

M T W T F S

H/W - C/W

Dated:/...../20.....

name	#	Safiullah
ID	#	14677
Semester	#	4
Section	#	B
Subject	#	Data base system
Instructor	#	Mom Raimsha Khan

Q: (1)

Part (1) Ans:

Candidate Key:

Candidate key is a set of attribute that uniquely identify tuples in a table. Candidate key is a super key with no repeated attribute.

The Primary key should be selected

from the candidate keys. Every table must have at least a single candidate key. A table can have multiple candidate key but only a single primary key.

Properties of candidate key:

- (a) it must contain unique values
- (b) candidate key may have multiple attributes
- (c) must not contain null values
- (d) it should contain minimum fields to ensure uniqueness
- (e) uniquely identify each record in a table.

Example:

In the given table ID, cell are Candidate keys which help us to uniquely identify the student record in the table.

Candidate

ID	Name	Semester	Department	Cell
1	Sania	1	CS	03334324822
2	Romaisa	1	CS	0333 5399123
3	Alina	1	CS	03150034024
4	Ajeza	3	CS	0345559822

Q:0) Part (2)

Data Integrity:

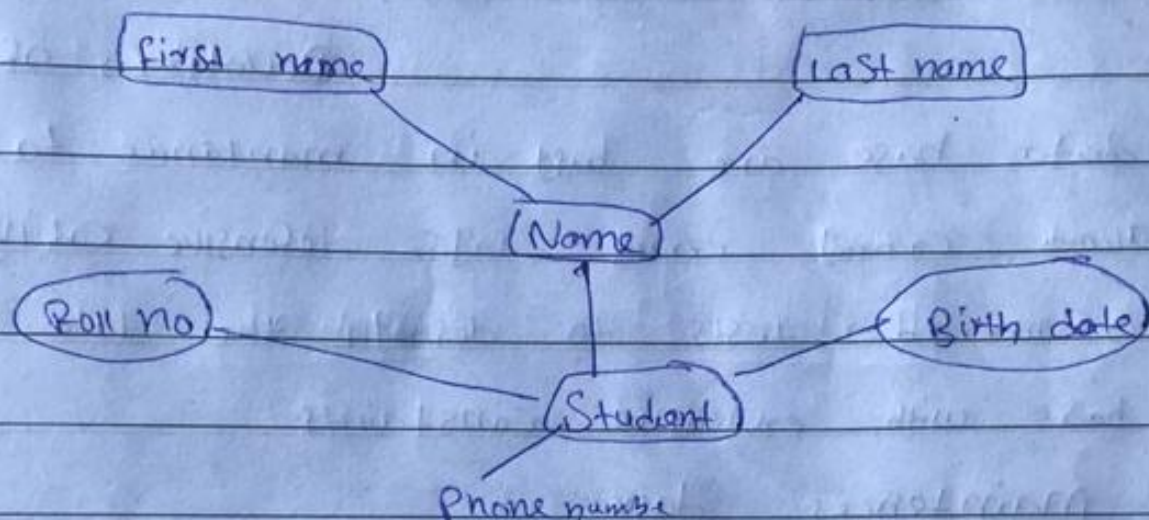
Data integrity is the process of ensuring the accuracy and consistency of data over its entire life cycle. Data integrity helps to avoid unintentional changes to information. Moreover, data validation helps to maintain data integrity.

Data Redundancy:

Data redundancy is the replication of data. In other words, there are copies of the actual data at multiple places in a database system.

Q. (1) Part (3)

Answer:



- The multivalued composite attribute B represented a, in a above table we have taken a student's name id and section it is an example of multivalued.

Q. (1) Part (4)

Answer::

Low maintenance Data base::

Developer's of data base are busy in maintenance to avoid coding errors logs defensive coding automated tests to design the data base with extensive constraints.

Maintenance tasks

It can just move to main-bin as compared to software application so to keep an application in use both developers may be forced to spend considerable time on maintenance tasks such as;

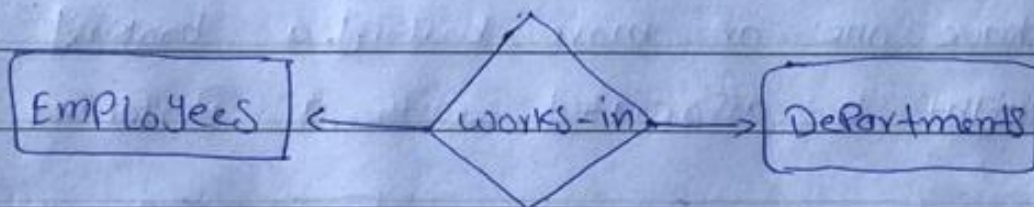
- fixing bugs and developing the fixes
- changing the functionality because the requirements have changed.
- cleaning up the data.
- speeding up the slow queries saved either locally or on a backup server.

