1. RoomNo and hotelNo
2. Entity: There are primary keys which is unique and cannot be null

Referential integrity is a foreign key that matches primary key in other table and can be null

E.g. roomNo is primary key at Room table and foreign key at Booking table

c.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

1. Some constraints would be

NOT NULL Constraint − Ensures that a column cannot have NULL value.

 DEFAULT Constraint − Provides a default value for a column when none is specified.

 UNIQUE Constraint − Ensures that all values in a column are different.

 PRIMARY Key − uniquely identifies each row/record in a database table.

 [FOREIGN Key](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-foreign-key.htm) − uniquely identifies a row/record in any of the given database table.

 [CHECK Constraint](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-check.htm) − ensures that all the values in a column satisfies certain conditions.

E. The Support System

Entity Integrity

To ensure entity integrity, it is required that every table have a primary key. Neither the PK nor any part of it can contain null values. This is because null values for the primary key mean we cannot identify some rows.

Referential integrity requires that a foreign key must have a matching primary key or it must be null. This constraint is specified between two tables (parent and child); it maintains the correspondence between rows in these tables.  It means the reference from a row in one table to another table must be valid.

Foreign key rules

Additional foreign key rules may be added when setting referential integrity, such as what to do with the child rows (in the Orders table) when the record with the PK, part of the parent (Customer), is deleted or changed (updated).

f.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated