

# REII414 past papers comaprison

For the latest version of this document, visit  
[https://github.com/p0te/Exam1\\_2017/REII414](https://github.com/p0te/Exam1_2017/REII414)

MJ Bezuidenhout

June 18, 2017

## 1 2015

- 6 questions:
  - 1:sql Theory
  - 2:entity and referential integrity
  - 3: ERD diagram
  - 4: Dependencies, noprmailzation
  - 5: difficult qrys (joins, sums etc)
  - 6: essay: final year project

## 2 2016

- 5 questions:
  - 1: sql Theory
  - 2: entity and referential integrity
  - 3: Dependencies, normalization
  - 4: Difficult queries,(joins, sums etc)
  - 5: essay: game

## 3 Sql Theory(See also, flash cards)

- Data vs information
- Right vs left joins
- ERD principles(Arrow types, redundant relationship)
- Derived attribute

- attributes of a PK
- triggers
- SQL injection

## 4 Entity and referential integrity

**Data Integrity** In a relational database, refers to a condition in which the data in the database is in compliance with all entity and referential integrity constraints

**Entity Integrity** The property of a relational table that guarantees that each entity has a unique value in a primary key and that there are no null values in the primary key.

**Referential Integrity** A condition by which a dependent tables foreign key must have either a null entry or a matching entry in the related table

## 5 Dependencies, Normalization

### 5.1 Dependencies

**Functional Dependency** Attribute A determines attribute B (that is, B is functionally dependent on A) if all of the rows in the table that agree in value for attribute A also agree in value for attribute B

**Partial Dependency** A dependency that exists when the determinant is only part of the primary key [if  $(A,B) \rightarrow (C,D)$  and  $B \rightarrow C$  Where  $(A,B)$  is the PK]

**Transitive Dependency** Dependencies such that  $X \rightarrow Y$  and  $Y \rightarrow Z$  form a transitive dependency. In general, transitive dependencies are dependencies between nonprimary attributes

### 5.2 Normalization

**1NF** Table format, no repeating groups, and PK identified

**2NF** 1NF and no partial dependencies

**3NF** 2NF and no transitive dependencies

**BCNF** Every determinant is a candidate key (special case of 3NF)

**4NF** 3NF and no independent multivalued dependencies

## 6 Difficult queries(some shown, NOT ALL)

**SELECT** SELECT <fields> FROM<tables> WHERE;conditions;

**UPDATE** UPDATE<table> SET <field = new>WHERE <condition>

**CREATE** CREATE <table\_name>(<col1> <datatype> , <col2> <datatype>)

## 7 Essay question

- Database Design  
ERD
- Web programming  
UI  
data-interfacing  
security