

The request to remove the dead animal's data from the database is not desirable. The reason for the same are as follow:

- Animal_ID is the primary key of ANIMAL table. In order to remove animal data which dies we need to delete a record from ANIMAL table. We could have completed this under normal circumstances but the scenario that we are facing is different here. Animal_ID is used as foreign key in table BREEDING_EVENT. Therefore a referential integrity is established. Moreover the columns that reference primary key of ANIMAL table are Brevent_Father_ID and Brevent_Mother_ID which are not null. So the moment we try to delete a record of ANIMAL table it throws an error.
- Even if we go ahead and alter Brevent_Father_ID and Brevent_Mother_ID to null and try deleting the record from animal table, the record will be deleted but we will lose information of Brevent_Father_ID and Brevent_Mother_ID from table BREEDING_EVENT. For example if an animal dies and we delete his record from ANIMAL table then depending on the animal gender and his involvement in breeding event either Brevent_Father_ID and Brevent_Mother_ID will be null and for the corresponding entry we will not be able to identify mother or father of that animal in future.

Alternative way:

In order to get rid of above issue we can add a column in table ANIMAL as animal_status which would have only two options dead or alive and when an animal dies we alter the value in this column to dead. In this way we would come to know which animal is alive as well as which animal is not. Moreover information in other table is not affected as well as a simple select query can be used to get information about status of animal. The select query that can be used is as follows:

```
SELECT * FROM ANIMAL WHERE animal_id = _____;
```

The blank will contain the animal id of animal whose status is to be known.

Alteration table queries will be as follows:

```
ALTER TABLE ANIMAL  
ADD animal_status char (01);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Animal ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_ANIMAL_STATUS  
CHECK (animal_status in ('D','A'));
```

The character 'D' in column animal_status in animal table represents dead animals while character 'A' in column animal_status in animal table represents alive animals.