Part C [10 points]

The following schemas describe relations in the sample database in CS:I.

```
A) Movie (MovieId:key, Title, Genre, Rating)
B) Customer (CustomerId:key, Name, Address, CreditCardNumber)
C) Rents (CustomerId, MovieId, DateRented, DateDue)
D) NEW ← SELECT from MOVIE where RATING = "PG"
E) PGmovies ← PROJECT MovieId, Title from NEW
F) TEMP1 ← JOIN CUSTOMER and RENTS
   where CUSTOMER.CustomerId = RENTS.CustomerId
G) RENTALS ← PROJECT Name, Address, MovieId from TEMP1
H) TEMP2 ← JOIN RENTALS and PGmovies
   where RENTALS.MovieId = PGmovies.MovieId
I) PGrenters ← PROJECT Name, Address, Title from TEMP2
```

For each relation below, select its schema from the list above.

_____C

CustomerId	MovieId	DateRented	DateDue
101	102	08/11/2010	15/11/2010
103	104	07/11/2010	10/11/2010
105	1033	04/11/2010	13/11/2010
102	101	09/11/2010	11/11/2010
101	104	04/11/2010	14/11/2010
104	107	05/11/2010	10/11/2010
103	102	05/11/2010	11/11/2010
107	7442	06/11/2010	13/11/2010

_____H

Name	Address	MovieId	MovieId	Title
Dennis Cook	789 Main	102	102	Back to the Future
Dennis Cook	789 Main	104	104	Field of Dreams
Randy Wolf	12 Elm	104	104	Field of Dreams
Randy Wolf	12 Elm	102	102	Back to the Future

Part C2

Part C [10 points]

____D			
MovieId	**Title**	**Genre**	**Rating**
102	Back to the Future	comedy adventure	PG
104	Field of Dreams	fantasy drama	PG

Select one of the following terms to complete each of the following statements.

A) attribute
C) database
E) database management system
G) Entity-relationship modelling
I) Join
K) physical database
M) query
O) relational model
Q) Select
S) subschema

B) cardinality constraint
D) database engine
F) database model
H) ER diagram
J) key
L) Project
N) relation
P) schema
R) SQL
T) tuple

Place the appropriate **LETTER** in the blank.

1) A(n) _____ is a combination of software and data that includes a physical database, a database engine, and a schema.   E

2) A record is also called a(n) _____.   T

3) _____ is a database operation to extract attributes from a relation.   L

4) _____ is a comprehensive database language for managing relational databases.   R

5) In a(n) _____ data and relationships are organized into tables.   O

6) A(n) _____ restricts the number of members in a relationship in Access.   B

7) _____ is a database operation to create a relationship.   I

Part C2