



College of Science and Technology
Rinchending: Bhutan

DBS101

Database Systems Fundamentals

SS(2024)

Practical{3} Report

Submitted By;

Student Name : Tashi Penjor

Enrollment No.: 02230306

Programme : BESWE

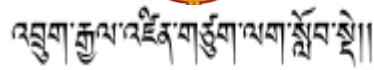
Date : 12/03/2024



College of Science and Technology Rinchending: Bhutan

Table of content

SL.No	Topics	Page number
1	Guided session	2 - 6
2	Conclusion	7 - 8
3	Practical 3	9 - 11
4	Conclusion	12



College of Science and Technology
Rinchending: Bhutan

Topic : Guided Session

Task 1: joined the common columns in the table.

ehddb=# SELECT *									
ehddb=# FROM Patient									
ehddb=# NATURAL JOIN Appointment									
ehddb=# NATURAL JOIN Prescription									
ehddb=# NATURAL JOIN Diagnosis;									
patientid	doctorid	name	dateofbirth	gender	address	contactnumber	email	bloodtype	
allergies	othermedicalinfo	appointmentid	appointmentdate	appointmenttime	purpose	prescriptionid	medicationname		
dosage	frequency	startdate	enddate	diagnosisid	diagnosisdescription	diagnosisdate			

1	1	John Doe	1990-05-15	Male	123 Main St, Anytown	123-456-7890	john.doe@example.com	O+	
Peanuts	None		1	2024-03-05	09:00:00	Regular Checkup	1	Aspirin	
100mg	Once daily		2024-03-05	2024-03-12	1	High blood pressure	2024-03-05		
2	2	Jane Smith	1985-09-20	Female	456 Elm St, Anytown	987-654-3210	jane.smith@example.com	AB-	
None	Hypertension		2	2024-03-06	10:30:00	Vaccination	2	Amoxicillin	
500mg	Twice daily		2024-03-06	2024-03-13	2	Common cold	2024-03-06		
3	3	Michael Johnson	1978-03-10	Male	789 Oak St, Anytown	555-555-5555	michael.johnson@example.com	A+	
Penicillin	2024-03-07	11:00:00		Chemotherapy	3	Tamoxifen	20mg	Once daily	
2024-03-07	2024-03-14		3	Breast cancer	2024-03-07				
4	4	Emily Brown	1995-12-28	Female	321 Pine St, Anytown	222-333-4444	emily.brown@example.com	B-	
Shellfish	None		4	2024-03-08	14:00:00	Skin Examination	4	Hydrocortisone cream	
Apply as needed	As n	5		David Wilson	1980-07-04	Male	567 Maple St, Anytown	111-222-3333	david.wilson@example.com
ample.com	O-	Lactose	Diabetes	5	2024-03-09	15:30:00	Physical Therapy		5
Ibuprofen	200mg		Thre	(5 rows)					

Task 2: join the column with the same name.

```

ehrd#=# SELECT *
ehrd#=# FROM Patient
ehrd#=# JOIN Appointment ON Patient.PatientID = Appointment.PatientID

ehrd#=# JOIN Prescription ON Patient.PatientID = Prescription.PatientID
ehrd#=# JOIN Diagnosis ON Patient.PatientID = Diagnosis.PatientID;
patientid | name | dateofbirth | gender | address | contactnumber | email | bloodtype | allergie
s | othermedicalinfo | appointmentid | patientid | doctorid | appointmentdate | appointmenttime | purpose | prescriptionid | doctorid
| patientid | medicationname | dosage | frequency | startdate | enddate | diagnosisid | doctorid | patientid | diagno
sisdescription | diagnosisdate
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 | John Doe | 1990-05-15 | Male | 123 Main St, Anytown | 123-456-7890 | john.doe@example.com | O+ | Peanuts
| None | 1 | 1 | 2024-03-05 | 09:00:00 | Regular Checkup | 1 | 1 | 1 |
load pressure | 2024-03-05
2 | Jane Smith | 1985-09-20 | Female | 456 Elm St, Anytown | 987-654-3210 | jane.smith@example.com | AB- | None
| Hypertension | 2 | 2 | 2024-03-06 | 10:30:00 | Vaccination | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2
| 2 | Amoxicillin | 500mg | Twice daily | 2024-03-06 | 2024-03-13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Common
cold | 2024-03-06
3 | Michael Johnson | 1978-03-10 | Male | 789 Oak St, Anytown | 555-555-5555 | michael.johnson@example.com | A+ | Penicill
in | Asthma | 3 | 3 | 2024-03-07 | 11:00:00 | Chemotherapy | 3 | 3 | 3
| 3 | Tamoxifen | 20mg | Once daily | 2024-03-07 | 2024-03-14 | 3 | 3 | -- More --

