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Subject: Database Management System (KCS-501)

Date Page 21/09/20

Assignment → 1

Answer → 1

Super Key: The set of attributes which can uniquely identify a tuple is known as Super Key.

Ex: Student (SID, SNAME)

- Adding zero or more attributes to candidate key generates super key
- A candidate key is a super key but vice versa is not true

Candidate Key: The minimal set of attributes which can uniquely identify a tuple is known as candidate key.

Ex. SID in Student Relation.

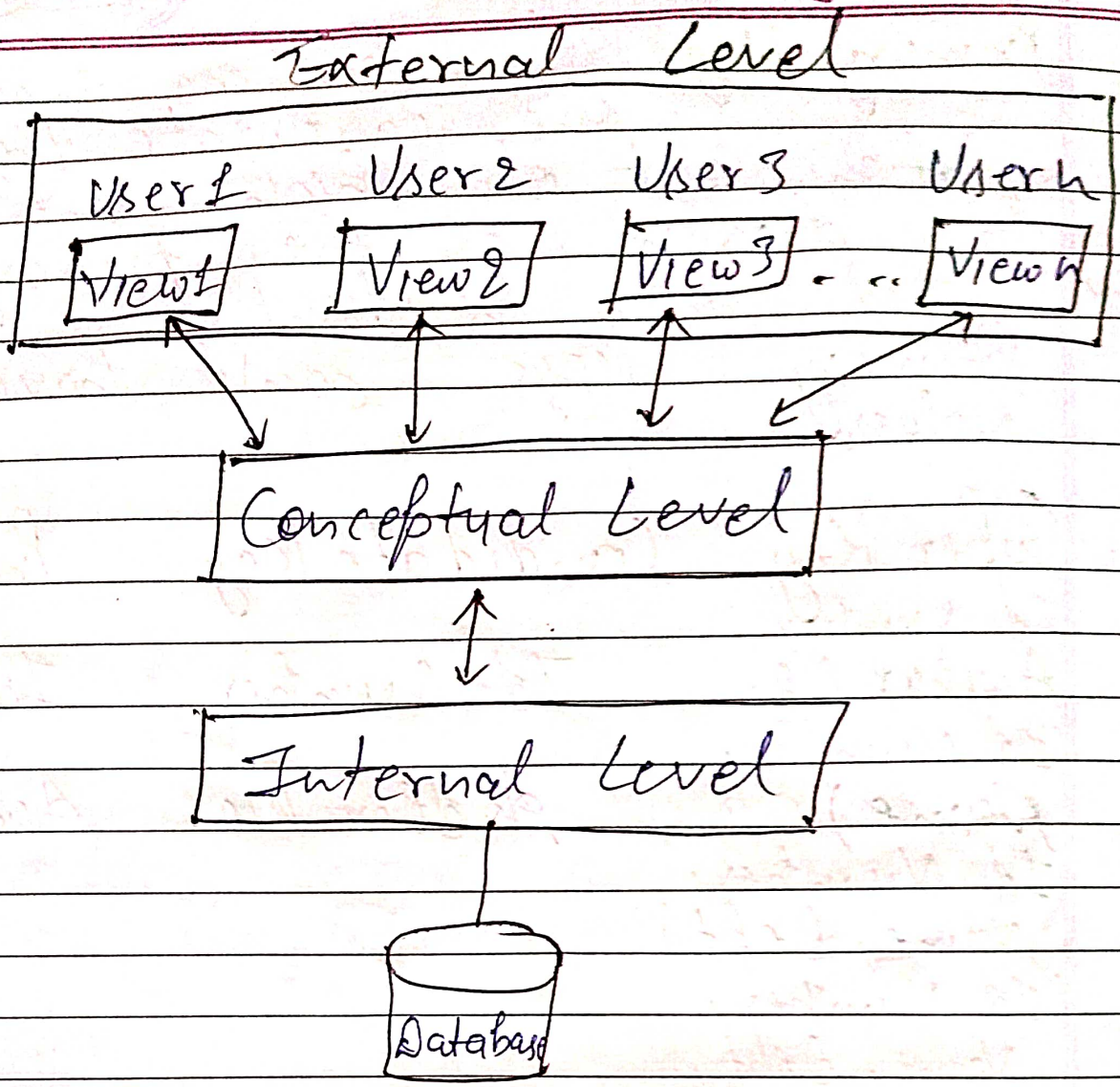
- The value of candidate key is unique and non-null for every tuple.
- There can be more than one candidate key in a relation.
- It can be simple or composite

Primary Key: There can be more than one candidate key in relation, out of which one can be chosen as the primary key.
Ex. SID in Student.
Primary keys can't have Null values.

