BUCHAREST UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMIC STUDIES

CYBERNETICS, STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC INFORMATICS FACULTY

DATABASES PROJECT

Managing a Cat Contest

Coordinator:

Conf. Univ. Dr. BELCIU Anda

Student: COSTAN CRISTIANA

Group: 1066

Bucharest

CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	2	
THE DATABASE SCHEMA	4	
CONSTRUCTING THE DATABASE	5	
USING DML STATEMENTS	11	
DIVERSE AND RELEVANT SELECT STATEMENTS	19	

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

My project was created having in mind the idea of managing a cat contest. Due to the large number of data about the cats, judges and owners, one can manage more easily with a database the ranking and grouping of the cats based on their performance and characteristics along with the sorting of the judges based on their years of experience or other attributes related to their profession.

The relationships between tables can be noticed in the database schema shown in the following chapter. When it comes to speaking about owners, only one owner can come from each registered address and an address can belong to one owner only, being an one to one relationship between the tables addresses and owners. This type of relationship was chosen as a precautionary measure: we long for diversity and we do not seek to cause hatred between neighbors.

Speaking of relationships, an one to many relationship is the one between the cats table and the owners table: a cat can have an owner, while an owner can have many cats. Another one to many relationship is the recursive relationship from the judges table, based on the manager ID, which also establishes a hierarchy between the judges. The rest of the relationships are one to one: a cat can have only one place in the contest and a place in the contest can be occupied by only one cat. Moreover, a cat can be judged only by one judge and a judge can arbitrate only one cat, this being a solid refference to traditional judging practiced in Europe.

Due to having a small number of cats, the contest will focus mainly on evaluating them together and we will not care about their breeds or sizes when it comes to their final grades. We will only take into account their distinctive characteristics (breed, sex, size, fur type) when we either need to group them separately before the contest to avoid possible accidents or to study the participations rate of one particularity compared to another.

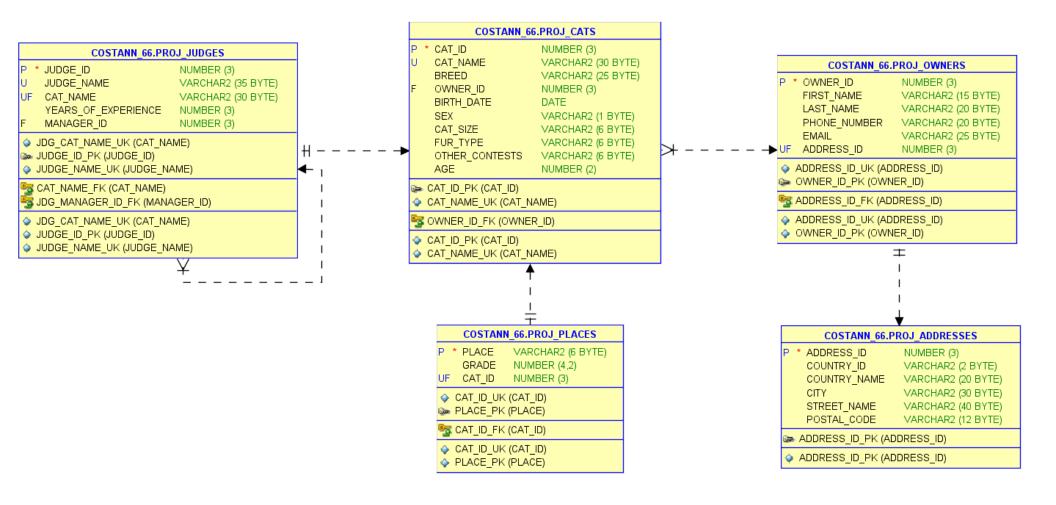
As in every cat contest, the cats have scene names, therefore they need to be unique. Furthermore, the judges that participate in the contest need to judge only one cat, hence their name uniqueness. Because I have taken into consideration the possibility of having one or more owners show up with two or more cats because of their kinship, the owner ID coresponding to the registered cat is not unique.

