

Assignment 4

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Weak vs Strong Entity Set

- **Weak:**

- Dependent on a strong entity to ensure its existence
- Does not have any primary key
- Ex. A room can only exist in a building

- **Strong:**

- Always has a primary key
- Not dependent on any other entity in the schema
- Ex. A wheel can exist without being attached to a car

Consider the Query

```
select course_id, semester, year, sec_id, avg (tot_cred)  
from takes natural join student  
where year = 2017  
group by course_id, semester, year, sec_id  
having count (ID) >= 2;
```

- The appending natural join will not change the results because it is a simpler way for a SQL programmer to show information from 2 or more relations joined together
- It operates on 2 relationships and produces a relation
- Considering this query, both the tuple from takes and the tuples from students have the same value on common attributes
- This is the same as stating from takes student

Consider the Query

Enter SQL commands here

```
1 select student.id
2 from student natural left join takes
3 where takes.id is null
```

Execute

Save the db

Load an SQLite database file:

Choose File

No file chosen

ID

70557

```
1 select student.id, takes.id
2 from student natural left join takes
```

Execute

Save the db

Load an SQLite database file:

Choose File

No file chosen

ID	ID
00128	00128
00128	00128
12345	12345
12345	12345
12345	12345
12345	12345
12345	12345
19991	19991
23121	23121
44553	44553
45678	45678
45678	45678
45678	45678
54321	54321
54321	54321
55739	55739
70557	
76543	76543
76543	76543
76653	76653
98765	98765
98765	98765
98988	98988
98988	98988

Consider the Database

employee (ID, person_name, street, city)
works (ID, company_name, salary)
company (company_name, city)
manages (ID, manager_id)

- Select employee.id From employee natural left outer join manages Where manages.id is null
- Select employee.id From employee natural left outer join manager