```

Task 3: Left outer join returns all records from the left table and the matched records from the right table. Right outer join returns all records from the right table and the matched records from the left table. A full outer join returns all records when there is a match in either the left or right table. If there is no match, NULL values are returned for the columns of the table that lack a match.

College of Science and Technology

Rinchending: Bhutan

```

ehadb=# SELECT *
ehadb=# FROM Patient
ehadb=# LEFT JOIN Appointment ON Patient.PatientID = Appointment.PatientID;

```

patientid	name	dateofbirth	gender	address	contactnumber	email	bloodtype	al
1	John Doe	1990-05-15	Male	123 Main St, Anytown	123-456-7890	john.doe@example.com	O+	Pe
2	Jane Smith	1985-09-20	Female	456 Elm St, Anytown	987-654-3210	jane.smith@example.com	AB-	No
3	Michael Johnson	1978-03-10	Male	789 Oak St, Anytown	555-555-5555	michael.johnson@example.com	A+	Pe
4	Emily Brown	1995-12-28	Female	321 Pine St, Anytown	222-333-4444	emily.brown@example.com	B-	Sh
5	David Wilson	1980-07-04	Male	567 Maple St, Anytown	111-222-3333	david.wilson@example.com	O-	La
10	Amanda Anderson	1987-04-03	Female	234 Birch St, Anytown	222-333-4444	amanda.anderson@example.com	O+	Po
8	Jessica Martinez	1988-01-25	Female	876 Walnut St, Anytown	999-999-9999	jessica.martinez@example.com	B+	Mo

```

ehadb=# SELECT *
ehadb=# FROM Appointment
ehadb=# RIGHT JOIN Patient ON Patient.PatientID = Appointment.PatientID;

```

appointmentid	patientid	doctorid	appointmentdate	appointmenttime	purpose	bloodtype	allergies	othermedicalinfo	dateofbirth	gen
1	1	1	2024-03-05	09:00:00	Regular Checkup	O+	Peanuts	None	1990-05-15	Mal
2	2	2	2024-03-06	10:30:00	Vaccination	AB-	None	Hypertension	1985-09-20	Fem
3	3	3	2024-03-07	11:00:00	Chemotherapy	A+	Penicillin	Asthma	1978-03-10	Mal
4	4	4	2024-03-08	14:00:00	Skin Examination	B-	None	None	1995-12-28	Fem
5	5	5	2024-03-09	15:30:00	Physical Therapy	O-	Lactose	Diabetes	1980-07-04	Mal
10	10	10	2024-03-09	15:30:00	Physical Therapy	O+	Pollen	None	1987-04-03	Fem
8	8	8	2024-03-09	15:30:00	Physical Therapy	B+	None	None	1988-01-25	Fem

```

ehadb=# SELECT *
ehadb=# FROM Patient
ehadb=# FULL OUTER JOIN Appointment ON Patient.PatientID = Appointment.PatientID;

```

patientid	name	dateofbirth	gender	address	contactnumber	email	bloodtype	al
1	John Doe	1990-05-15	Male	123 Main St, Anytown	123-456-7890	john.doe@example.com	O+	Pe
2	Jane Smith	1985-09-20	Female	456 Elm St, Anytown	987-654-3210	jane.smith@example.com	AB-	No
3	Michael Johnson	1978-03-10	Male	789 Oak St, Anytown	555-555-5555	michael.johnson@example.com	A+	Pe
4	Emily Brown	1995-12-28	Female	321 Pine St, Anytown	222-333-4444	emily.brown@example.com	B-	Sh
5	David Wilson	1980-07-04	Male	567 Maple St, Anytown	111-222-3333	david.wilson@example.com	O-	La
10	Amanda Anderson	1987-04-03	Female	234 Birch St, Anytown	222-333-4444	amanda.anderson@example.com	O+	Po
8	Jessica Martinez	1988-01-25	Female	876 Walnut St, Anytown	999-999-9999	jessica.martinez@example.com	B+	Mo
6	Sarah Lee	1992-11-18	Female	654 Cedar St, Anytown	444-444-4444	sarah.lee@example.com	AB+	Eg

