

## **COS60009 – Database Management System for the Big Data age**

### **Individual Assignment -1**

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## Task A -

Specify the following queries in SQL on the database schema of Figure 1.2.

- Retrieve the name of each course along with the name of the instructor who taught that course during the fall of 08.
- For each section taught by Professor Anderson, retrieve the course number, semester, year, and number of students who took the section.
- For each student who completed more than two courses, retrieve the name, student number of the student and the number of courses completed by that student.

**STUDENT**

Name	Student_number	Class	Major
Smith	17	1	CS
Brown	8	2	CS

**COURSE**

Course_name	Course_number	Credit_hours	Department
Intro to Computer Science	CS1310	4	CS
Data Structures	CS3320	4	CS
Discrete Mathematics	MATH2410	3	MATH
Database	CS3380	3	CS

**SECTION**

Section_identifier	Course_number	Semester	Year	Instructor
85	MATH2410	Fall	07	King
92	CS1310	Fall	07	Anderson
102	CS3320	Spring	08	Knuth
112	MATH2410	Fall	08	Chang
119	CS1310	Fall	08	Anderson
135	CS3380	Fall	08	Stone

**GRADE\_REPORT**

Student_number	Section_identifier	Grade
17	112	B
17	119	C
8	85	A
8	92	A
8	102	B
8	135	A

**PREREQUISITE**

Course_number	Prerequisite_number
CS3380	CS3320
CS3380	MATH2410
CS3320	CS1310

**Figure 1.2 Example of a simple database**

I understand that it was not an assignment requirement to submit the execution of the queries in SQL, but I have presented it out of own interest as well as for hands on practice.

First, I created the respective table in my local host of my SQL workbench and then proceeded to work on the questions:

```
create database assignment1;
create table student(name varchar(30),student_number int ,class int,major varchar(20));
insert into student values('smith',17,1,'CS');
insert into student values('brown',8,2,'CS');
select* from student;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
name	student_number	class	major
smith	17	1	CS
brown	8	2	CS

```
create table course(course_name varchar(30),course_number varchar(20),course_hours
int,department varchar(20));
insert into course(course_name,course_number,course_hours,department)
values ('intro to computer science','CS1310',4,'CS'),('data structures','CS3320',4,'CS'),('discrete
mathematics','MATH2410',3,'MATH'),('database','CS3380',3,'CS');
select* from course;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
course_name	course_number	course_hours	department
intro to computer science	CS1310	4	CS
data structures	CS3320	4	CS
discrete mathematics	MATH2410	3	MATH
database	CS3380	3	CS

```
create table section(section_identifier int,course_number varchar(30),semester varchar(30),year
int,instructor varchar(30));
```

```
insert into section(section_identifier,course_number,semester,year,instructor)
values
(85,'MATH2410','fall',7,'king'),(92,'CS1310','fall',7,'anderson'),(102,'CS320','spring',8,'knuth'),(11
2,'MATH2410','fall',8,'chang'),(119,'CS1310','fall',8,'anderson'),(135,'CS3380','fall',8,'stone');
select* from section;
```

Result Grid					
Filter Rows:					
Export:   Wrap Cell Content:					
	section_idenfier	course_number	semester	year	instructor
▶	85	MATH2410	fall	7	king
	92	CS1310	fall	7	anderson
	102	CS320	spring	8	knuth
	112	MATH2410	fall	8	chang
	119	CS1310	fall	8	anderson
	135	CS3380	fall	8	stone

```
create table grade_report(student_number int,section_idenfier int, grade varchar(30));
```

```
insert into grade_report(student_number,section_idenfier,grade)
values (17,112,'B'),(17,119,'C'),(8,85,'A'),(8,92,'A'),(8,102,'B'),(8,135,'A');
select* from grade_report;
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows:			
Export:   Wrap :			
	student_number	section_idenfier	grade
▶	17	112	B
	17	119	C
	8	85	A
	8	92	A
	8	102	B
	8	135	A

```
create table prerequisite(course_number varchar(30),prerequisite_number varchar(30));
insert into prerequisite(course_number,prerequisite_number)
values ('CS3380','CS3320'),('CS3380','MATH2410'),('CS3320','CS1310');
select* from prerequisite;
```

Result Grid		
Filter Rows:		
Export:		
	course_number	prerequisite_number
▶	CS3380	CS3320
	CS3380	MATH2410
	CS3320	CS1310

1). Retrieve the name of each course along with the name of the instructor who taught that course during the fall of 08.

**SQL Query:**

```
SELECT    course_name,instructor
FROM      course c
JOIN      section s
ON        c.course_number=s.course_number
WHERE     semester='fall' AND year='8'
GROUP BY  c.course_name,s.instructor;
```

```
32
33
34 • SELECT course_name,instructor
35 FROM course c
36 JOIN section s
37 ON c.course_number=s.course_number
38 WHERE semester='fall' AND year='8'
39 GROUP BY c.course_name,s.instructor;
40
41
42
43
44
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	course_name	instructor			
▶	intro to computer science	anderson			
	discrete mathematics	chang			
	database	stone			

b) For each section taught by Professor Anderson, retrieve the course number, semester, year, and number of students who took the section.

