1. Some database models do not have a way to enforce referential integrity constraints. Explain this statement with one such example data model.

Relational databases express relationship between relations by introducing a Foreign Key. Using foreign key we can enforce integrity constraints by picking up appropriate option like cascading, default etc. There are no dangling references in relational model.

HTML is a data model which doesn't ensure integrity constraint. Sometimes we do get to see Error 404 if document at the other end of the HTML link is not available.

2 Explain the following statements with the help of appropriate concrete example/s constructed by you:

The Owner Entity Set and the Weak Entity Set must participate in a *one-to many* identifying relationship set where the Weak Entity Set must have *total participation* in the identifying relationship set.

(No credit will be given if you are using the example/s discussed in the class)

Example should not be: Course (course_ID, title, credits) and Section (sec_ID, semester, year) are related through Sec-Course relationship set. **(from University database)**

Example:

One-to-many: Entity set Section is weak, therefore it does not have its own key as there are multiple sections corresponding to the same course. The identifier / key for this weak entity set is derived by including primary key of the owner entity set. Identifier for Section is (course ID, sec ID, semester, year)

Total participation: Section must have a total participation otherwise there will be some section entities which are not been identified with any course (using Course ID).

3 List the options we have in SQL (applicable to the other entity set) when we delete tuples from the strong entity set in a relationship when the other entity set is a strong or weak entity set.

Note: (Explain using an example constructed by you)
(No credit will be given if you are using the example/s discussed in the class)

Strong-Strong

Course(courselD, title,dept_name, credits)

Department (dept_name, building, budget)

if a particular department is deleted from Department

- Cascade (delete all course tuples which refer to the deleted department tuple)
- Set Default (sets foreign key dept_name value of a Course tuple to default)
- Reject/ No Action (delete action on **department** tuple is rejected on **Department**)

Weak-Strong

Course (course ID, title, dept_name, credits)
Section (Sec_ID_semester_year)

if a particular course is deleted from Course

- Cascade (delete all section tuples which refer to the deleted course tuple)
- Reject/ No Action (delete action on course tuple is rejected on Course)

4 Clearly explain the DBMS versus File System Approach in the context of the Online Registration Database Management System of DAIICT.

Structure:files have data, data tables with constraints for data integrity Concurrency control, crash recovery Special query language SQL How data is accessed, combined Problems with file system/advantages with DBMS

5 Answer the following in the context of the *Specialization* in the E-R Model of *Digital Library Database Management System.*

This Specialization contains Resource (resource ID, title, price) as a super entity set. It has 3 sub entity sets:

- Books(author, publisher, no of Pages)
- o Journals (publication year, volume, editor, list of papers)
- Videos (format, length)

What options you have when you *map this Specialization* to the corresponding *Relational Model* representation? How *covering constraints* influence the choice?

If Books, Journals, Videos don't cover Resource

- 4 Separate Relations: Resource, Books, Journals, Videos
- In future, any new kind of resource type (like Magazine) can be accommodated by creating a new relation (Magazine) by extending Resources relation.

If Books, Journals, Videos cover Resource

- 3 Separate Relations: Books, Journals, Videos
- In future, accommodating any new resource type (like magazine) will require us to create a new relation corresponding to that type (Magazine) from the scratch.