

#Jenny



Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio



Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen



I did not think that this would work, my best friend showed me this website, and it does! I get my most wanted eBook

#Hun Tsu



wtf this great ebook for free?!

#Che Salsa



My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

Date: 11/1/2013 Advanced Database System Lecture Notes Instructor: Jusef Obeidat
Chapter 17: Physical DB Design for Relational DB Transparencies

Q1. What are the sources of physical design?
ANS:
1. Logical Data Model.
2. Documentation that describe the model.

Q2. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ):
- DB design that concerned with 'WHAT' is:
a. Logical b. Physical c. Conceptual
ANS: a

- Physical DB design concerned with:
a. WHAT b. HOW c. Who
ANS: ab

Q3. Define the term of Physical Design?
ANS:
Is the process of producing a description of the implementation of the database in the secondary storage.

Q4. What did Physical design describe?
ANS:
1. Base Relations.
2. File organization.
3. Indexes used to achieve efficient access to data.
4. Integrity constraints.
5. Security measures.

Q5. Describe the goal from translating logical data model for target DBMS?
ANS:
To produce a relational database schema from the logical data model that can be implemented in the target DBMS.

Q6. Why we need to know the functionality of target DBMS?
ANS:
1. To know how to create a base relations.
2. To know whether it support a definition for primary, auxiliary, secondary, and foreign keys.
3. To know whether it support domains.
4. To know whether it support general constraints.
5. To know whether it support integrity constraints.
6. To know whether it support NOT, NULL.

Q7. What are the steps involved in the translation of logical data model to target DBMS?
ANS:
1. Design base relation.
2. Design a representation of the derived data.
3. Design general constraints.

Q8. Why we need to design a base relation step?
ANS:
To decide how to represent the base relations identified in the logical data model in the target DBMS.

Q9. In design base relation step, for each relation what we have to define?
ANS:
1. The name of relation.
2. The list of simple attributes in brackets.
3. The primary key, auxiliary key, and FK.
4. Referential integrity for each FK identified in the relation.

Q10. In design base relation, for each attribute from data dictionary, what we have to define?
ANS:
1. Attribute domains (data types, length , domain constraints).
2. Optional And/ Or default values of attribute in the relation, and whether it can hold NULL...
3. Whether attribute is derived and if so how it is computed?

Q11. Why we need to design a representation of derived data?
ANS:
To decide how to represent the derived data identified in the logical data model in the target DBMS.

Q12. How to design a representation for derived data?
ANS:
1. By examining the logical data model and data dictionary we can produce a list of derived attributes.

Middle East University of Jordan (MEU) jusef_2006@yahoo.com

[Download PDF version of :](#)
[Advanced Database Systems Lecture Notes](#)