TASK 4: Created a view that can show the patients detail and their upcoming appointment. Found that Jhon Doe has an appointment for regular check up. Created useradm with password '12345' and granted access to the doctor's appointment.

```

ehadb=# CREATE VIEW DoctorAppointmentsView AS
ehadb=# SELECT
ehadb=# P.PatientID,
ehadb=# P.Name AS PatientName,
ehadb=# P.DateOfBirth,
ehadb=# P.Gender,
ehadb=# P.Address,
ehadb=# P.ContactNumber,
ehadb=# P.Email,
ehadb=# P.BloodType,
ehadb=# P.Allergies,
ehadb=# P.OtherMedicalInfo,
ehadb=# A.AppointmentDate,
ehadb=# A.AppointmentTime,
ehadb=# A.Purpose
ehadb=# FROM
ehadb=# Patient P
ehadb=# JOIN
ehadb=# Appointment A ON P.PatientID = A.PatientID
ehadb=# JOIN
ehadb=# Doctor D ON A.DoctorID = D.DoctorID
ehadb=# WHERE
ehadb=# D.DoctorID = 1;
ehadb=# CREATE VIEW
ehadb=# SELECT * FROM DoctorAppointmentsView;

```

patientid	patientname	dateofbirth	gender	address	contactnumber	email	bloodtype	allergies	othermedicalinfo	appointmentdate	appointmenttime	purpose
1	John Doe	1990-05-15	Male	123 Main St, Anytown	123-456-7890	john.doe@example.com	O+	Peanuts	None	2024-03-05	09:00:00	Regular Checkup

(1 row)

```
ehrdb=# CREATE USER useradm WITH PASSWORD '12345';
CREATE ROLE
ehrdb=# GRANT SELECT ON DoctorAppointmentsView TO useradm;
GRANT
```

Moreover I have created the materialized view to store the result of the query

```
ehrdb=# CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW PatientAppointmentsMaterializedView AS
ehrdb=# SELECT
ehrdb=#     P.PatientID,
ehrdb=#     P.Name AS PatientName,
ehrdb=#     P.DateOfBirth,
ehrdb=#     P.Gender,
ehrdb=#     P.Address,
ehrdb=#     P.ContactNumber,
ehrdb=#     P.Email,
ehrdb=#     P.BloodType,
ehrdb=#     P.Allergies,
ehrdb=#     P.OtherMedicalInfo,
ehrdb=#     A.AppointmentID,
ehrdb=#     A.DoctorID,
ehrdb=#     A.AppointmentDate,
ehrdb=#     A.AppointmentTime,
ehrdb=#     A.Purpose
ehrdb=# FROM
ehrdb=#     Patient P
ehrdb=# LEFT JOIN
ehrdb=#     Appointment A ON P.PatientID = A.PatientID
ehrdb=# WHERE
ehrdb=#     A.AppointmentDate >= CURRENT_DATE;
SELECT 0
ehrdb=# REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW PatientAppointmentsMaterializedView;
REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW
ehrdb=# .
```

TASK 5 : to see the update query statement, i did a transaction but couldn't commit the work. So I rolled back the work.

```
ehrdb=# START TRANSACTION;
START TRANSACTION
ehrdb=# INSERT INTO Appointment (PatientID, DoctorID, AppointmentDate, AppointmentTime, Purpose)
ehrdb=# VALUES (1, 1, '2024-03-06', '10:00:00', 'Regular checkup');
ERROR: null value in column "appointmentid" of relation "appointment" violates not-null constraint
DETAIL: Failing row contains (null, 1, 1, 2024-03-06, 10:00:00, Regular checkup).
```

