

TUTORIAL - WEEK 2

1. Describe, using appropriate examples, the constraint called Referential Integrity
2. The main objective for the three-level database architecture (comprising of an external, a conceptual and an internal level) is to provide data independence. Explain what is meant by data independence and its importance in a database environment
3. Explain the difference between database schema and database state?
4. Super key, candidate key and primary key are used to identify tuples in a relation. Briefly explain the difference between these three types of keys.
5. Differentiate between entity integrity constraints and referential integrity constraints.
6. The ANSI-SPARC model of a database identifies three distinct levels at which data items can be described. List and explain each level.
7. Consider the following table:

| Consultant ID | Consultant Name | Consultant Category | ProjNo | ProjName | ProjLoc | Fee Rate | Consultancy Hrs |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| 129 | James Carager | 1 | 12 | Apolo | Dubai | 500 | 40 |
| 127 | Sarah James | 2 | 12 | Apolo | Dubai | 700 | 30 |
| 129 | James Carager | 1 | 9 | Terra | Mauritius | 500 | 50 |
| 131 | Cindy Shraffer | 3 | 9 | Terra | Mauritius | 1000 | 20 |
| 145 | Sheila Ramah | 1 | 10 | Riviera | Mauritius | 500 | 35 |
| 131 | Cindy Shraffer | 3 | 10 | Riviera | Mauritius | 1000 | 30 |
| 199 | Girish Mitoo | 2 | 10 | Riviera | Mauritius | 700 | 10 |

- a) Give the domain for the following attributes:
 - ConsultantName
 - FeeRate
 - ConsultancyHrs
- b) Using the table CONSULTANCY as example differentiate between superkeys, candidate keys and primary key. Show how primary keys are obtained from the list of superkeys and candidate keys.