**SQL Query:**

```
SELECT      course_number,semester,year,count(*) AS no_of_students
FROM        section
WHERE        instructor='anderson'
GROUP BY    section_identifier,course_number,semester,year;
```

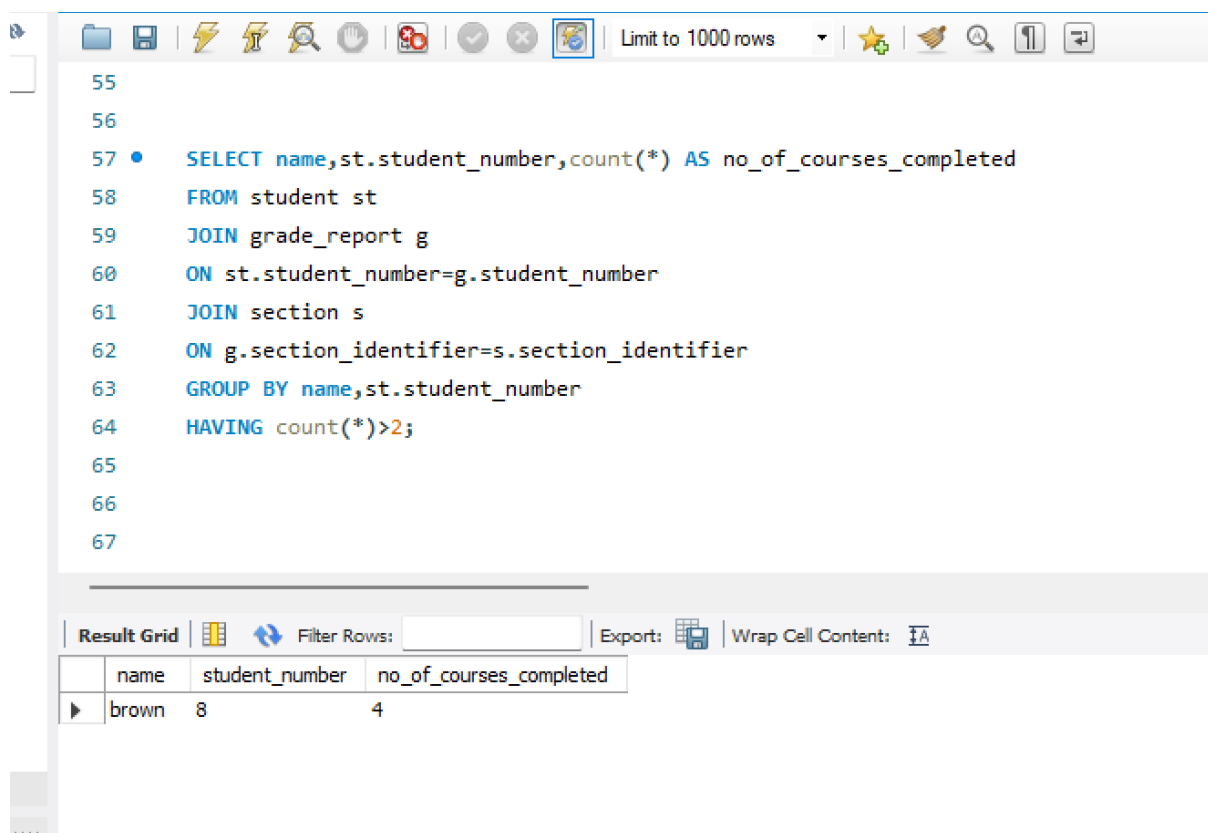
```
44
45
46 •  SELECT course_number,semester,year,count(*) AS no_of_students
47      FROM section
48      WHERE instructor='anderson'
49      GROUP BY section_identifier,course_number,semester,year;
50
51
52
53
```

	course_number	semester	year	no_of_students
▶	CS1310	fall	7	1
	CS1310	fall	8	1

c) For each student who completed more than two courses, retrieve the name, student number of the student and the number of courses completed by that student.

