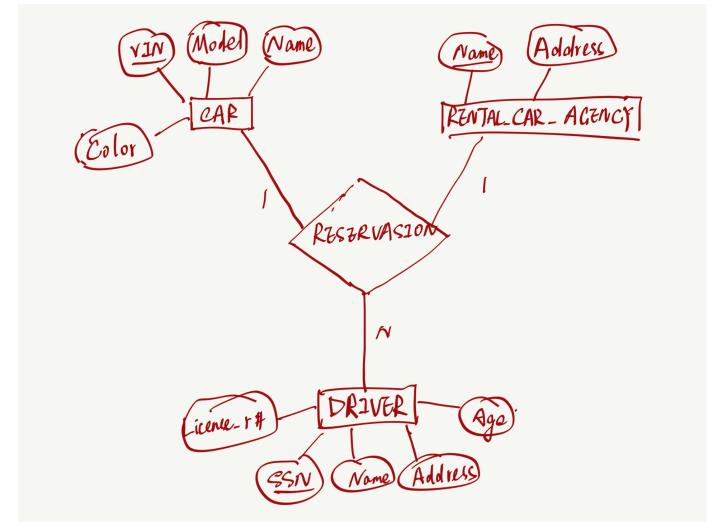
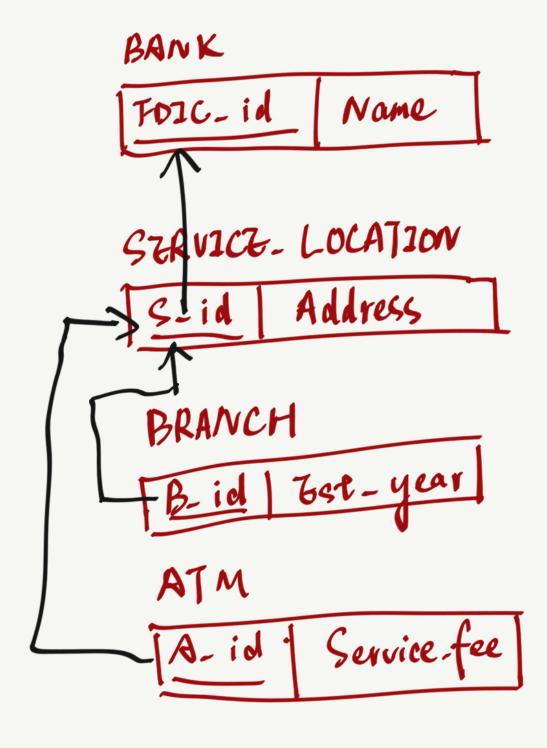
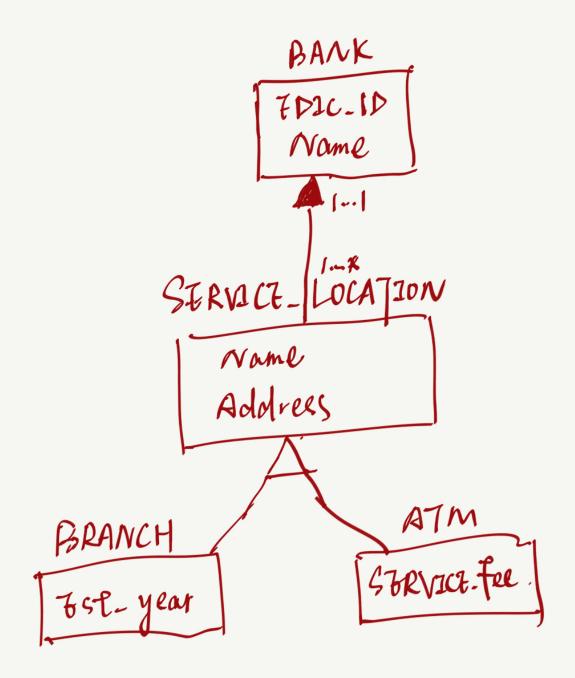
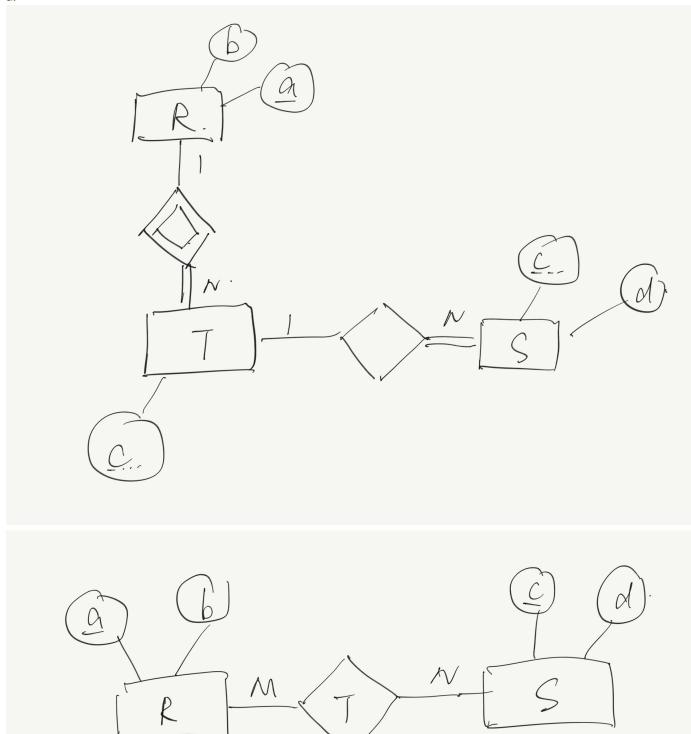
- 1. a. False
 - b. False
 - c. False
 - d. True
- 2. a. Data structure is simple and the whole system is not expected to change.
 - b. It is very expansive and hard to maintain because of the complexity and it is difficult to provide a unified view
 - c. It will be of benifit for the encryption for keeping the data security and good for the concurrency.
- 3. a. D
 - b. D
 - c. A
 - d. D
- 4. a.
 - b. Minimum number 1; Maximum number n. Because E1 to En is entity sets, which means there is no duplicates in the sets.
- 5. A
- 6.



