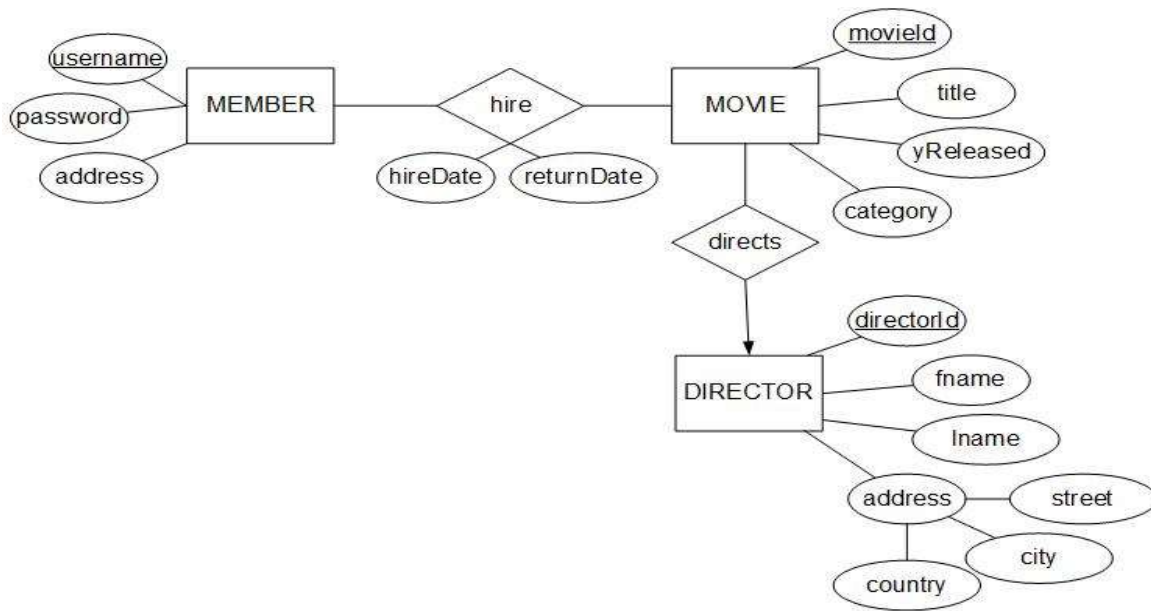


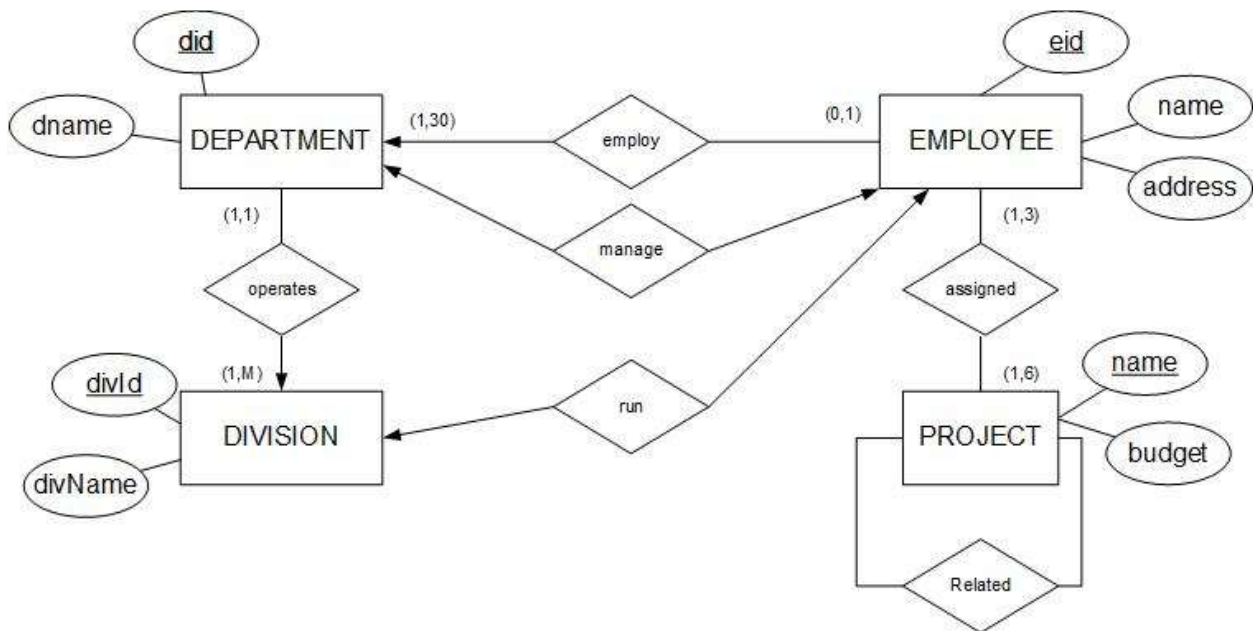
## 02-APR-2020 Session Notes

### Solutions for Homeworks (See Lecture 2 PPT Slides)

#### Homework1

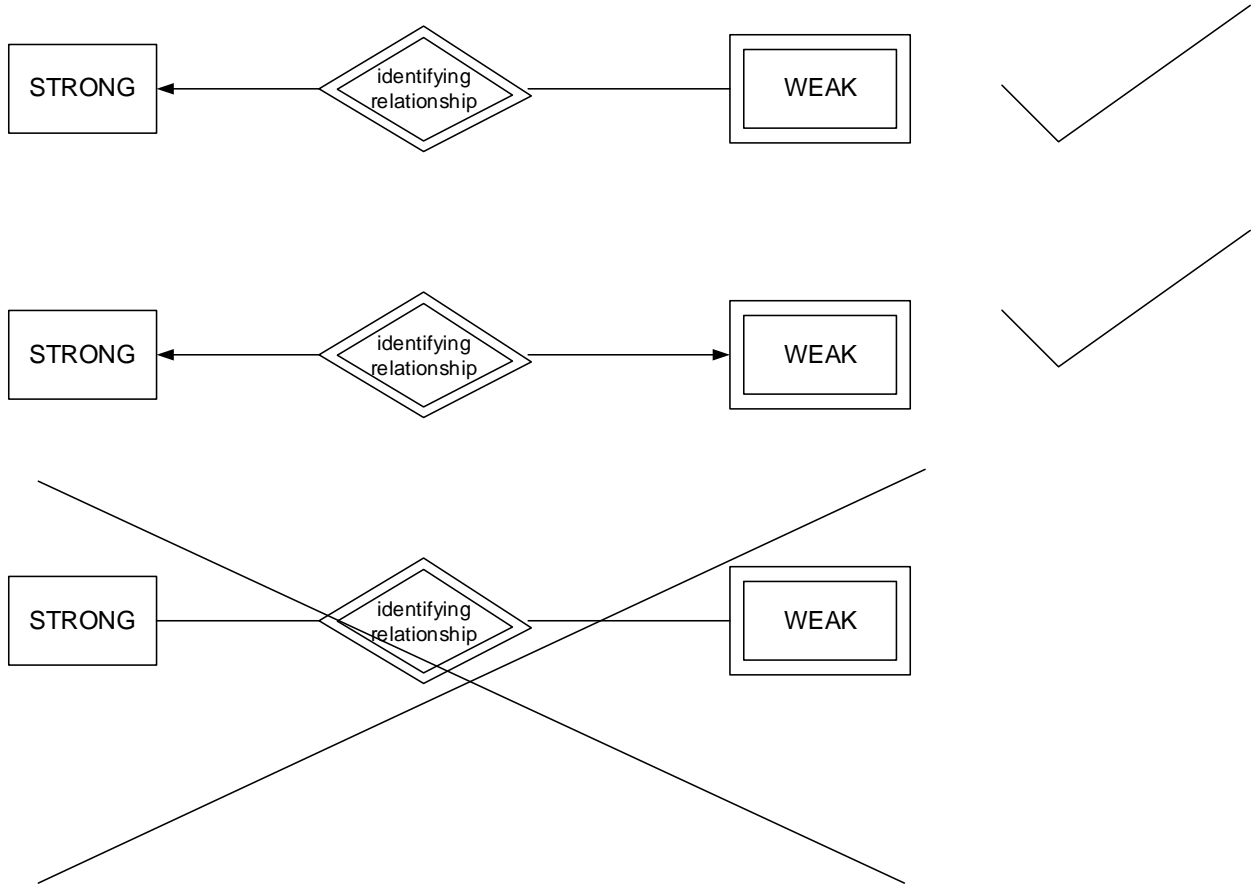


#### Homework2



**LECTURE 3 (READ the PPT slides)**

**WEAK ENTITIES - STRONG ENTITIES- IDENTIFYING RELATIONSHIP**



Let's see an example;

COURSE		
<u>CCODE</u>	TITLE	CREDITS
ITEC212	DBMS	4
ITEC243	C++	4
ITEC213	DS	4

COURSE GROUPS			
<u>CCODE</u>	<u>GRNO</u>	DAY	TIME