Additionally, ID related data from the tables judges (e.g. judge name), cats (e.g. cat name) and addresses (e.g. country ID) can be classified independently from other tables by data from the same table, while the others require data from other tables for their grouping to make sense.

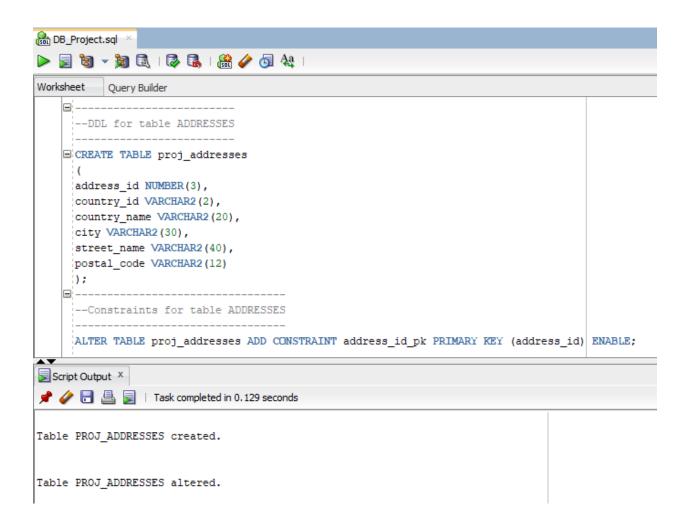
Of course, we cannot forget the awards that a contest is well-known for. That being said, this competition has many title awards and trophies for the cats, given the fact that participants do not join for money.

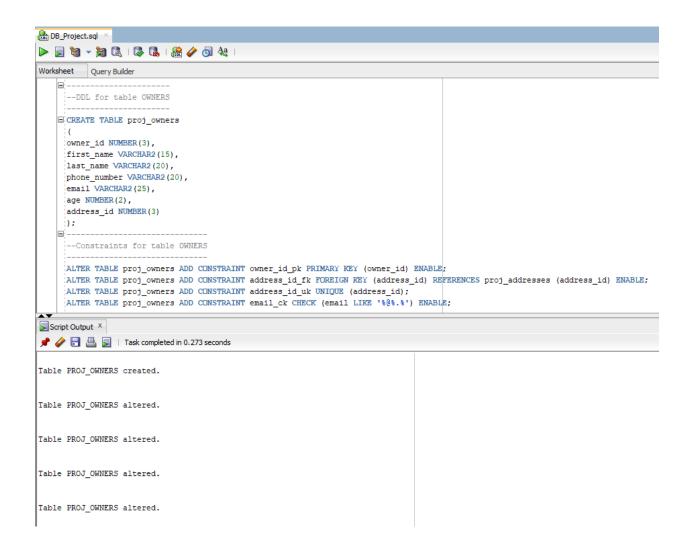
Although some required statements fit better with the use of different numbers, I have tried my best to use them on my data that is mainly composed of cats' specific features or owners' and judges' information.