SQL Query:

```
SELECT      name,st.student_number,count(*) AS no_of_courses_completed
FROM        student st
JOIN        grade_report g
ON          st.student_number=g.student_number
JOIN        section s
ON          g.section_identifier=s.section_identifier
GROUP BY    name,st.student_number
HAVING      count(*)>2;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window with a toolbar at the top. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

```
55
56
57 • SELECT name,st.student_number,count(*) AS no_of_courses_completed
58 FROM student st
59 JOIN grade_report g
60 ON st.student_number=g.student_number
61 JOIN section s
62 ON g.section_identifier=s.section_identifier
63 GROUP BY name,st.student_number
64 HAVING count(*)>2;
65
66
67
```

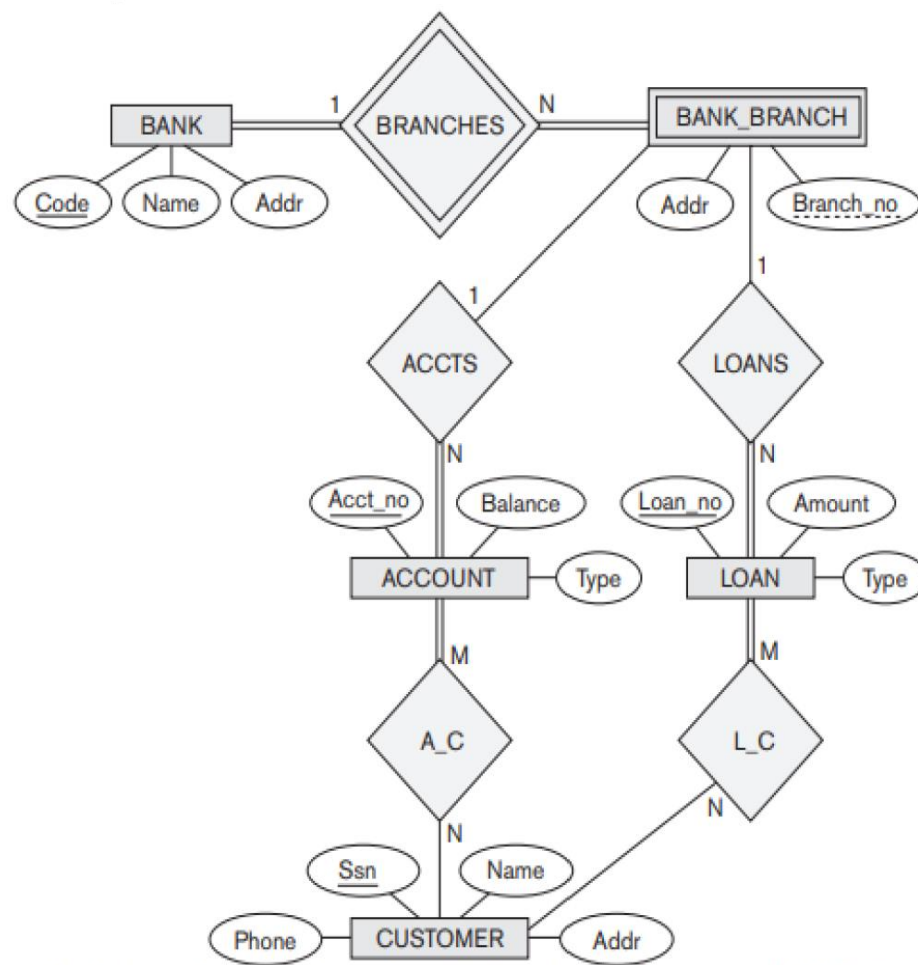
Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying the results of the query. The results are as follows:

	name	student_number	no_of_courses_completed
▶	brown	8	4

b) Map the BANK ER schema of shown in Figure 3.22 into a relational schema. Specify all primary keys and foreign keys.

**Figure 3.22**

An ER diagram for a BANK database schema.





**BANK ( Code , Name , Addr )**

Primary key - Code

**BANK\_BRANCH ( Code, Branch\_no , Addr )**

weak entity, hence have included attribute 'code' from BANK to reference it and make it stronger

Primary key – Code,Branch\_no

Foreign key – Code - to reference BANK

**CUSTOMER ( Ssn , Name , Addr , Phone )**

Primary key – Ssn

**A\_C ( Ssn , Acct\_no )**

Primary key - Ssn,Acct\_no

Foreign keys – Ssn – to reference CUSTOMER and Acct\_no – to reference ACCOUNT

**ACCOUNT ( Acct\_no , Type , Balance ,Code,Branch\_no )**

Primary key - Acct\_no

Foreign key – Code,Branch\_no - to reference BANK\_BRANCH

**L\_C ( Ssn , Loan\_no )**

Primary key - Ssn,Loan\_no

Foreign keys – Ssn – to reference CUSTOMER and Loan\_no – to reference LOAN

**LOAN ( Loan\_no , Type , Amount , Code, Branch\_no )**

Primary key - Loan\_no

Foreign key – Code,Branch\_no – to reference BANK\_BRANCH

This relational schema is then laid out as a diagram below:

