016 | jan | c006 | a01 | p01 | 1000 | 500.00 | |
| | 5 | 1017 | feb | c001 | a06 | p03 | 600 | 540.00 | |
| | 6 | 1018 | feb | c001 | a03 | p04 | 600 | 540.00 | |
| | 7 | 1019 | feb | c001 | a02 | p02 | 400 | 180.00 | |
| | 8 | 1020 | feb | c006 | a03 | p07 | 600 | 600.00 | |
| | 9 | 1021 | feb | c004 | a06 | p01 | 1000 | 460.00 | |
| | 10 | 1022 | mar | c001 | a05 | p06 | 400 | 720.00 | |
| | 11 | 1023 | mar | c001 | a04 | p05 | 500 | 450.00 | |
| | 12 | 1024 | mar | c006 | a06 | p01 | 800 | 400.00 | |
| ON FREE PARTY | 13 | 1025 | apr | c001 | a05 | p07 | 800 | 720.00 | |
| | 14 | 1026 | may | c002 | a05 | p03 | 800 | 740.00 | |

| Zach Tsouprakos's | Data Output | | Explain | Messages | History | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------|
| | | ordnum integer | | cid character(4) | aid character(3) | pid character(3) | integer | numeric(12,2) |
| | 1 | 1011 | jan | c001 | a01 | p01 | 1000 | 450.00 |
| | 2 | 1013 | jan | c002 | a03 | p03 | 1000 | 880.00 |
| | 3 | 1015 | jan | c003 | a03 | p05 | 1200 | 1104.00 |
| | 4 | 1016 | jan | c006 | a01 | p01 | 1000 | 500.00 |
| | 5 | 1017 | feb | c001 | a06 | p03 | 600 | 540.00 |
| | 6 | 1018 | feb | c001 | a03 | p04 | 600 | 540.00 |
| | 7 | 1019 | feb | c001 | a02 | p02 | 400 | 180.00 |
| | 8 | 1020 | feb | c006 | a03 | p07 | 600 | 600.00 |
| | 9 | 1021 | feb | c004 | a06 | p01 | 1000 | 460.00 |
| | 10 | 1022 | mar | c001 | a05 | p06 | 400 | 720.00 |
| | 11 | 1023 | mar | c001 | a04 | p05 | 500 | 450.00 |
| | 12 | 1024 | mar | c006 | a06 | p01 | 800 | 400.00 |
| Mark E Mills | 13 | 1025 | apr | c001 | a05 | p07 | 800 | 720.00 |
| | 14 | 1026 | may | c002 | a05 | p03 | 800 | 740.00 |