College of Science and Technology

Rinchending: Bhutan

```
ehbdb=# START TRANSACTION;
START TRANSACTION
ehbdb=# UPDATE MedicalHistory
ehbdb=# SET MedicalHistoryDetails = 'Patient has a history of asthma.'
ehbdb=# WHERE PatientID = 1;
UPDATE 1
ehbdb=# INSERT INTO Prescription (DoctorID, PatientID, MedicationName, Dosage, Frequency, StartDate, EndDate)
ehbdb=# VALUES (1, 1, 'Ventolin', '2 puffs', 'As needed', '2024-03-06', '2024-04-06');
ERROR: null value in column "prescriptionid" of relation "prescription" violates not-null constraint
DETAIL: Failing row contains (null, 1, 1, Ventolin, 2 puffs, As needed, 2024-03-06, 2024-04-06).
ehbdb=# COMMIT WORK;
ROLLBACK
ehbdb=#
```

Task 6: to ensure that changes made to the database by authorized users do not result in a loss of data consistency.

```
ehbdb=# ALTER TABLE Patient
ehbdb=# ALTER COLUMN Name TYPE VARCHAR(100) USING Name::VARCHAR(100),
ehbdb=# ALTER COLUMN Name SET NOT NULL;
ERROR: cannot alter type of a column used by a view or rule
DETAIL: rule _RETURN on view doctorappointmentsview depends on column "name"
ehbdb=# ALTER TABLE Patient
ehbdb=# ADD CONSTRAINT unique_email UNIQUE (Email);
ALTER TABLE
ehbdb=# ALTER TABLE Patient
ehbdb=# ADD CONSTRAINT check_age CHECK (DateOfBirth < CURRENT_DATE);
ALTER TABLE
ehbdb=# ALTER TABLE Patient
ehbdb=# ADD CONSTRAINT unique_email_patient UNIQUE (Email);
ALTER TABLE
ehbdb=# START TRANSACTION;
START TRANSACTION
ehbdb=# INSERT INTO Patient (PatientID, Name) VALUES (101, NULL);
INSERT 0 1
ehbdb=# ALTER TABLE Prescription
ehbdb=# ADD CONSTRAINT check_end_date CHECK (EndDate > StartDate);
ALTER TABLE
ehbdb=# CREATE ASSERTION prescription_date_check
ehbdb=# CHECK (EndDate > StartDate);
ERROR: CREATE ASSERTION is not yet implemented
ehbdb=#
```


College of Science and Technology

Rinchending: Bhutan

Task 7 : to ensure data integrity and optimize database performance I did SQL data types and schemas.

```
ehbdb=# ALTER TABLE Patient
ehbdb=# ADD COLUMN DateOfBirth DATE;
ERROR: column "dateofbirth" of relation "patient" already exists
ehbdb=# ALTER TABLE Appointment
ehbdb=# ADD COLUMN AppointmentTime TIME;
ERROR: column "appointmenttime" of relation "appointment" already exists
ehbdb=# SELECT
ehbdb=#     Name,
ehbdb=#     CAST(DateOfBirth AS CHAR) AS FormattedDateOfBirth
ehbdb=# FROM
ehbdb=#     Patient;
      name      | formatteddateofbirth
-----+-----
John Doe        | 1
Jane Smith      | 1
Michael Johnson | 1
Emily Brown     | 1
David Wilson    | 1
Sarah Lee       | 1
Christopher Clark | 1
Jessica Martinez | 1
Ryan Taylor     | 1
Amanda Anderson | 1
(10 rows)
```

```
ehbdb=# CREATE TABLE Invoice (
ehbdb=# InvoiceID INT PRIMARY KEY,
ehbdb=# PatientID INT,
ehbdb=# TotalAmount DECIMAL(10, 2),
ehbdb=# PaymentStatus VARCHAR(50),
ehbdb=# PaymentDate DATE,
ehbdb=# FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES Patient(PatientID)
ehbdb=# );
CREATE TABLE
ehbdb=#
```

```
ehbdb=# CREATE TABLE Invoice (
ehbdb=# InvoiceID INT PRIMARY KEY,
ehbdb=# PatientID INT,
ehbdb=# TotalAmount DECIMAL(10, 2),
ehbdb=# PaymentStatus VARCHAR(50),
ehbdb=# PaymentDate DATE,
ehbdb=# FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES Patient(PatientID)
ehbdb=# );
CREATE TABLE
ehbdb=#
```

