

- SuperKey
 a set of attributes whose values together uniquely identify a tuple in a relation
- Candidate Key
 - a superkey for which no proper subset is a superkey...a key that is *minimal*.
 - Can be more than one for a relation
- Primary Key
 - a candidate key chosen to be the main key for the relation.
 - One for each relation
- Keys can be composite

- e.g.: Staff(lecturer,roomno,appraiser)
- SK = {lecturer,roomno,appraiser}, {lecturer,roomno}, {lecturer, appraiser}, {roomno,appraiser}, {lecturer} and {roomno}
- CK = {lecturer} and {roomno}
- PK = {lecturer}























More SQL Cinema (cid, name, city) Film (fid, title, director) select name, city, count(*) as films Showing (fid, cid) Name, city and the number of different films showing at each cinema, in ascending alphabetical order of city and name

select name, city, count(*) as films from Film f, Cinema c, Showing s

select name, city, count(*) as films from Film f, Cinema c, Showing s where f.fid=s.fid and c.cid=s.cid

select name, city, count(*) as films from Film f, Cinema c, Showing s where f.fid=s.fid and c.cid=s.cid group by c.cid select name, city, count(*) as films from Film f, Cinema c, Showing s where f.fid=s.fid and c.cid=s.cid group by c.cid order by city, name;

Cinema (cid, name, city) Film (fid, title, director) Showing (fid, cid)

Titles of films showing at every cinema listed in database.

(select * from showing s where s.cid=c.cid and f.fid=s.fid)

(select * from cinema c where not exists (select * from showing s where s.cid=c.cid and f.fid=s.fid))

select title from film f where not exists (select * from cinema c where not exists (select * from showing s where s.cid=c.cid and f.fid=s.fid));