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Answer to the question no 1

If I modify the initial value to 'ABF' it would break only Referal integrity constraint. as ~~A~~ there in no initial 'ABF' in the refered relation'.

To enforce thes constrain ~~I can~~ While I am creating the database I can use ~~the~~ either restrict or cascade option. If I choose restrict then it would not let me update the value. and If I use cascade then ~~I~~. if I update the value then it would update the value at both refered and referencing table.

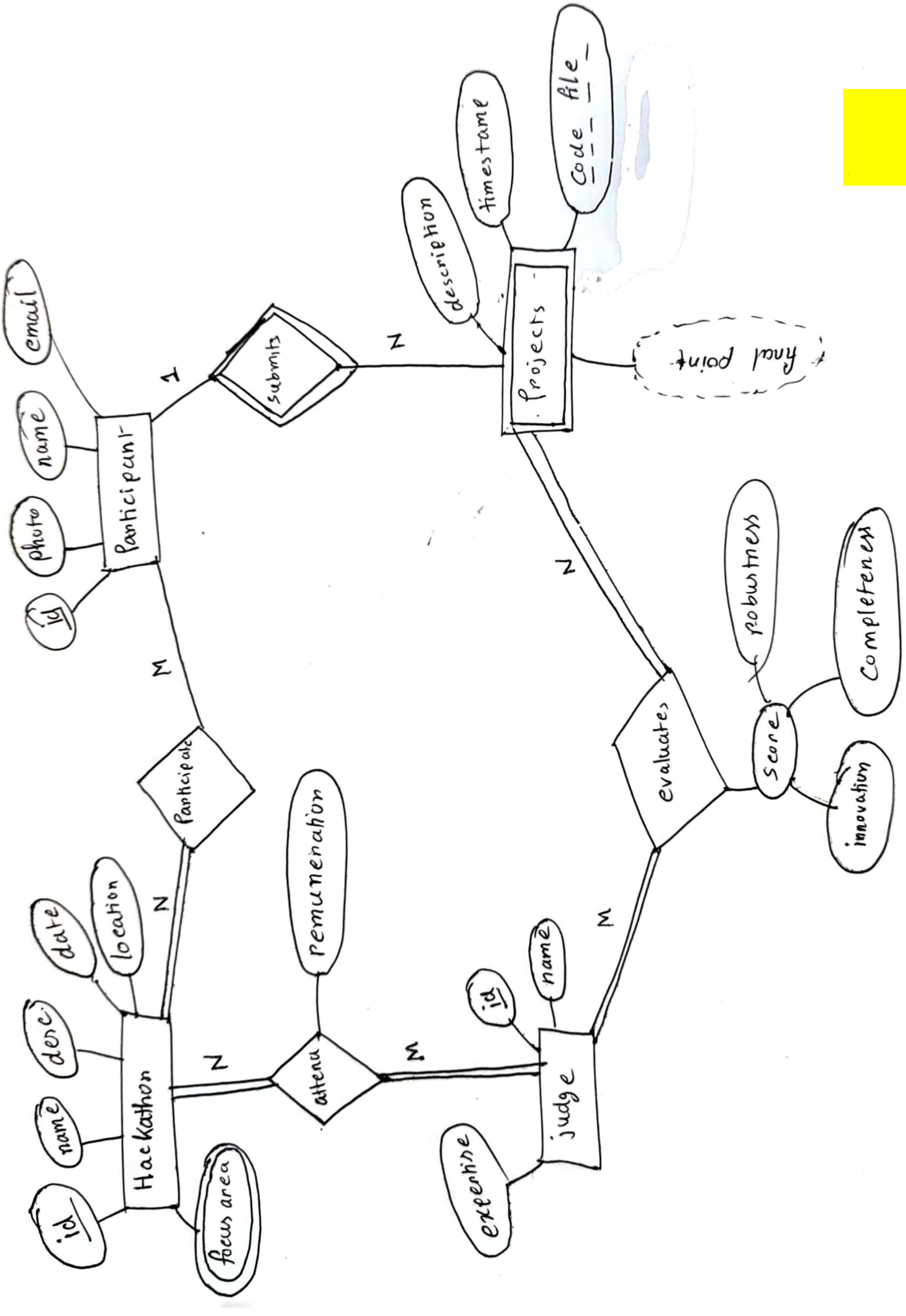
If I update the dept attribute to 'CS' then it would break referal integrity constraint. As, there in no ~~cs~~ ~~Attri~~ cs department in the Department table.

