Mapping constraints in a database define rules that entities and their relationships must adhere to.

Two main types of mapping constraints are mapping cardinalities and participation constraints.

1. Mapping Cardinalities:

Mapping cardinalities specify how many entities of one type can be associated with entities of another type through a relationship set. For binary relationship sets (involving two entity sets), the mapping cardinality can be categorized as:
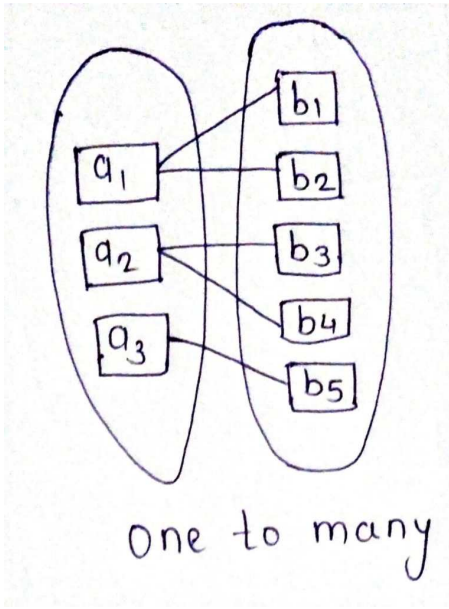
a. One to One (1:1): An entity in set A is associated with at most one entity in set B, and vice versa.

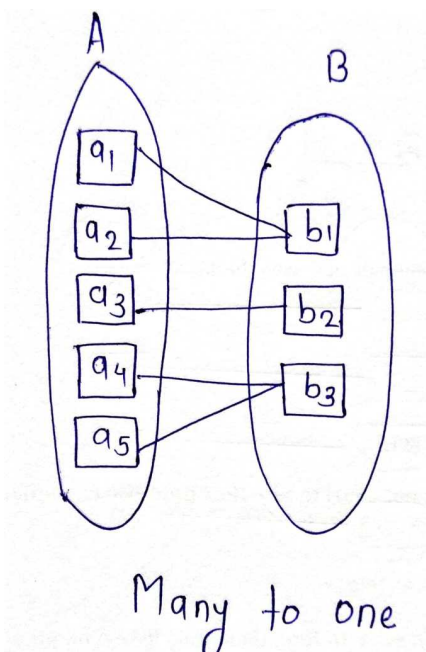Describe mapping constraints with its types.

fig - One to one
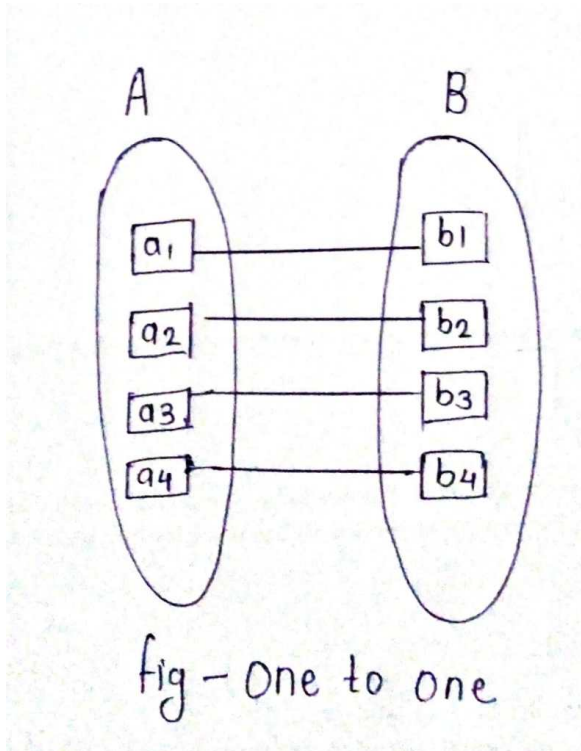
b. One to Many (1:N): An entity in set A can be associated with any number of entities in set B, but an entity in set B can be associated with at most one entity in set A.

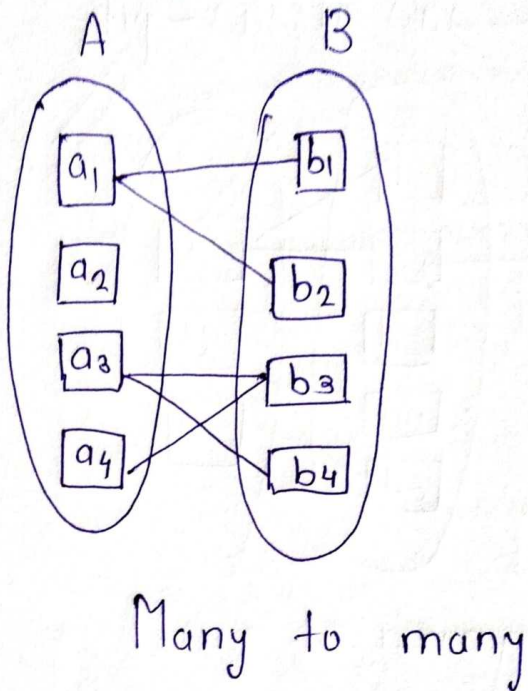Describe mapping constraints with its types.

One to many

c. Many to One (N:1): An entity in set A can be associated with at most one entity in set B, while an entity in set B can be associated with any number of entities in set A.

Many to one

d. Many to Many (N:N): An entity in set A can be associated with any number of entities in set

B, and vice versa.

Many to many

2.Participation Constraints: Participation constraints describe the involvement of entity sets in a relationship. There are two types of participation:

1.Partial Participation: Not all entities in an entity set are required to participate in the relationship.

ii. Total Participation: Every entity in an entity set must participate in the relationship.

Related posts:

1. What is database management system (DBMS) ? What are the tasks performed by

users in DBMS ?

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of DBMS ?

3. What do you understand by database users ? Describe the different types of database users.

4. Who are data administrators ? What are the functions of database administrator ?OR Discuss the role of database adinistrator.

5. What is data abstraction ? Explain different levels ofabstraction.

6. Explain the differences between physical level,conceptual level and view level of data abstraction.

7. Explain the difference between database management system (DBMS) and file system.

8. Discuss the architecture of DBMS. What are the types of DBMS architecture ?

9. What are data models ? Briefly explain different types of data models.

10. Describe data schema and instances.

11. Describe data independence with its types

12. Describe the classification of database language. Which type of language is SQL ?

13. Explain DBMS interfaces. What are the various DBMS interfaces ?

14. What is ER model ? What are the elements of ER model ? What are the notations of ER diagram ?

15. What do you understand by attributes and domain ?Explain various types of attributes used in conceptual data model.

16. Construct an ER diagram for University system.

17. Construct an ER diagram for the registrar's office

18. Explain the primary key, super key, foreign key and candidate key with example. OR Define key. Explain various types of keys.

19. What do you mean by a key to the relation ? Explain the differences between super key, candidate key and primary key.

20. Explain generalization, specialization and aggregation. OR Compare generalization,

specialization and aggregation with suitable examples.

21. What is Unified Modeling Language ? Explain different types of UML.

22. What is relational model ? Explain with example.

23. Explain constraints and its types.

24. Consider the following relations:

25. What are the additional operations in relational algebra ?

26. Explain integrity constraints.

27. Explain the following constraints : i. Entity integrity constraint. ii. Referential integrity constraint. iii. Domain constraint.

28. Explain how a database is modified in SQL. OR Explain database modification.

29. Discuss join and types with suitable example. Define join. Explain different types of join.

30. Describe the SQL set operations