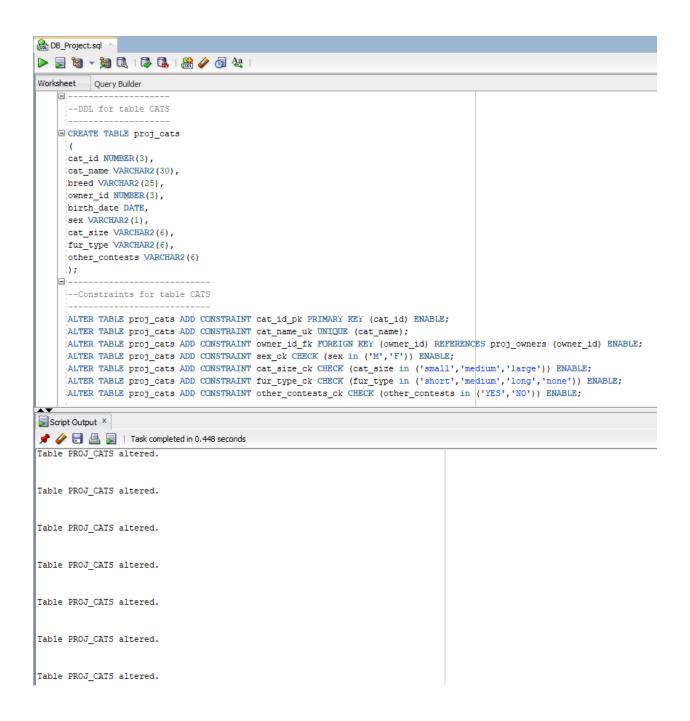
THE DATABASE SCHEMA

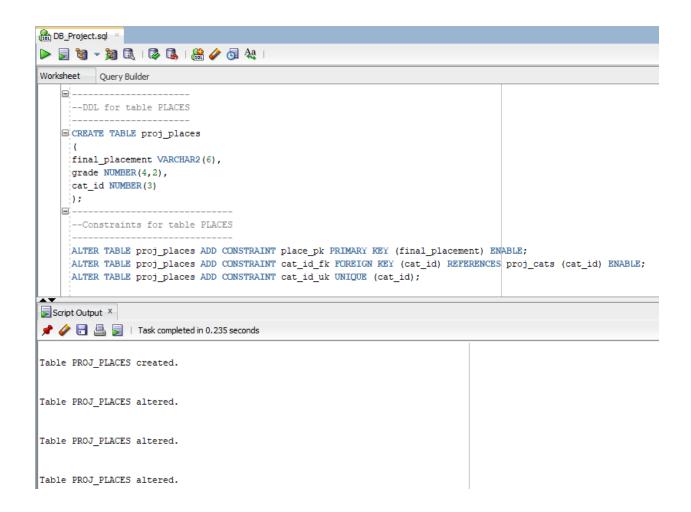


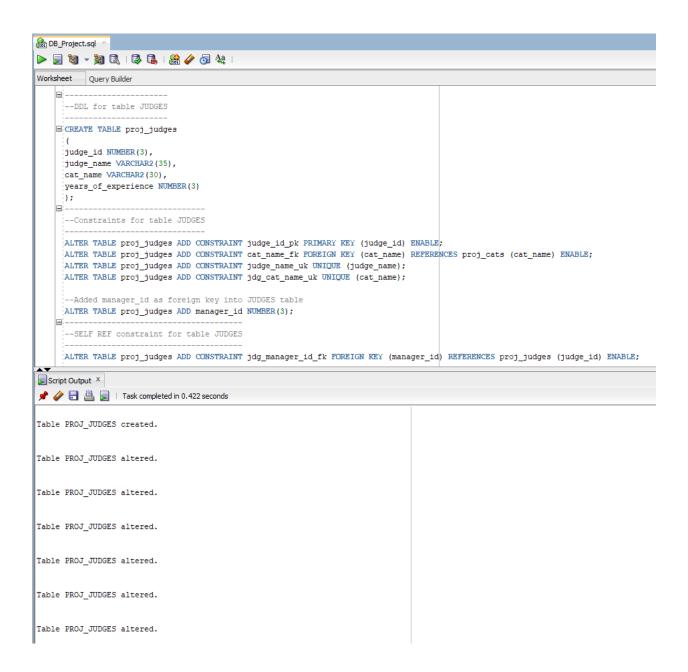
CONSTRUCTING THE DATABASE





