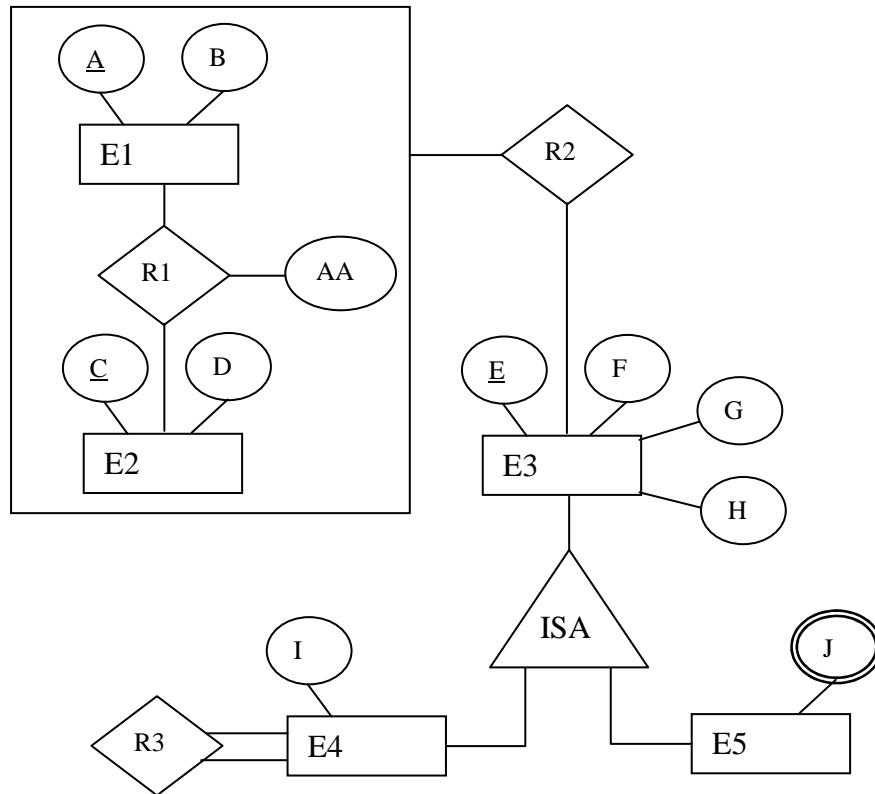


Question 1. Consider the following ER (Entity-Relationship) diagram:



NOTE: J is a multi-value attribute (i.e., list type); A, C, and E are the primary keys of E1, E2, and E3, respectively.

Functional Dependencies:

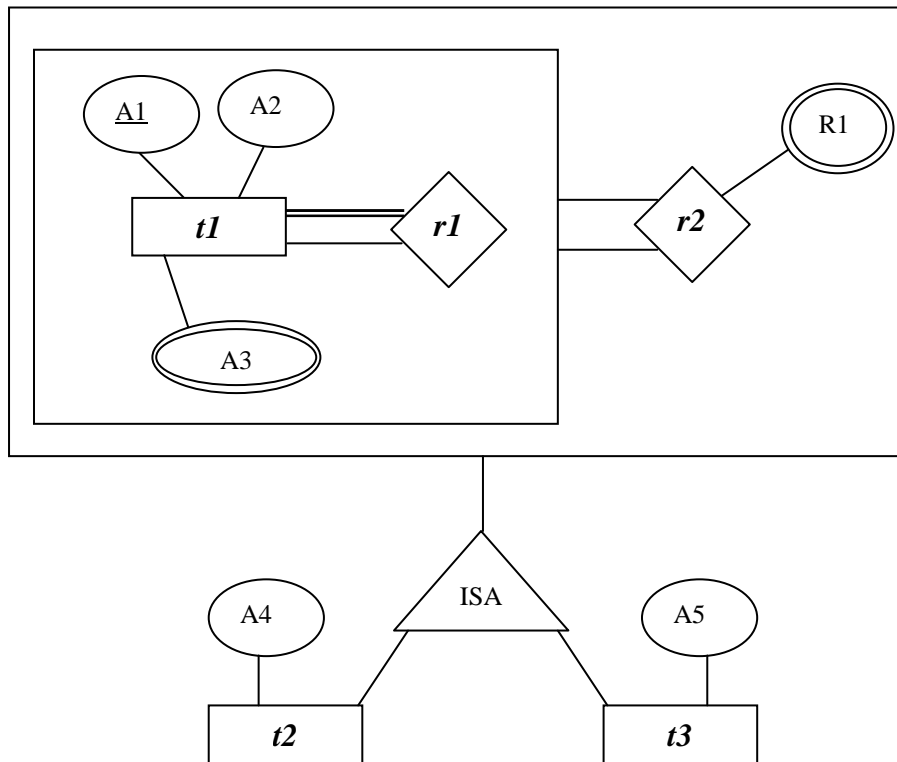
- $F \rightarrow G$
- $G \rightarrow H$

Convert the ER diagram into a normalized relational database schema. For each relation schema, give the primary key, candidate key(s), foreign key(s), and functional dependencies. All relations must be in BCNF.

Question 2.

2.1: Explain the difference between SQL “Constraint” and SQL “Trigger”

2.2: Consider the following ER-Diagram:



- 1) Construct relation schemas and specify the primary keys and the foreign keys. For each foreign key, specify the referenced table. You can rename the attributes. The attribute names of a foreign key and those of the targeted primary key need not be the same.
- 2) Assume that *integer* is the domain (data) type of all attributes. Define the relations using the *create table* SQL command.

Question 3. Consider the following database and query:

Relations: T1(a, b, c, d), T2(e, f, g)

Functional Dependencies: $F1=\{ad \rightarrow bc\}$, $F2=\{e \rightarrow fg\}$

T1.b is a foreign key referencing T2

Select T1.a, T2.b

From T1, T2

Where T1.b = T2.e and

T2.f > 10 and T2.f < 20 and

T2.ac = 5;

Optimize this query by creating index structures.

Use the SQL command “create index ~”.

END