Question 1
What are the main phases of database design? What needs to be done by the user and what needs to be done by the database administrator? What is involved in physical database design?

Question 2
What is a user transaction? What properties must be maintained for a transaction by the database system?

Question 3
Problem 5.11. (a) (f) (k) (page 170 in 7th edition)
Or
Problem 3.11. (a) (f) (k) (page 80 in 6th edition)

Suppose that each of the following Update operations is applied directly to the database state shown in Figure 5.6 in 7th edition (or Figure 3.6 in 6th edition). Discuss all integrity constraints violated by each operation, if any, and the different ways of enforcing these constraints.


f. Delete the WORKS_ON tuples with Essn = ‘333445555’.

k. Modify the Hours attribute of the WORKS_ON tuple with Essn = ‘999887777’ and Pno = 10 to ‘5.0’.

Database design often involves decisions about the storage of attributes. For example, a Social Security number can be stored as one attribute or split into three attributes (one for each of the three hyphen-delineated groups of numbers in a Social Security number—XXX-XX-XXXX). However, Social Security numbers are usually represented as just one attribute. The decision is based on how the database will be used. This exercise asks you to think about specific situations where dividing the SSN is useful.

**Question 5**
Problem 6.13 (page 205 in 7th edition)
Or
Problem 4.13 (page 114 in 6th edition)

**Question 6**
Problem 8.34. (c) (d) (page 286 in 7th edition)
Or
Problem 6.34. (c) (d) (page 192 in 6th edition)
8.34. Specify and execute the following queries in relational algebra (RA) using the RA interpreter on the COMPANY database schema in Figure 5.5.

(c) List names of employees who are directly supervised by Franklin Wang

(d) List names of employees who work on every project