College of Science and Technology

Rinchending: Bhutan

Conclusion:

Task1 : Joining table is a fundamental SQL characteristic. Several types, including FULL OUTER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, and INNER JOIN, are used to accomplish this. The retrieval of matching facts from both tables, all records from one desk with matching records from the alternative, or all facts from each tables regardless of matches are all made possible through the various be a part of types.

Task 2: Merging Columns Names That Match. It is a traditional exercise to appoint columns whose names coincide with the be a part of condition whilst joining tables. This is because of the reality that these columns typically have values that fit and link facts from one desk to some other. For the proper records to be matched and merged, the join condition is crucial.

Task 3: Understanding the Different Types of Joints. LEFT OUTER JOIN: Returns all facts from the left table plus the matched facts from the proper desk. If there is no healthy, NULL values are presented in the proper desk columns. RIGHT OUTER JOIN: Returns all information from the proper desk plus the matching facts from the left desk. If there may be no match, NULL values are provided inside the left table columns. FULL OUTER JOIN: Returns all statistics if there is a in shape in both the left or proper tables. If there is no suit, NULL values are returned for the table's non-matching columns.

Task 4: Creating a View and Controlling User Access. Creating a view that combines affected person facts with drawing close appointments is a useful SQL utility. This is specifically useful for imparting a complete view of affected person statistics and healthcare regimens. Furthermore, defining a consumer with particular permissions, which include supplying access to medical doctor's appointments, is a crucial factor of database protection and access management.

Task 5: Transactions and Rollbacks. Transactions are a critical element in SQL that ensures statistics integrity. They allow a series of database movements to be run as an unmarried unit, with the option to devote the changes if a success or roll back the entire transaction if any operation fails. This guarantees that the database is constant.

Task 6: Guaranteeing Data Coherence. For database operations to be correct and reliable, information consistency ought to be maintained. This involves making sure that adjustments made to the database by way of authorized users do not cause corruption or lack of records. Data consistency throughout the database can be guaranteed through imposing information integrity rules via using techniques like triggers, constraints, and transactions.

Task 7: Schemas and Data Types in SQL. Creating steady and effective databases requires a radical understanding of SQL records kinds and schemas. Schemas assist in organizing database objects and controlling access permissions, whereas information kinds specify the types of facts that can be stored in a database area. Through meticulous choice of records kinds and schema structure, builders can decorate database overall performance.

In the end, SQL joins, transactions, user access management, and the careful use of information types and schemas are all vital additives of effective database design and management. These responsibilities and concepts highlight the importance of information and making use of SQL concepts to build robust and stable databases.

College of Science and Technology

Rinchending: Bhutan

Topics : Practical 3

Task 1 : I joined the table having common columns in the database.

```
voterregistrationdb=# SELECT * FROM VoterRegistrationtable NATURAL JOIN Votertable;
voterid | registrationid | electionid | registrationdate | name | address | dateofbirth | gender | contactnumber | email
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
100     | 1              | 1          | 2024-03-01      | Tashi | Gedu    | 1997-01-10  | male  | 77277619      | tashi@gmail.com
101     | 2              | 2          | 2024-03-02      | Dechen | P/ling  | 1995-10-13  | Female | 17401477      | dechen@gmail.com
103     | 3              | 3          | 2024-03-03      | Sangay | Thimphu | 2000-01-10  | female | 17248282      | sangay@gmail.com
104     | 4              | 4          | 2024-03-04      | wangyel | Paro    | 1999-01-01  | male  | 17895643      | wangyel@gmail.com
(4 rows)

voterregistrationdb=#
```