ITEC212	1	2	1,2
ITEC212	2	3	3,4
ITEC212	3	3	5,6
ITEC243	1	2	1,2
ITEC243	2	1	3,4

For a course we may have many groups. A course group always belong to only one course. Courses can be identified by CCODEs.

How about COURSE GROUPS??? GRNO might be a partial key but it's not enough to identify COURSE GROUPS. We borrow CCODE from COURSE (strong/parent) entity and combine it with

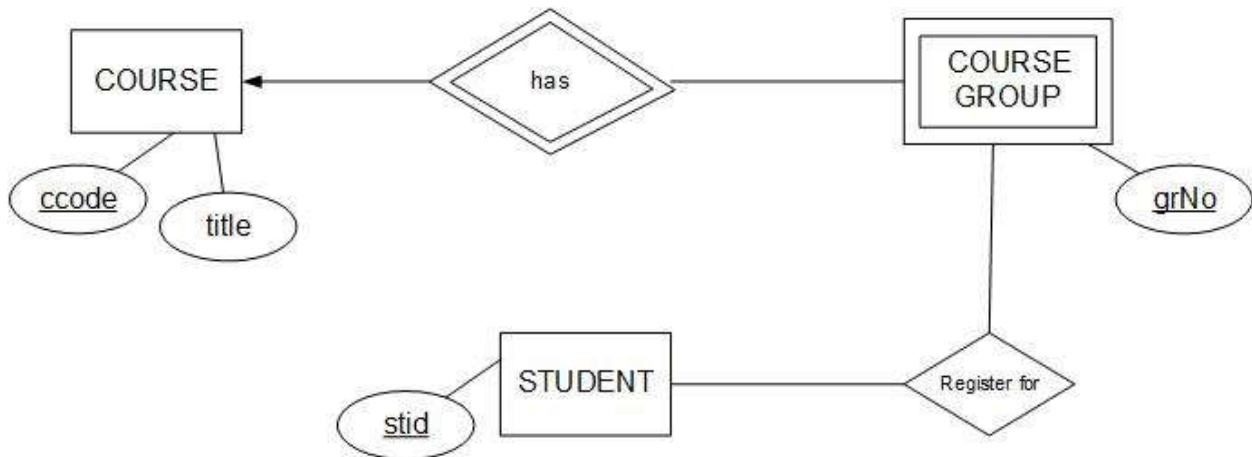
GRNO (partial key of COURSE GROUPS). Now, we have an identifier (COMPOSITE IDENTIFIER) for COURSE GROUPS (WEAK)

Students are taking many courses. They are registered for specific course groups.

Now the question is: Do we need to know student (std) to identify course groups? NO

But we need to know the CCODE in order to identify COURSE GROUPS.

This is why we have identifying relationship between COURSE and COURSE GROUP, and non-identifying relationship between STUDENT and COURSE GROUP.



**Example (Practice1 from Lecture3)**