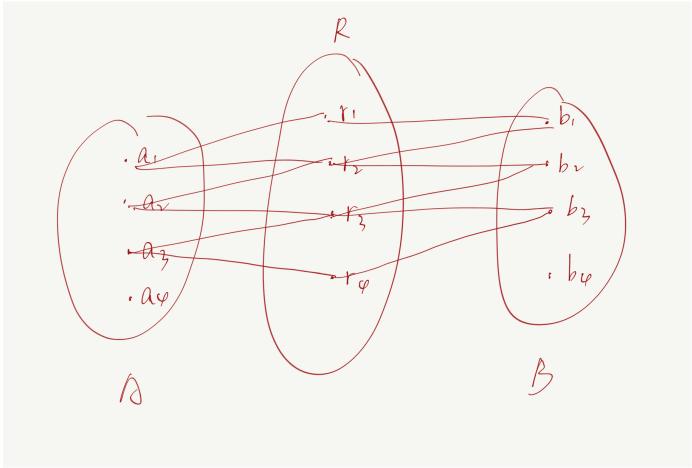






b.

It is not possible. As shown in the figure, if storing the mapping information, a_4 and b_4 will be lost. Hence, information will be lost if not creating a new relation.



```
9. a. \pi_{barName}(Bar*_{Bar.barName} = Frequent.barName} Frequent)
b. \pi_{drinkerName}(Drinker*_{Drinker.street} = Bar.street} (Bar*_{Bar.barName} = Frequent.barName} Frequent))
c. \pi_{barName}(\sigma_{age<37}(Drinker*_{Drinker.drinkerName} = Frequent.drinkerName} (Bar*_{Bar.barName} = Frequent.barName} Frequent)))
10. a. \{t. name | Student(t) \ AND \ (\exists s)(\exists c)(\exists r)(Student(s) \ AND \ Course(c) \ AND \ Registered(r) \ AND \ r. \ Code = c. \ Code \ AND \ r. \ SSN = s. \ SSN \ AND \ c. \ Title = "Database \ System"}\}
b.
```

```
Select c.title, count(s.Name)

From Course c, student s, registered r

Where r.code =c.code AND

r.SSN=s.SSN

Group by c.code desc
```

```
Select c.title, max(s.gpa)
From Course c, student s, registered r
Where r.code =c.code AND
    r.SSN=s.SSN
Group by c.Dept
Having count(c.code)>30)
```

d. Retrieve the title of the course who have more registered students than the maximum number of student who participates in the course in other departments