Q: d) Part (S)

Answer:

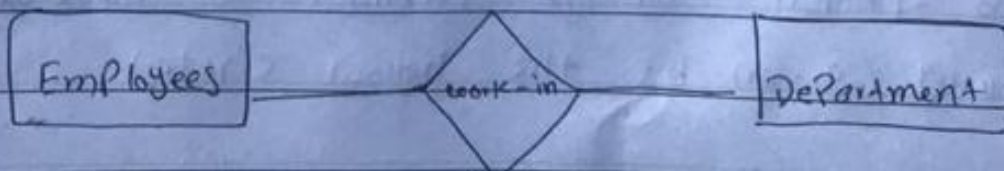
Mandatory one:

Relationship exists when zero or one instance of entity A can be associated with zero or one instance of entity B, and zero or one instance of entity B can be associated with zero or one instance of entity A.



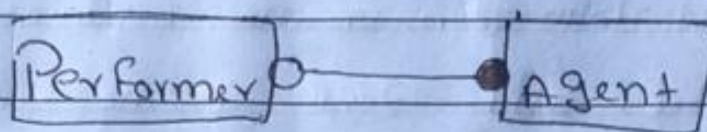
mandatory mand:

In relation database design, a one to many (1:N) relationship exists when, for one instance of entity A, there exists zero, one, or many instances of entity B; But for one instance of entity B, there exist



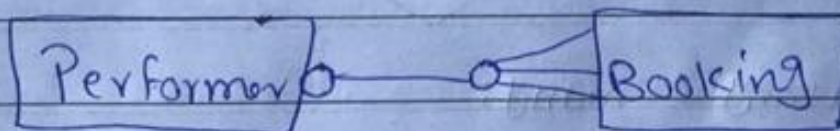
Optional One:

A member of staff does not have to be placed in a department. but all departments must have at least one member of staff



Optional many:

A Performer might have one or more bookings. a booking might be associated with a Performer



In this case a booking could be for an exhibition as it is optional for a booking to involve a Performer, as indicated by the hollow circle. A Performer might decline to accept any bookings, this is acceptable as it is optional for a Performer to have a booking (shown by the hollow circle)

Q. (1) Part (b)

Answer:

A multivalued attribute can have more than one value at a time for an attribute.

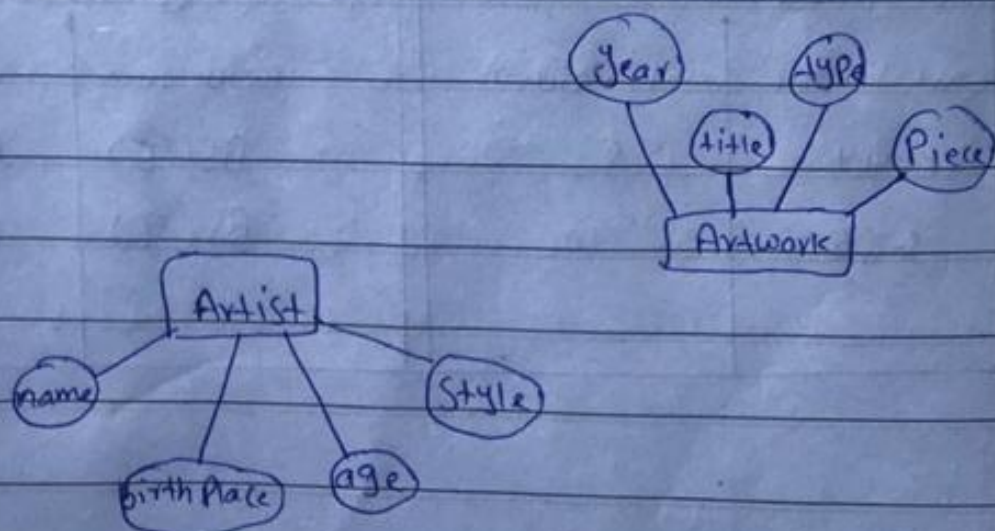
For Example:

The SKILLS of a Surgeon is a multivalued attribute since a Surgeon can have more than one skill. Another common example is the address field which can have multiple values like zip code, street address, state, etc.