Task 2 : I joined the column with the same name using join condition.

```
voterregistrationdb=# SELECT * FROM VoterRegistrationtable JOIN Votertable ON VoterRegistrationtable.voterid = votertable.voterID;
registrationid | voterid | electionid | registrationdate | voterid | name | address | dateofbirth | gender | contactnumber | email
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1              | 100     | 1          | 2024-03-01      | 100     | Tashi | Gedu    | 1997-01-10  | male  | 77277619      | tashi@gmail.com 2
3              | 101     | 2          | 2024-03-02      | 101     | Dechen | P/ling  | 1995-10-13  | Female | 17401477      | dechen@gmail.com
4              | 103     | 3          | 2024-03-03      | 103     | Sangay | Thimphu | 2000-01-10  | female | 17248282      | sangay@gmail.com
104           | 104     | 4          | 2024-03-04      | 104     | wangyel | Paro    | 1999-01-01  | male  | 17895643      | wangyel@gmail.com
(4 rows)

voterregistrationdb=#
```

Task 3 : Left outer join returns all records from the left table and the matched records from the right table. Right outer join returns all records from the right table and the matched records from the left table. A full outer join returns all records when there is a match in either the left or right table. If there is no match, NULL values are returned for the columns of the table that lack a match.

```
voterregistrationdb=# SELECT * FROM VoterRegistrationtable LEFT JOIN Votertable ON VoterRegistrationtable.voterid = Votertable.voterID;
registrationid | voterid | electionid | registrationdate | voterid | name | address | dateofbirth | gender | contactnumber | email
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1              | 100     | 1          | 2024-03-01      | 100     | Tashi | Gedu    | 1997-01-10  | male  | 77277619      | tashi@gmail.com
2              | 101     | 2          | 2024-03-02      | 101     | Dechen | P/ling  | 1995-10-13  | Female | 17401477      | dechen@gmail.com
3              | 103     | 3          | 2024-03-03      | 103     | Sangay | Thimphu | 2000-01-10  | female | 17248282      | sangay@gmail.com
4              | 104     | 4          | 2024-03-04      | 104     | wangyel | Paro    | 1999-01-01  | male  | 17895643      | wangyel@gmail.com
(4 rows)

voterregistrationdb=# SELECT * FROM VoterRegistrationtable RIGHT JOIN Votertable ON VoterRegistrationtable.voterid = Votertable.voterID;
registrationid | voterid | electionid | registrationdate | voterid | name | address | dateofbirth | gender | contactnumber | email
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1              | 100     | 1          | 2024-03-01      | 100     | Tashi | Gedu    | 1997-01-10  | male  | 77277619      | tashi@gmail.com
2              | 101     | 2          | 2024-03-02      | 101     | Dechen | P/ling  | 1995-10-13  | Female | 17401477      | dechen@gmail.com
3              | 103     | 3          | 2024-03-03      | 103     | Sangay | Thimphu | 2000-01-10  | female | 17248282      | sangay@gmail.com
4              | 104     | 4          | 2024-03-04      | 104     | wangyel | Paro    | 1999-01-01  | male  | 17895643      | wangyel@gmail.com
102           | 102     |            |                | 102     | Tshewang | T/gang  | 1994-03-15  | male  | 17369877      | tshewang@gmail.com
(5 rows)

voterregistrationdb=# SELECT * FROM VoterRegistrationtable FULL OUTER JOIN Votertable ON VoterRegistrationtable.voterid = Votertable.voterID;
registrationid | voterid | electionid | registrationdate | voterid | name | address | dateofbirth | gender | contactnumber | email
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1              | 100     | 1          | 2024-03-01      | 100     | Tashi | Gedu    | 1997-01-10  | male  | 77277619      | tashi@gmail.com
2              | 101     | 2          | 2024-03-02      | 101     | Dechen | P/ling  | 1995-10-13  | Female | 17401477      | dechen@gmail.com
3              | 103     | 3          | 2024-03-03      | 103     | Sangay | Thimphu | 2000-01-10  | female | 17248282      | sangay@gmail.com
4              | 104     | 4          | 2024-03-04      | 104     | wangyel | Paro    | 1999-01-01  | male  | 17895643      | wangyel@gmail.com
102           | 102     |            |                | 102     | Tshewang | T/gang  | 1994-03-15  | male  | 17369877      | tshewang@gmail.com
(5 rows)

voterregistrationdb=#
```

