	Assignment No. 2	Triffe No					
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Que-1	What is a relation? Explain the ties of a relation.	vahi	ous f	Soper-			
Ans-	Relation -			Notes tambér de la participa de la constitución de			
	A relation on 1	anterioris de la companya de la comp					
	table in database. The rows of (table) are called the	ted	by a	2			
	(table) are called the records	or fe	ples	and			
	columns are called the attrib	utes.					
	7 Athibutes						
	A, A ₂ An						
	R.						
	R ₂						
	R3	1					
	Records						
	Rm .						
		,					
	The figure shows a relation with and m records.	n at	tribut	લ			
	Properties of Relations -						
1)	The relation has a name that	és (distin	4			
	from all other relation names	in	the				
The state of the s							

photogram and an analysis of the second seco	Page No.
	Don
	relational schema.
11)	
	our atomic (single) value.
	Each attribute has a distinct have
(VI	The values of an attribute are all from
	the same doncein.
and the second s	Each tuple is distinct; there are no
	deplicate tuples.
VI	The order of attributes has no significance.
(iiv	the profes of tubies has no significance.
Que - 2	Define the following terms:
	1. Degree
	1. Degree 2. Cardinality
	3. Relational Database
	4. Relational Schema
	5. Constraints
Ans-	
	^
1.	Degree!
	Mapping cardinalities or degree of a relationship
	express the number of entities of which another
	suitity can be associated via relationship set. These indicate the link between two suititles
	for a specified occurrence of each.
	Types-
	ij One to our relationship
	ii) Due to many relationship
	ii) Due to many relationship

	Page	No				
	Data					
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iv) Many to many relationship

2. Cardinality:

The cardinality ratio specifies relationship Instances that an e participate in . The WORKS_FOR ship type DEPARTMENT: Employe cardinality rectio 1:N, meaning that ex department can be related to num employees, but an employee can be related to (work for) only one department.

3. Relational Database

Relational Database:

A relational database is a set
of tables (sometimes called relations) containing one or more data categories in columns. Each now contains a unique instance of data for the categories defined by the columns.

4. Relational Schema:

set of attributes and olomain name pairs; relational Schema.

Let A, Az, An be attributes with domains D, D2, D3, ... Dn. Then the set (A,: D, A2:D2, ... An: Dn) is a relational schema.

Each element in the n-type consists of an attribute and a value for that attribute.

5. Constraints:

These are used to specify rules for the data in a table. Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. The ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in a table.

If there is any violation between the contraint and the data action, the action is aborted.