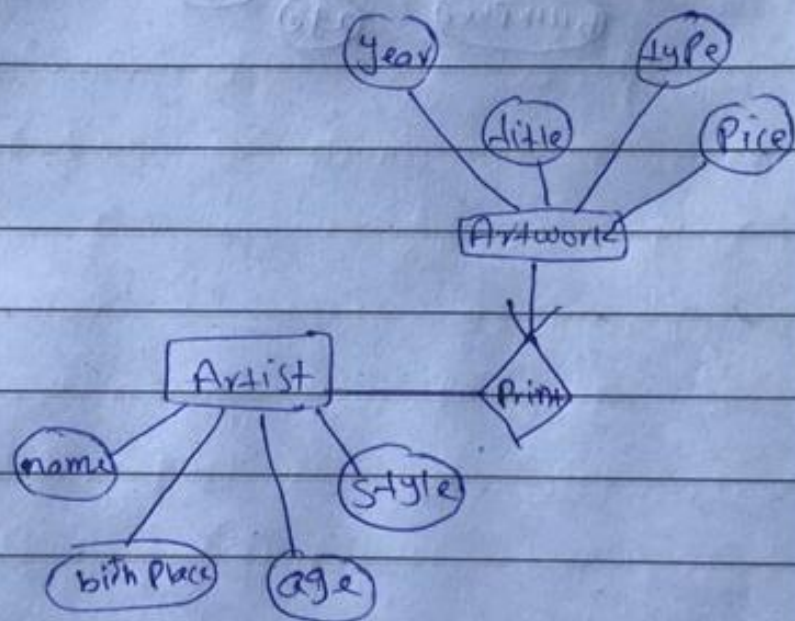
Q. (2)

Ans:-

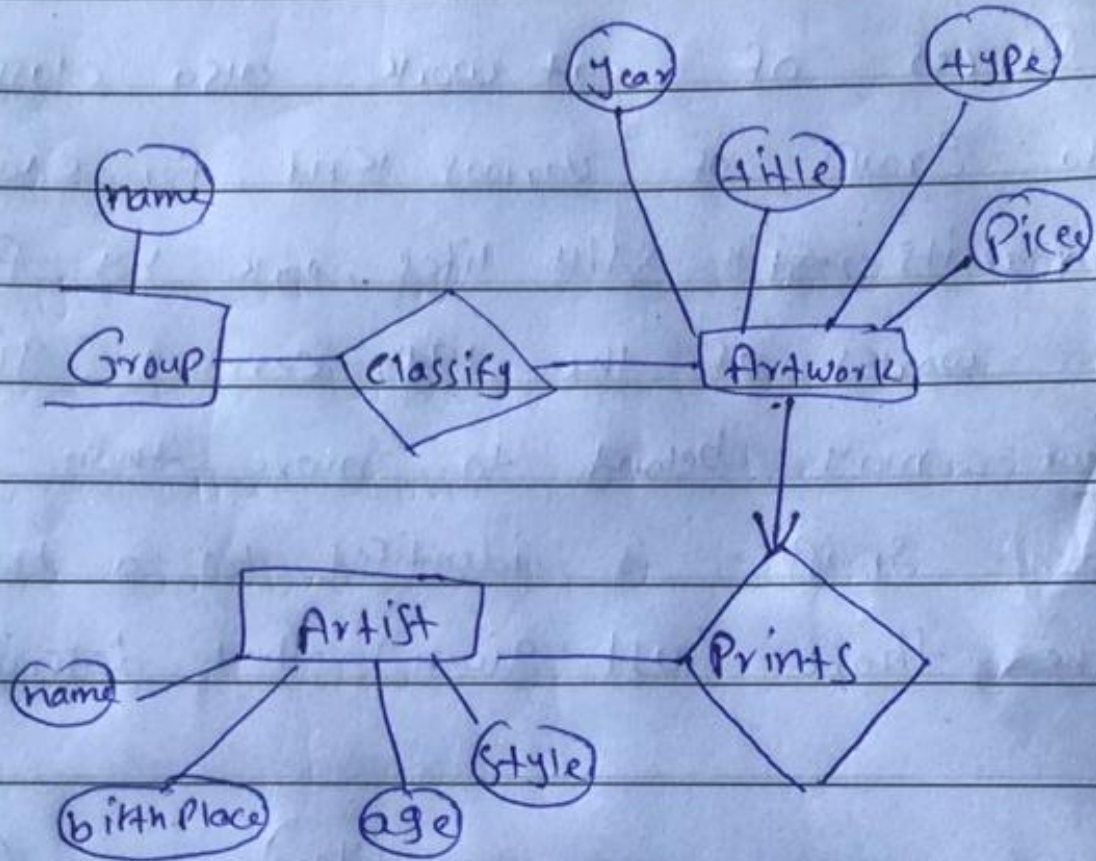
- You set up a database company Artbase, that builds a Product for art Galleries. The Core of the Products is a database with a schema that captures all the information that Galleries need to maintain.
- Galleries keep information about artists their names (which are unique) birthPlace, age and style of art.
- For each Piece of artwork, the artist the year it was made, its unique title its type of arts (e.g., Painting, lithograph Sculpture, Photograph) and its Price must be stored.

