Due on Friday, October 13, 2017 at 11:59 PM

Submit 2-FirstLastName.pdf and 2-FirstLastName-Lab.txt through Canvas

**Topics:** Relational Algebra and SQL Queries

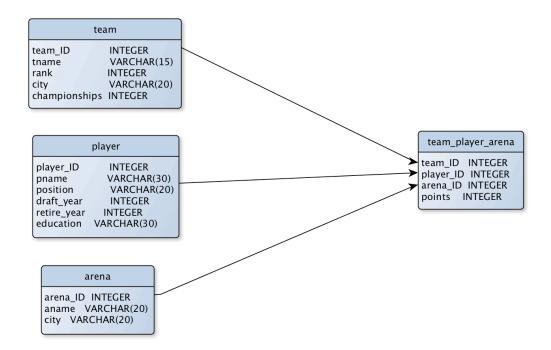
### Instructions:

- Complete Section 1 and submit 2-FirstLastName-Lab.txt
- Complete Section 2 and submit 2-FirstLastName.pdf

### Section 1:

This section covers the practical implementation of a database schema using DDL and SQL queries (50 points).

- Login in to the Linux Oracle server and access the database using sqlplus (refer to Oracle Linux Server Instructions)
- Display the SQL commands using: SET ECHO ON
- Create your homework submission log file using: SPOOL 2-FirstLastName-Lab.txt command
- To terminate log file after working on parts A) and B) use: SPOOL OFF command
- A) Using the nba.sql script file provided, create the below NBA schema. (5 points).



- The team table has a team\_id primary key
- The *player* table has a *player id* primary key
- The arena table has an arena id primary key

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- The team\_play\_arena table has a (team\_id, player\_id, arena\_id) composite primary key
- The *team\_play\_arena* table has a *team\_id* foreign key column that references the *team* table
- The team\_play\_arena table has a player\_id foreign key column that references the player table
- The team\_play\_arena table has a arena\_id foreign key column that references the arena table
- B) Write and run the following queries (45 points)
  - 1. Print the player\_ids and names of players of Point guards drafted after the year 2000 (5 points)
  - 2. Print the name and city of arenas that hosted a team from LA (5 points)
  - 3. Print the names of arenas that hosted a team from Charlotte and hosted a Shooting guard. Do this query in two ways:
    - (i) as a flat select (5 points)
    - (ii) completely nested, i.e., using sub queries so as to avoid all JOIN clauses (10 points)
  - 4. Print the names of arenas that hosted a team from Charlotte but did not host a Shooting guard (5 points)
  - 5. Print the player\_id and average points scored of players who scored an average of points that is greater than the average of points scored in arena 1 (5 points)
  - 6. Print the arena name & city of arenas that did not host the Bulls team (5 points)
  - 7. Print the names of all retired players (5 points)

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### Section 2:

This section covers relational algebra (50 points).

(A) Consider the following schema:

Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: varchar(20), address: varchar(50))

Parts(pid: integer, pname: varchar(20), color: varchar(15))

Catalog(sid: *integer*, pid: *integer*, cost: *real*)

- The key fields are underlined
- · Domains of each field are listed after field name
- The Catalog relation lists prices charged for parts by Suppliers

Write the following queries in relational algebra (30 points):

- (i) Find the *names* of suppliers who supply some blue part
- (II) Find the sids of suppliers who supply some blue or red part
- (III) Find the sids of suppliers who supply some blue part and some red part
- (iv) Find the *sids* of suppliers who supply every blue part
- (v) Find the pids of parts supplied by every supplier at less than \$50. (If a supplier either does not supply the part or charges more than \$50, the part is not selected.)
- (vi) Find the *sids* of suppliers who do not supply a red part

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## (B) Consider the following schema:

PLAYER							
PlayerID	Name	Birth_dt	Draft_year				
1204	Chris Paul	May, 1985	2005				
1392	Derek Fisher	Aug, 1974	1996				
1590	Josh Smith	Dec, 1985	2004				
1597	Tyson Chandler	Oct,1982	2001				

TEAM							
TeamID	City	Name	DIA_ID	Championships			
5	LA	Clippers	5	0			
11	Houston	Rockets	6	0			
23	Dallas	Mavericks	6	1			

PLAYER_TEAM						
PlayerID	TeamID	Start_date	End_date	No_of_games		
1204	5	2011	nul1	234		
1597	23	2010	2011	126		
1590	11	2014	nul1	4		
1597	23	2014	null	28		

- PlayerID is a key for Player (P)
- TeamID is key for Team (T)
- (PlayerID, TeamID) is a composite key for Player\_Team (PT)

Show the results of the following Relational Algebra expressions (20 points):

- (i)  $\pi$  P.name, T.name (P $\bowtie$ T $\bowtie$ PT)
- (ii)  $\pi$  P.name (P  $\bowtie$  PT  $\bowtie$   $\sigma$  city="Dallas" or city="Houston" T)
- (iii) ρ (PP (1 → playerid1, 2 → draftyear1, 3 → playerid2, 4 → draftyear2) , (π playerid, draft\_year P) × (π playerid, draft\_year P))
  (π playerid P π playerid1 σ draftyear1 < draftyear2 PP) ⋈ P</li>
- (iv)  $\pi$  P.name (( $\sigma$  no\_of\_games > 100 PT)  $\bowtie$  T  $\bowtie$  P)