3.

1) DELETE FROM emp

WHERE ename = 'SMITH';

2) UPDATE emp

SET job = 'MANAGER'

WHERE ename = 'ADAMS';

3) SELECT empno, sal

FROM emp;

4) Referential integrity is a concept in relational database management systems (RDBMS) that ensures the consistency and correctness of data across related tables. It enforces relationships between tables and makes sure that **foreign keys** are valid, i.e., they refer to existing records in the referenced table.

**Example of Referential Integrity**

Consider the following two tables:

* **Customer Table**:

| **Customer\_ID (PK)** | **Name** | **Address** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | John Doe | 123 Elm St. |
| 2 | Jane Smith | 456 Oak St. |

* **Order Table**:

| **Order\_ID (PK)** | **Order\_Date** | **Customer\_ID (FK)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 101 | 2024-11-01 | 1 |
| 102 | 2024-11-02 | 2 |
| 103 | 2024-11-03 | 1 |

In the **Order Table**, the **Customer\_ID** is a foreign key referencing the **Customer\_ID** in the **Customer Table**. The referential integrity constraint ensures that:

* **Customer\_ID = 1** in the **Order Table** is valid because it refers to an existing **Customer\_ID = 1** in the **Customer Table**.
* If you try to insert an order with **Customer\_ID = 3**, which doesn't exist in the **Customer Table**, it would violate the referential integrity constraint, and the database would reject the insertion.