Super Key	Candidate Key	Primary key
Id Number		
Aadhar No.	Id Number	Id Number
(Id Number, Name)	Aadhar No.	Aadhar No.
(Id Number, Name, Dept)		
(Id Number, Name, Dept, Aadhar No.)		

Answer → 2

Three Schema Architecture
* It is also called ANSI/SPARC architecture or three level architecture
Applications: Thus architecture used to separate the user application & physical database.
* It breates the Database into three different categories.

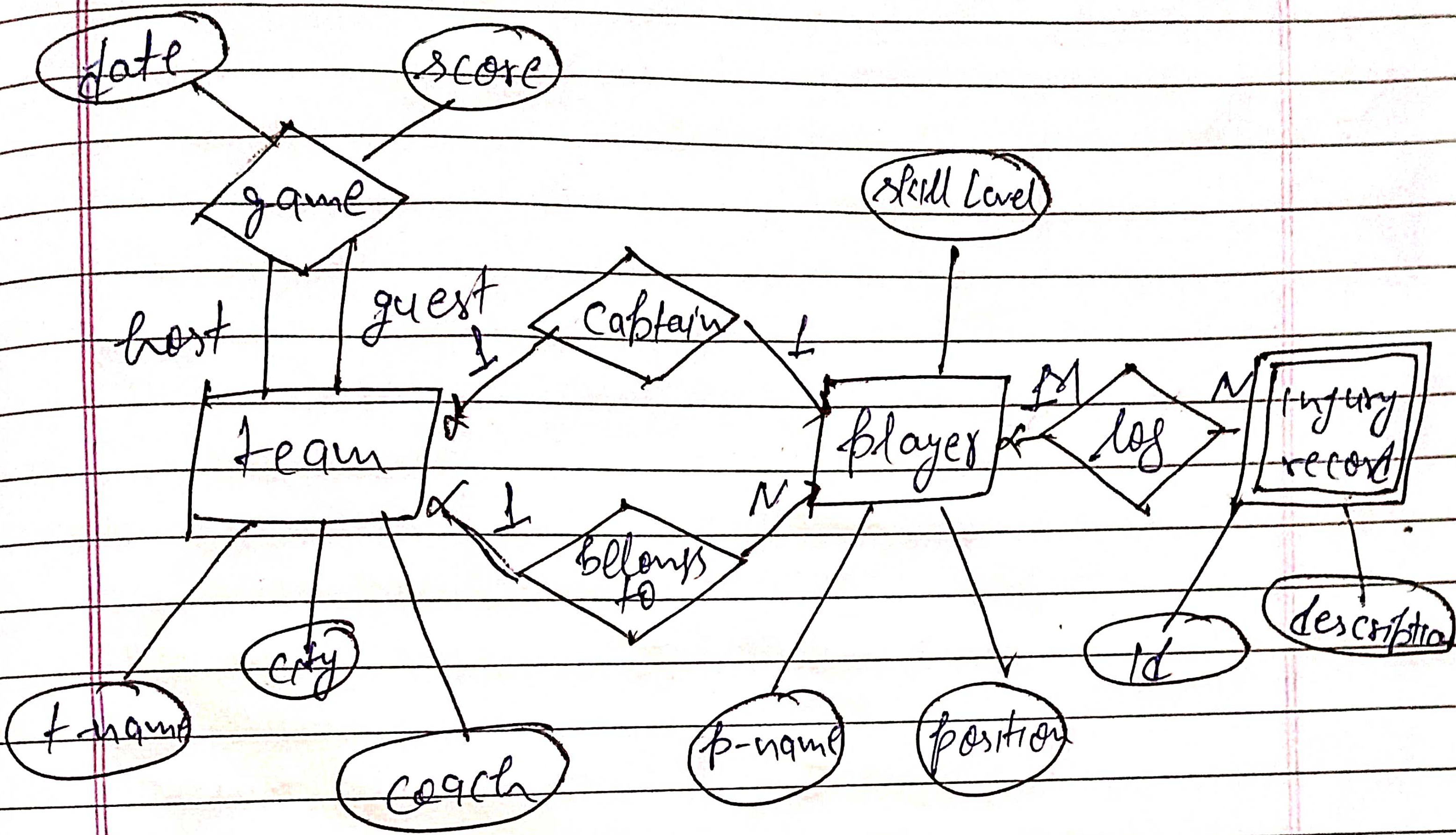


External Level: Several users can view their desired data which is interally fetched from database.

Conceptual Level: Whole design of database such as relationship among data, schema of data are described in this level.

Internal Level: It describes how the data is stored in storage devices.

Answer →



date
score
game
skill Level
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guest
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1
1
team
player
M
log
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injury record
1
N
belongs to
description
id
city
t-name
coach
p-name
position