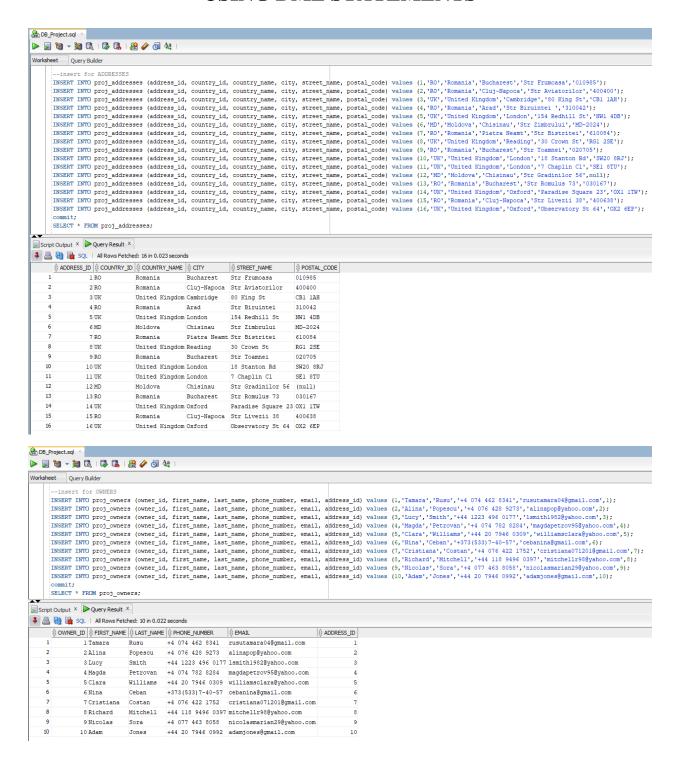


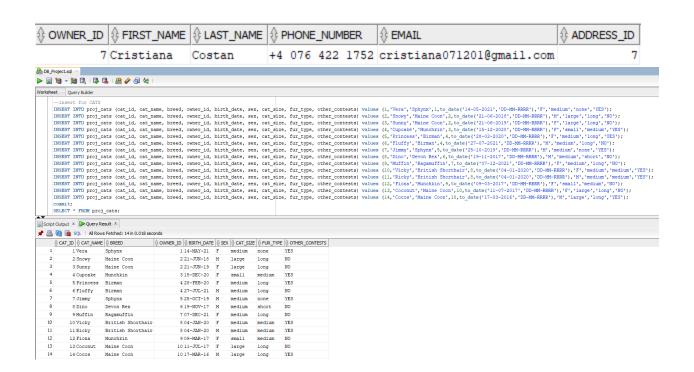


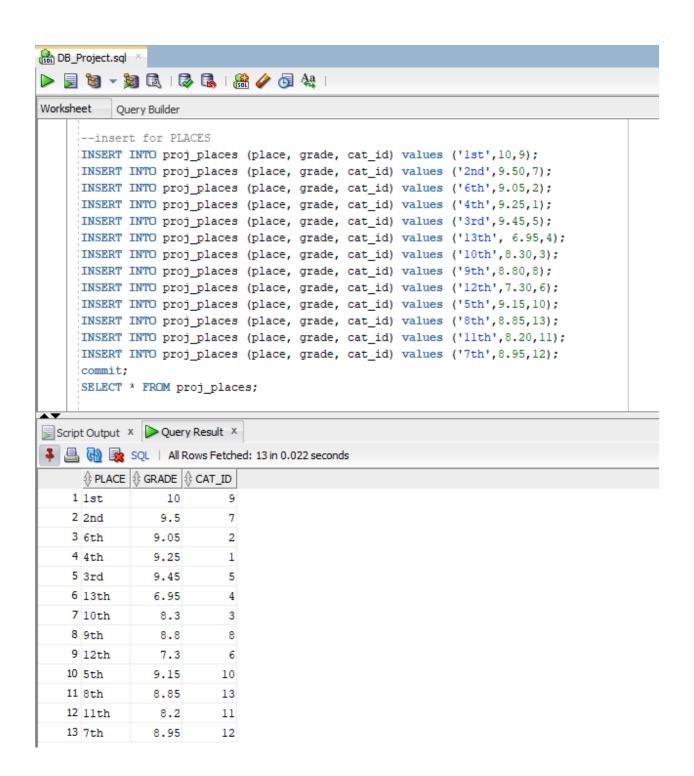


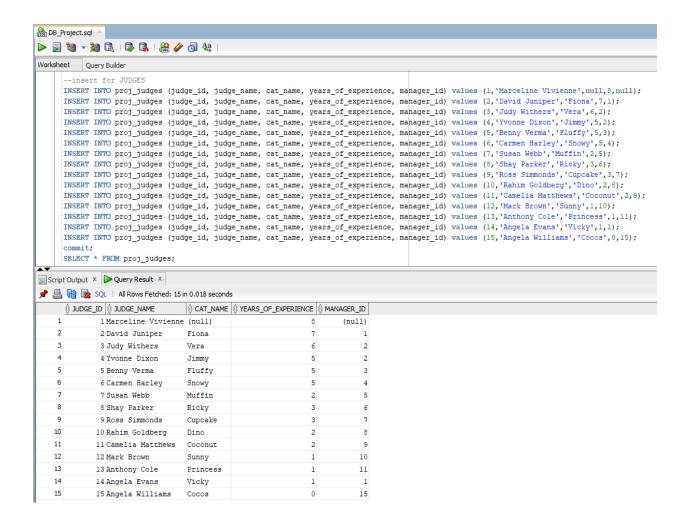


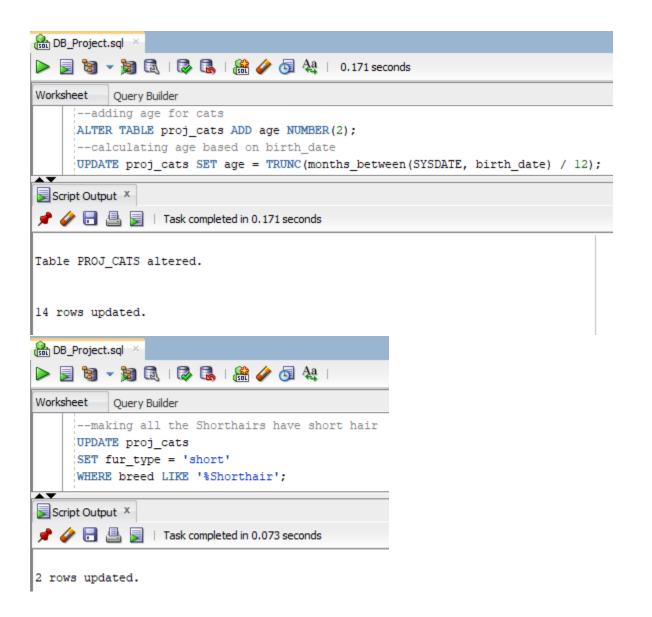
