CSC 355 Database Systems 501 Assignment 1 (1/8)

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Database Schema:

TRAVELER (<u>TrID</u>, TrName, TrPhone)

BOOKING (<u>TourID</u>, <u>TravelerID</u>, TourDate)

TOUR (<u>TID</u>, DestinationID, TLength, TPrice)

DESTINATION (<u>DID</u>, DLocation, DType)

Database Instance:

TRAVELER

TrID (P)	TrName	TrPhone
0001	White	5551234
0002	Goodman	5559876
0003	Pinkman	5551609
0004	Fring	5552112

TOUR

TID	DestinationID	TLength	TPrice
(P)	(F)		
12345	002	5	4000
44890	016	14	8000
70291	002	3	2500

BOOKING

TourID (P& F)	TravelerID (P&F)	TourDate	
44890	0001	03-JUN-19	
44890	0002	03-JUN-19	
86428	0004	01-AUG-19	
12345	0001	15-AUG-19	

DESTINATION

DLocation	DType	
Cleveland	City	
New York	City	
Cozumel	Resort	
Bermuda	Cruise	
	Cleveland New York Cozumel	

a. List the attribute(s) that make up the primary key (if one exists) in DESTINATION.

Answer: DID

b. List the attribute(s) that make up the primary key (if one exists) in TOUR.

Answer: TID

c. List the attribute(s) that make up the primary key (if one exists) in BOOKING.

Answer: TourID, TravelerID

d. List the attribute(s) that make up the foreign key(s) (if any exist) in DESTINATION.

Answer: None

e. List the attribute(s) that make up the foreign key(s) (if any exist) in TOUR.

Answer: DestinationID

f. List the attribute(s) that make up the foreign key(s) (if any exist) in BOOKING.

Answer: TourID, TravelerID

g. Construct a new tuple that can be inserted into BOOKING without violating any constraints.

Answer: (44890,0001,'04-23-2020')

h. Construct a new tuple that cannot be inserted into BOOKING because doing so **would violate referential integrity** (but would not violate any other constraints)

Answer: (90201,0008,'02-14-2017')

i. Construct a new tuple that can be inserted into TOUR without violating any constraints.

Answer: (54378,003,'01-01-2020')

j. Construct a new tuple that cannot be inserted into TOUR because doing so would violate a key constraint (and thus would also violate entity integrity), but would not violate any other constraints.

Answer: (12345, 002, '05-14-1981')

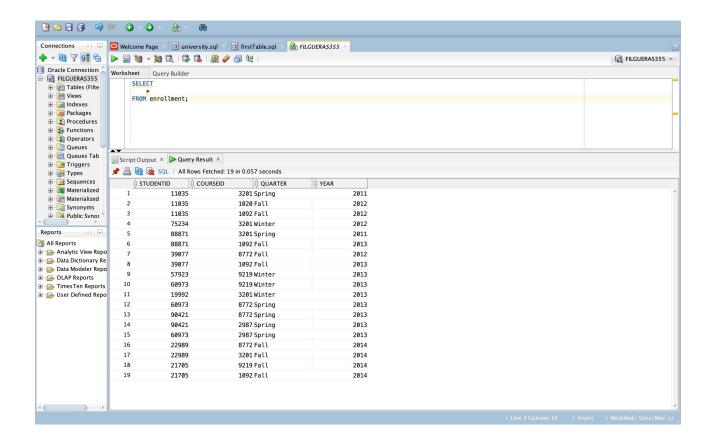
k. Which of the tuples in DESTINATION could be removed without violating referential integrity? Explain why.

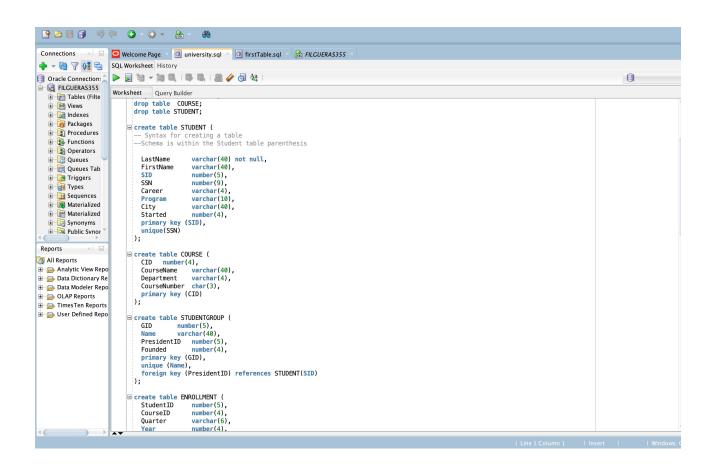
Answer:

(003, 'Conzumel', 'Resort') (004, 'Bermuda', 'Cruise') (001, 'Cleveland', 'City')

- Removing the following tuples wouldn't violate referential integrity since the primary ID of DESTINATION (DID), where TOUR's foreign key (Destination ID) points to, is not referenced by TOUR. In other words, the foreign key of DESTINATION has to coincide with the primary keys in TOUR. Removing these tuples therefore, wouldn't disrupt the foreign keys in TOUR because the primary keys in DESTINATION isn't referenced anywhere.

Screenshots





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Welcome Page × 📵 university.sql × 📵 firstTable.sql × 🤮 FILGUERAS355
                       ×
 Connections
 💠 🗸 🚱 🕜 👫 🖶
                                   SQL Worksheet History
                                   Oracle Connection:
                                   Worksheet Query Builder
     Tables (Filte
                                                  unique(SSN)
     Indexes

Packages
                                          © create table COURSE (
CID number(4),
CourseName varchar(40),
Department varchar(41),
CourseNumber char(3),
primary key (CID)
);
     ⊞ Procedures
     Procedures
Functions
Operators
Queues
Queues Tab
     Triggers
Types
                                          Greate table STUDENTGROUP (
GID number(5),
Name varchar(40),
PresidentID number(5),
Founded number(4),
primary key (GID),
unique (Name),
foreign key (PresidentID) references STUDENT(SID)
);

    Sequences
    Materialized

    Materialized

     Reports
All Reports
Analytic View Repo
Analytic View Repo
Data Dictionary Re
Data Modeler Repo
DLAP Reports
DimesTen Reports
User Defined Repo
                                           create table ENROLLMENT (
                                                 StudentID
CourseID
                                                  Quarter
                                                                          varchar(6),
                                                  Year number(4),
primary key (StudentID, CourseID),
foreign key (StudentID) references STUDENT(SID),
foreign key (CourseID) references COURSE(CID)
                                           □ create table MEMBERSHIP (
                                                  reace mEMBERSHIP (
StudentID number(5),
GroupID number(5),
Joined number(4),
primary key (StudentID, GroupID),
foreign key (StudentID) references STUDENT(SID),
foreign key (GroupID) references STUDENTGROUP(GID)
                                               -- populate tables
```