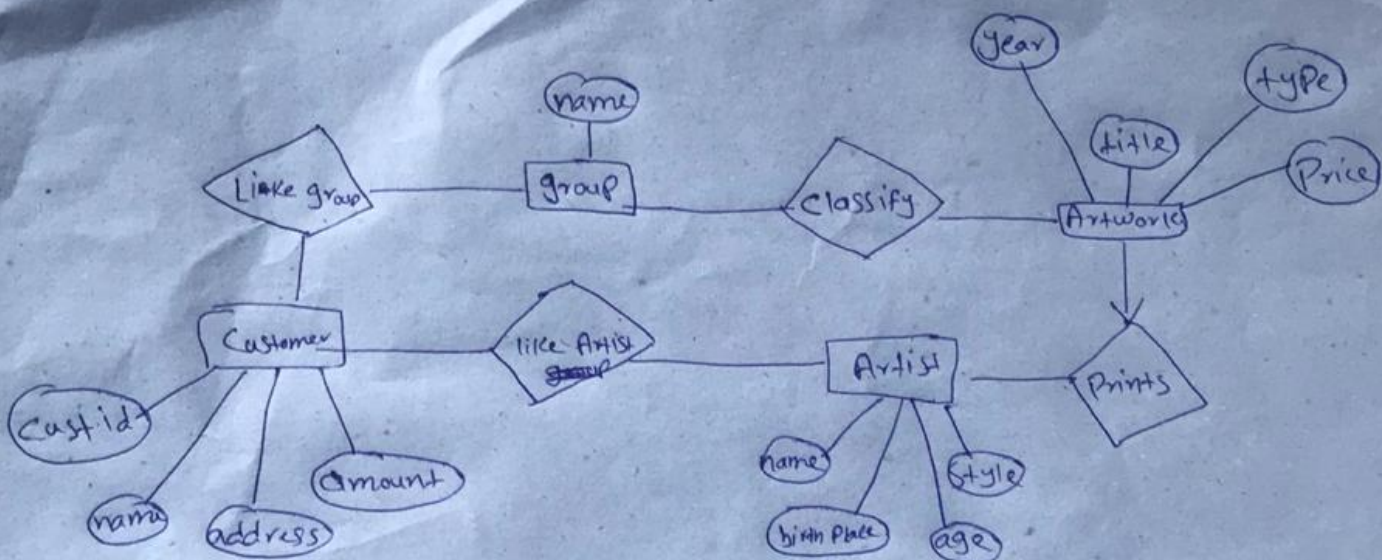


- Pieces of art work also classified into groups of various kind, for example Portraits, still still lifes, work by Picasso or works of the 19th century. Given piece may belong to more than one group
- Each group is identified by a name (like those just given) that describe the group



- finally, galleries keep information about customers, for each customers galleries keep that person's unique name address total amount of dollars spents in the gallery (very important)
- and the artists and groups of artists that customer tends to like.





Q: (3) Convert the following Conceptual Model to Relational model.

Answer:

Mapping Process:

- Create table for week entity Set
- Add all its attributes to table of field
- Add the Primary key of identifying entity set.
- Declare all foreign key constraints.

Students			Course	
Stud: ID	Std name	address	course name	course number
11	Ali	mardan	BS-SE	SE4
22	Hamza	Ichhar	BS-SE	SE4

SEAT		Class		
seat number	seat Position	Course name	Section No	num-Peg Dat-time
Se 44	5	BS(SE)	A	5/6/2019
Se 56	10	BS(SE)	B	11/4/2019