USING DML STATEMENTS

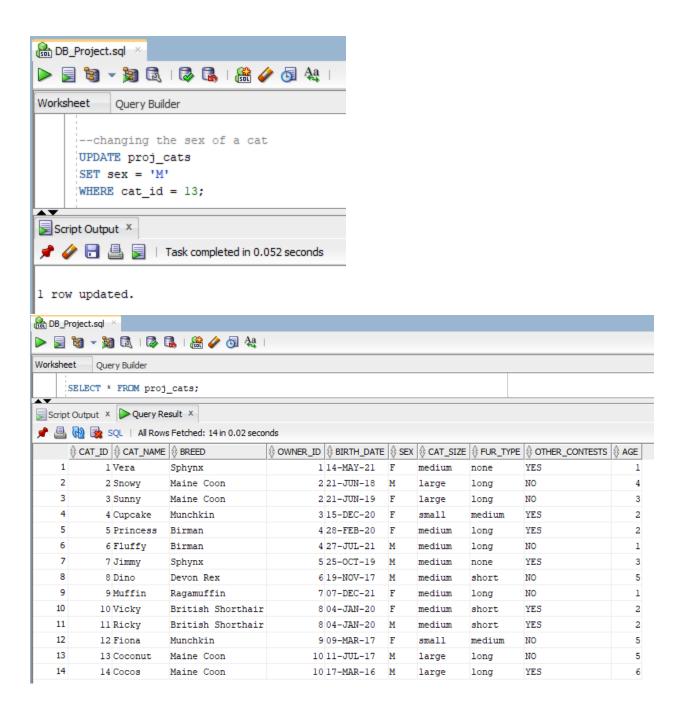


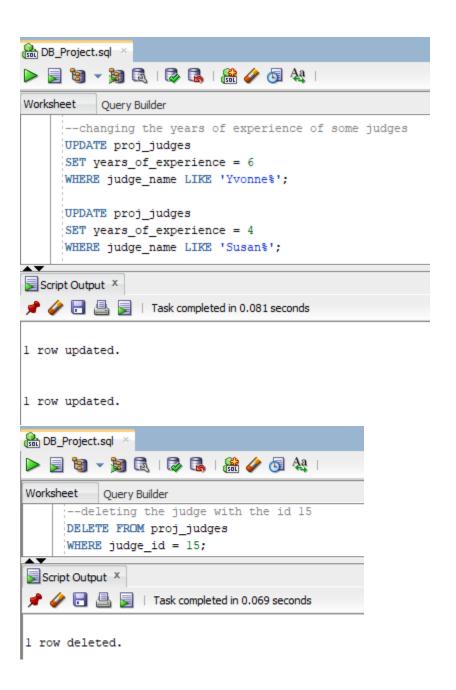


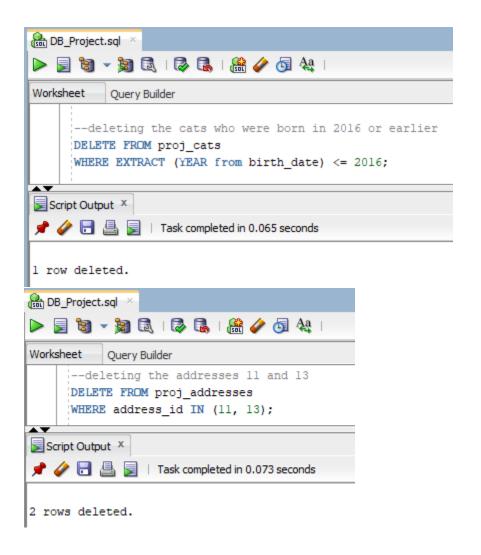




