CSC343 Worksheet 5 Solution

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Example:

- Foreign-key
 - Syntax 1: FOREIGN KEY (< attributes >) REFERENCES (< attributes >)
 - Syntax 2: REFERENCES (< attributes >)
 - Binds an attribute of one relation to an anttribute in another table
 - Added when creating table

Example:

```
// Example 1
      CREATE TABLE Studio (
          name CHAR (30) PRIMARY KEY,
          address VARCHAR (255),
          presC# INT REFERENCES MovieExeC(cert#)
      );
      // Example 2
      CREATE TABLE Studio (
9
          name CHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,
          address VARCHAR (255),
11
          presC# INT,
          FOREIGN KEY (presC#) REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#)
      );
14
```

```
b) CREATE TABLE Movies (

title CHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,

year INT PRIMARY KEY,

length INT,

genre VARCHAR(255),

studioName VARCHAR(255),

producerC# PRIMARY KEY

);
```

c) No change required. Violation occurs by the default policy.

```
CREATE TABLE MovieExec (
name CHAR(30),
address VARCHAR(255),
cert# INT PRIMARY KEY,
FOREIGN KEY (cert#) REFERENCES Movies(producerC#)
);

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```

Notes:

- Maintaining Referential Integrity
 - Three different types of policies exist on Foreign Key
 - 1. The Default Policy: Reject Violating Modifications.
 - * Is default policy
 - * Rejects any modification violating referential integrity constant
 - 2. The Cascade Policy
 - * Changes to the referenced attributes are mimicked at foreign key.
 - * e.g. delete a tuple in **MovieExec**, deletes related referencing tuple(s) from **Studio**
 - 3. The Set-Null Policy
 - * When a modification to the referenced relation affects a foreign-key value, the latter is changed to NULL.
 - * This applies to both UPDATE and DELETE

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE Movies (
title CHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,

year INT PRIMARY KEY,

length INT,

genre VARCHAR(255),

studioName VARCHAR(255),

producerC# REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#)

ON DELETE SET NULL

ON UPDATE CASCADE

);
```