College of Science and Technology

Rinchending: Bhutan

Task 4: Since it is not always desirable for all users to see the entire set of relations in the database. I created the new user as useradmin with password 12345 using the SQL authorization mechanism to restrict access to relations and granted access to useradmin .

```
voterregistrationdb=# CREATE VIEW VotersInElection AS SELECT V.Name, V.Address, V.DateofBirth, V.Gender, V.ContactNumber, V.Email, E.ElectionName FROM Vote
rtable V JOIN VoterRegistrationtable VR ON V.VoterID = VR.VoterID JOIN Electiontable E ON VR.ElectionID = E.ElectionID;
CREATE VIEW
voterregistrationdb=# |
```

```
voterregistrationdb=# CREATE USER useradmin WITH PASSWORD '2024';
CREATE ROLE
voterregistrationdb=# GRANT SELECT ON dbo.VotersInElection TO useradmin;
ERROR: schema "dbo" does not exist
voterregistrationdb=# GRANT SELECT ON VotersInElection TO useradmin;
GRANT
voterregistrationdb=#
```

And to check whether the voting relations are stored and kept up-to-date or not I created a materialized view.

```
voterregistrationdb=# CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW voter_registration_summary AS SELECT E.ElectionName, COUNT(VR.VoterID) AS TotalVoters
voterregistrationdb=# N Electiontable E ON E.ElectionID = E
voterregistrationdb=# .ElectionName;
voterregistrationdb=#
voterregistrationdb=#
voterregistrationdb=#
voterregistrationdb=#
voterregistrationdb=# REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW voter_registration_summary;
REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW
voterregistrationdb=#
```

Task 5: to see the update query statement, i did a transaction but couldn't commit the work. So I rolled back the work.

```
voterregistrationdb=# INSERT INTO Voterregistrationtable (RegistrationID, VoterID, ElectionID, Registrationdate) VALUES (1,1,1, '2024-
03-01');
ERROR: current transaction is aborted, commands ignored until end of transaction block
voterregistrationdb=# ROLLBACK WORK;
ROLLBACK
voterregistrationdb=# |
```

Task 6 : in task 6 I tried to check for the null value but there was no null value. So I created a voter email as the unique constraint and started the transaction but it violates the not-null constraint. I have to roll back the work.

```
voterregistrationdb=# ALTER TABLE votertable ADD CONSTRAINT unique_email UNIQUE (Email);
ALTER TABLE
voterregistrationdb=# START TRANSACTION;
START TRANSACTION
voterregistrationdb=# INSERT INTO votertable (voterID, Name) VALUES (105, NULL);
ERROR: null value in column "name" of relation "votertable" violates not-null constraint
DETAIL: Failing row contains (105, null, null, null, null, null, null, null).
voterregistrationdb=# ROLLBACK WORK;
ROLLBACK
voterregistrationdb=#
```

Task 7 : To ensure data integrity and optimize database performance I did SQL data types and schemas. I added the column in the voter table (date of voting and time of voting) and to generate the unique key values I added the house number. Since every house has its own unique number.

```
voterregistrationdb=# ALTER TABLE votertable ADD COLUMN Dateofvoting DATE;
ALTER TABLE
voterregistrationdb=# ALTER TABLE votertable ADD COLUMN Timeofvoting TIME;
ALTER TABLE
```

```
voterregistrationdb=# ALTER TABLE votertable ADD COLUMN HouseNO varchar(255);
ALTER TABLE
```

Conclusion:

Those are all critical tasks while working with databases. Joining tables allows us to integrate data from various tables into a single result set, which is useful when searching and evaluating data. Outer joins allow us to include records from one or both tables even if they do not match, which can be important for finding missing data. Moreover, creating a new user with restricted database access is an important security step because it gives us control over who has access to the data and what useradmin can do with it. Materialized views can enhance query performance by storing query results.

On top of that, adding columns to a table and guaranteeing data integrity using unique constraints are critical components of database accuracy and consistency. By including the date and time of voting columns, we can trace when each voter voted. Adding a unique constraint to the house number column ensures that each house is only represented once in the table, reducing data entering errors and ensuring data consistency.