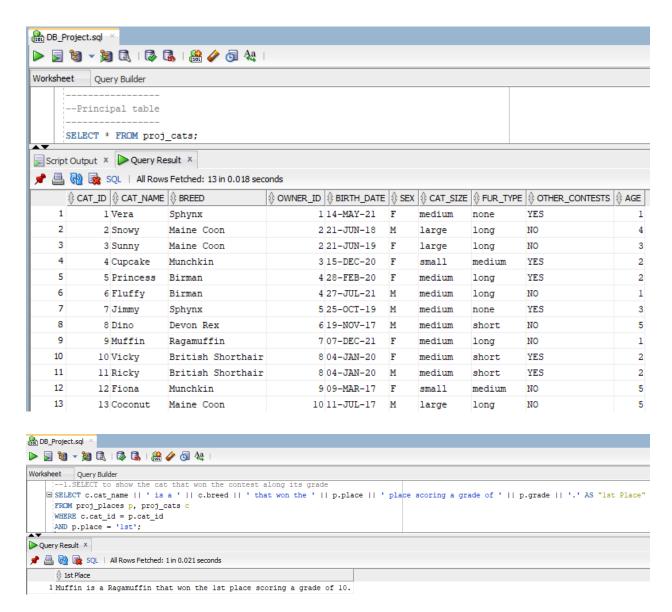








DIVERSE AND RELEVANT SELECT STATEMENTS



For performance reasons, I avoided using "ORDER BY" when creating a view. Instead, I used it for displaying the results.

