# Information Management (EPPS 6354) Assignment 4

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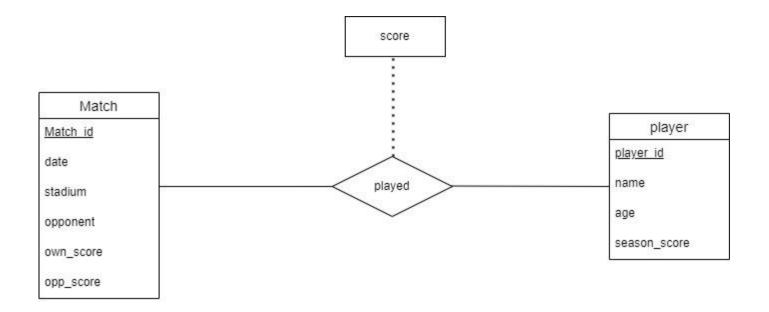
# Question 1

| Sr. No. | Кеу   | Strong Entity   | Weak Entity   |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 1       | Key   | Strong entity always have one primary key.                        | Weak entity have a foreign key referencing primary key of strong entity.        |
| 2       | Dependency  | Strong entity is independent of other entities.                   | Weak entity is dependent on strong entity.                                      |
| 3       | Represented by  | A strong entity is represented by single rectangle.               | A weak entity is represented by double rectangle.                               |
| 4       | Relationship Relationship between two strong entities is represented by single diamond. |   | Relationship between a strong and weak entity is represented by double diamond. |
| 5       | Participation   | Strong entity may or may not participate in entity relationships. | Weak entity always participates in entity relationships.                        |

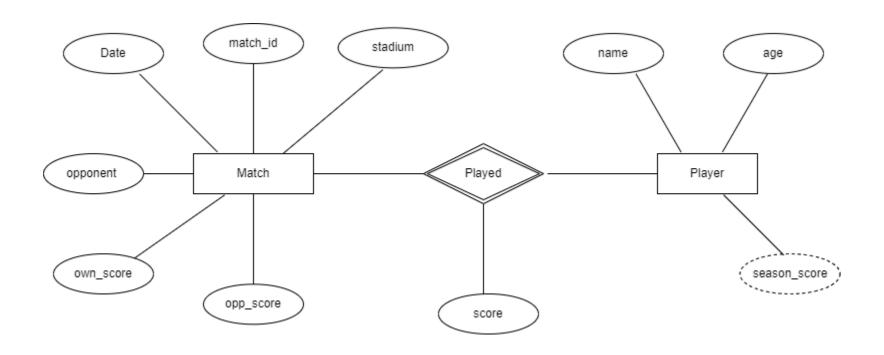
# Question 1

| S.NO | Strong Entity  | Weak Entity   |  |
|------|--|---|--|
| 1.   | Strong entity always has a primary key.                              | While a weak entity has a partial discriminator key.  |  |
| 2.   | Strong entity is not dependent on any other entity.                  | Weak entity depends on strong entity.   |  |
| 3.   | Strong entity is represented by a single rectangle.                  | Weak entity is represented by a double rectangle.   |  |
| 4.   | Two strong entity's relationship is represented by a single diamond. | While the relation between one strong and one weak entity is represented by a double diamond. |  |
| 5.   | Strong entities have either total participation or not.              | While weak entity always has total participation.   |  |

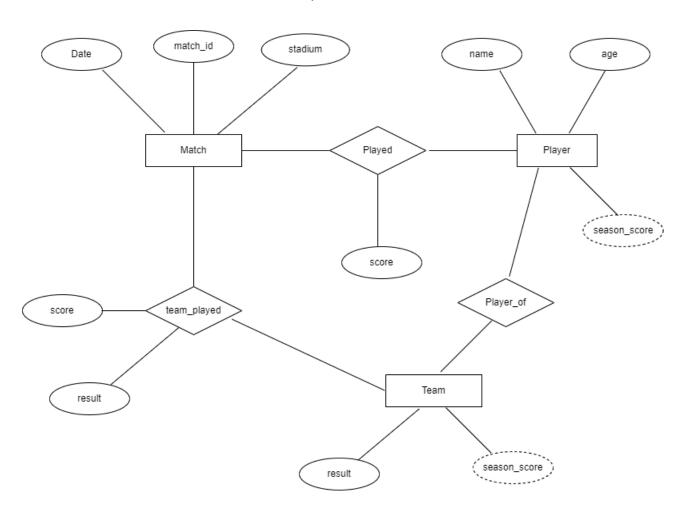
## Question 2



## Question 2a



## Question 2b



### Question 3a

(i) Yes it will not change any result because natural join will not use comparison operator.

A **NATURAL JOIN** compares all columns of two tables which have the same column-name and the **resulting** joined table contains those columns once.

The SQL NATURAL JOIN is a type of EQUI JOIN and is structured in such a way that, columns with the same name of associated tables will appear once only. Natural Join: Guidelines

- The associated tables have one or more pairs of identically named columns.
- The columns must be the same data type.
- Don't use ON clause in a natural join.

(ii)

| course_id | semester | year | sec_id | avg (tot_cred) |
|-----------|----------|------|--------|----------------|
| CS-101    | Fall     | 2017 | 1      | 65             |
| CS-190    | Spring   | 2017 | 2      | 43             |
| CS-347    | Fall     | 2017 | 1      | 67             |

