

3.

Physician (SSN: int, name: varchar(20), address: varchar(30), phone: varchar(15),
primary key (SSN))

Responsible (ID: varchar(11), admin_date: date, SSN: int, primary key (ID),
foreign key (SSN) represents Physician, NOT NULL) *merge

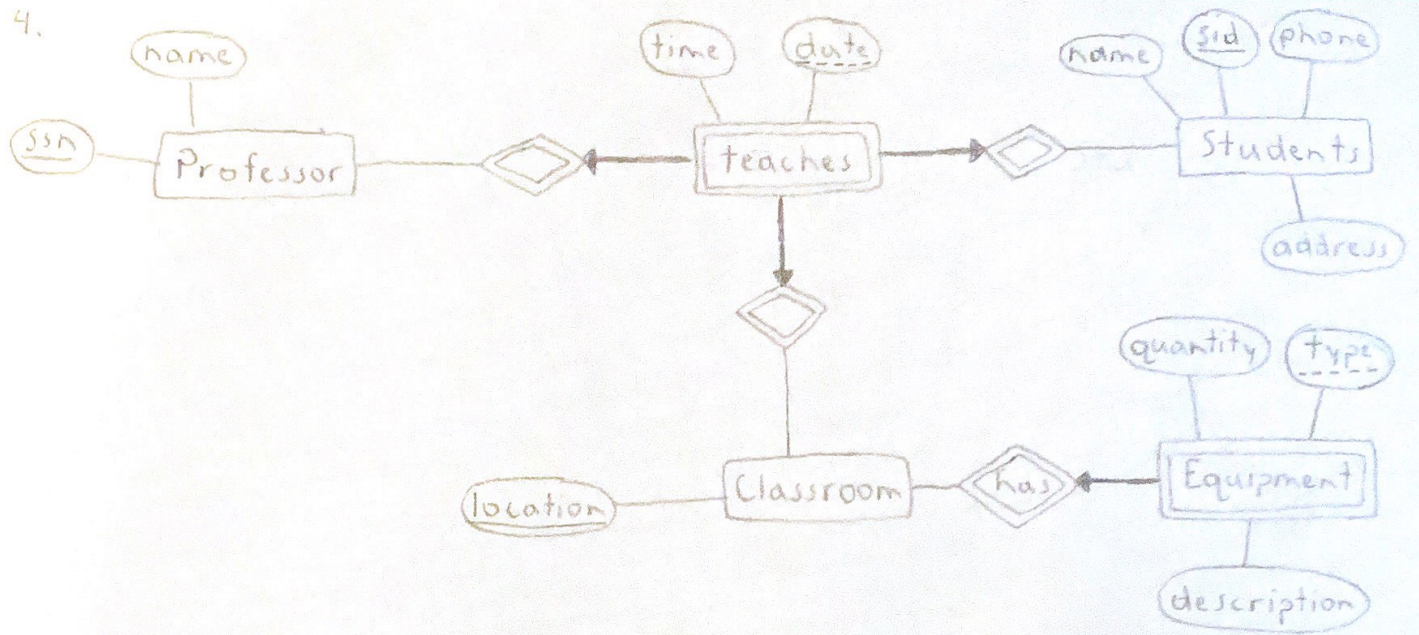
Patient (ID: varchar(11), admin_date: date, (checkback_date: date,
discharge_date: date) *merge

Room (Room_id: int, primary key (Room_id))

Bed (bed#: int, isICU bed, is Regular bed) *merge

Assigned (Room_id: int, bed#: int, primary key (Room_id, bed#),
foreign key (Room_id) represents Room,
foreign key (bed#: int) represents bed)

4.



5.

a. It wouldn't do anything because child row of $cid = 2$ exists.

b. It would delete $ids = 15$ in corporation, then ^{delete} $ids = 1, 3, 5$ in company, then ^{delete} $ids = 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12$ in departments.

c. It would change $cid = 2$ to $cid = 6$. Then $did = 2, 3, 10$ change to null.