To enforce this violation, I can either choose restrict, cascade or set null to that value. As Department name CS is not present in the department's table's key attribute

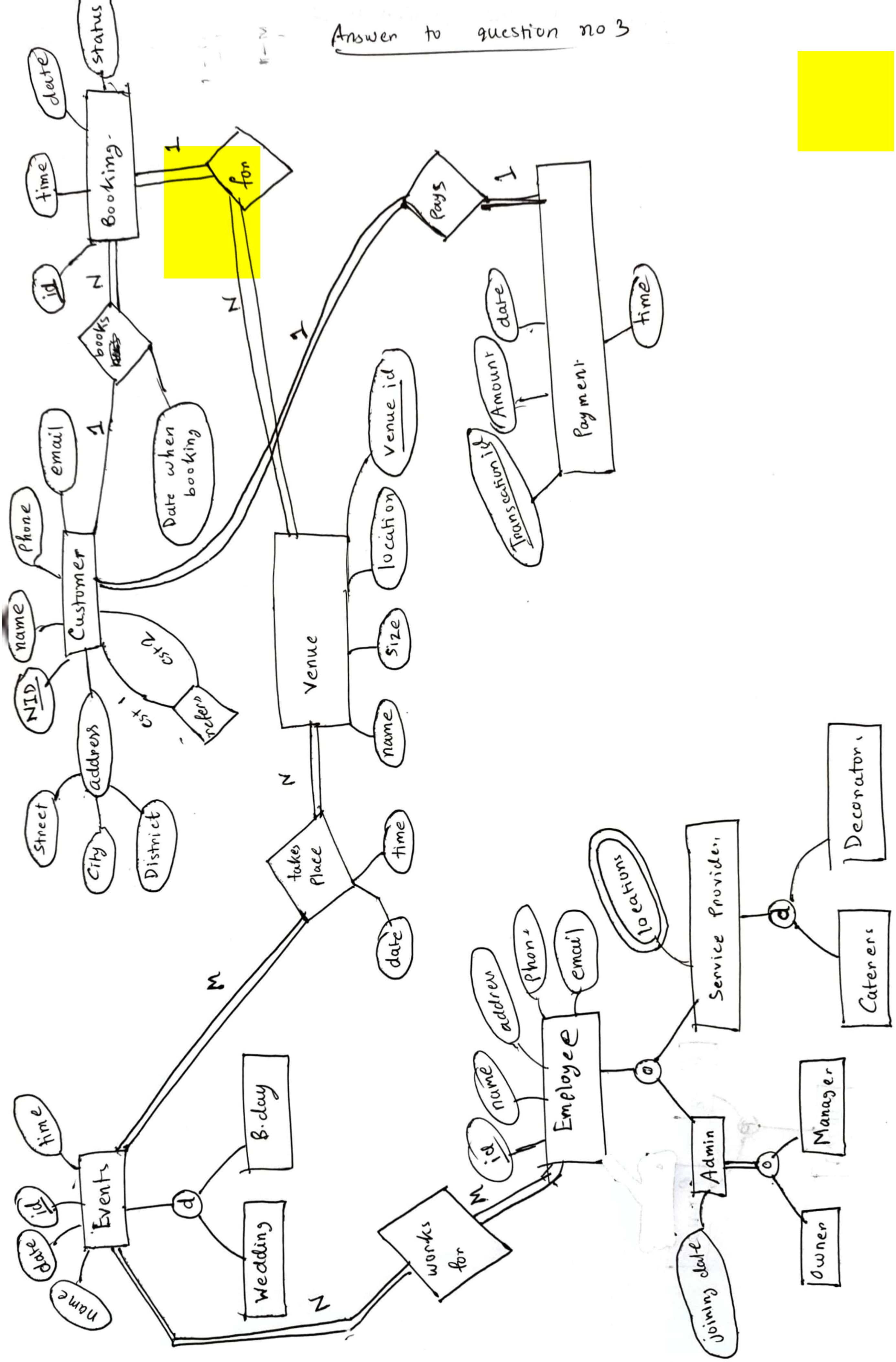
So to enforce this, if I ~~can~~ use restrict then it would not let me update the value, if I use cascade then it would update the value at both table. As, Department is not the primary key of instructor table so, I can set it to null also.

If I update the joining date to 2023 then it would break domain constraint. As, date of joining attribute's tyee is date and 2023's data type is int. So, it would break domain constraint. And to enforce these constraint I can set the data tyec for joining date to be date.

Answer to the question no 2



Answer to question no 3



Customer Pays payment is 1:1 relation

2 For each venue there can be n number of bookings.

But 1 booking would be done for 1 venue.

1 customer can have many bookings