

Name:

CWID:

Part II: Attempt all questions.

Database Context:

Consider the following database schema (*CandyStoreDB*) to answer all the questions below.

Frequents (Kid, Store)

Sells (Store, Candy)

Likes (Kid, Candy)

Description:

- **Frequents** indicates which candy stores a kid likes to visit.
- **Sells** shows which candy each store sells.
- **Likes** tells which candy a kid likes.

Note: All attributes are strings.

1. Find the kids who neither like "Kit Kat" nor "Gumdrops" candy.

[Write the SQL command here] [5 pts].

```
SELECT kid
FROM Likes
WHERE candy != "Kit kat" V candy != "Gumdrops";
OR
SELECT kid
FROM Likes
WHERE candy NOT IN ("Kit kat", "Gumdrops");
```

[Write the relational algebra here] [6 pts].

$R1 \leftarrow \sigma_{candy \neq "Kit Kat" \vee candy \neq "Gumdrops"} (Likes)$

$\text{Final Result} \leftarrow \pi_{R1 \cdot \text{Kid}} (R1)$

Name:

CWID:

2. Assume every kid likes at least one candy and frequents more than one store. Find the kids who frequent only stores that sell some candy they like.

[Write the SQL command here] [6 pts].

```
SELECT kid, candy
FROM Frequents
INNER JOIN Sells ON Frequents.store = Sells.store
INNER JOIN Likes ON Frequents.kid=Likes.kid;
```

OR

```
SELECT kid, candy
FROM Frequents, Sells, Likes
WHERE Frequents.store = Sells.store AND Frequents.kid=Likes.kid;
```

[Write the relational algebra here] [7 pts].

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 \leftarrow (\text{Frequents} \bowtie \text{Sells}) \\ R_2 \leftarrow (R_1 \bowtie \text{Likes}) \\ \text{Final Result} \leftarrow \pi_{R_2.\text{Kid}, R_2.\text{Candy}}(R_2) \end{array}$$

3. List the stores (in alphabetical order) that sell more than 10 different candies.

[Write the SQL command here] [6 pts].

```
Select store
From sells
Group by store
Having count(distinct candy) > 10
Order by store ASC;
```

Name:

CWID:

[Write the relational algebra here] [7 pts].

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &\leftarrow \pi_{\text{store}, \text{count}(\text{distinct candy})} (\text{Sells}) \\ R_2 &\leftarrow \sigma_{\text{count}(\text{distinct candy}) > 10} (R_1) \\ \text{Final Result} &\leftarrow \tau_{\uparrow_{\text{ASC}}} \Pi_{R_2.\text{store}} (R_2) \end{aligned}$$

4. List the kids whose liked candies are all sold by the store named "Mexico Distributor".

[Write the SQL command here] [6 pts].

```
SELECT kids
FROM likes
INNER JOIN Sells ON Sells.candy = Likes.candy
WHERE Sells.store = "Mexico Distributors";
```

[Write the relational algebra here] [7 pts].

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &\leftarrow (\text{Likes} \bowtie \text{Sells}) \\ R_2 &\leftarrow \sigma_{R_1.\text{store} = \text{"Mexico Distributors"}} (R_1) \\ \text{Final Result} &\leftarrow \Pi_{\text{kids}} (R_2) \end{aligned}$$

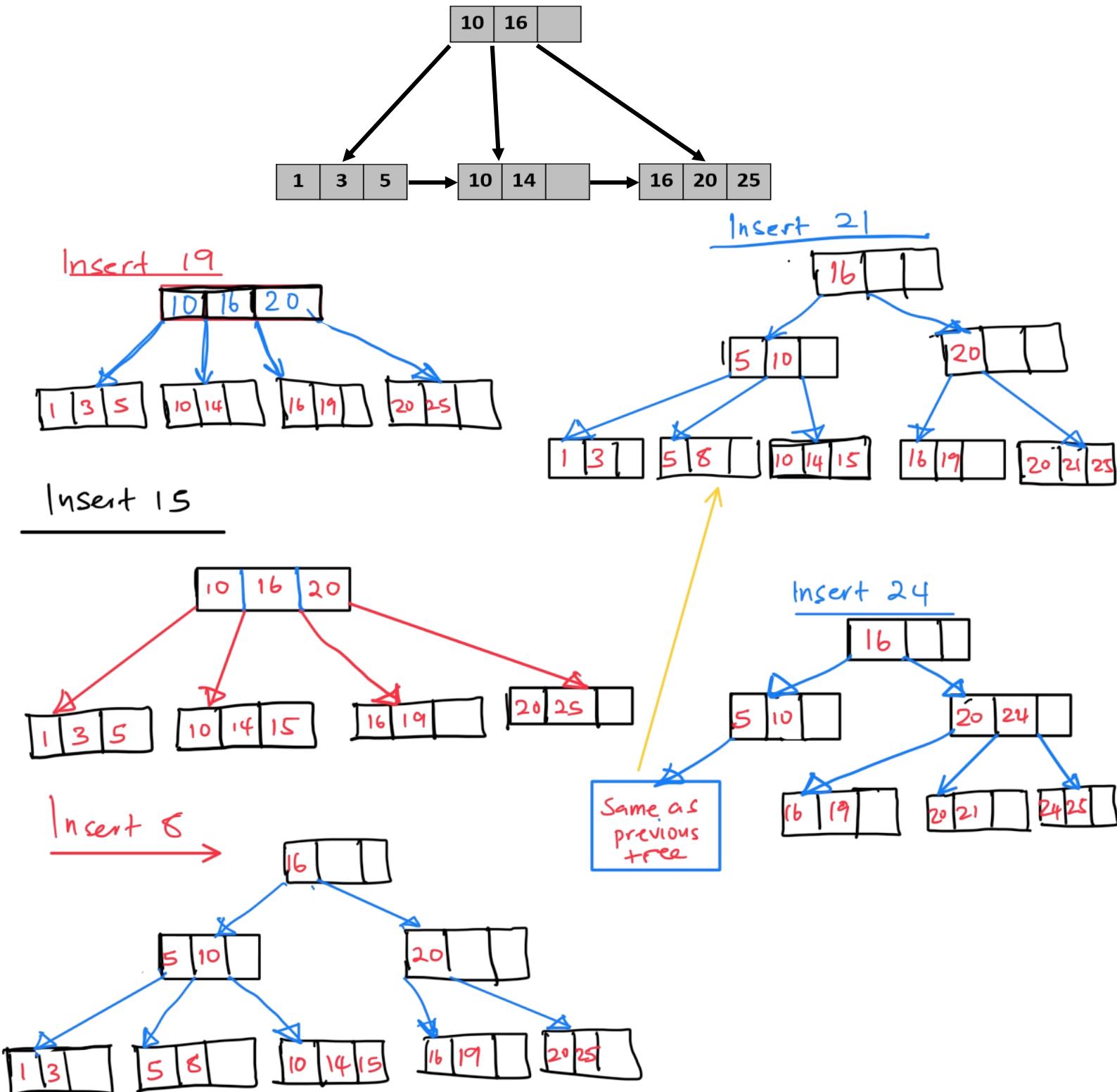
Name:

CWID:

5. Suppose each B+-tree node can hold up to four (4) pointers and three (3) keys. Draw the B+-trees resulting after insertion (a), and deletion (b) operations as shown below.

a) Insertion: [show individual tree at each insertion] [15 pts].

First, insert 19. Then, insert 15. Next, insert 8. Then, insert 21. Finally, insert 24

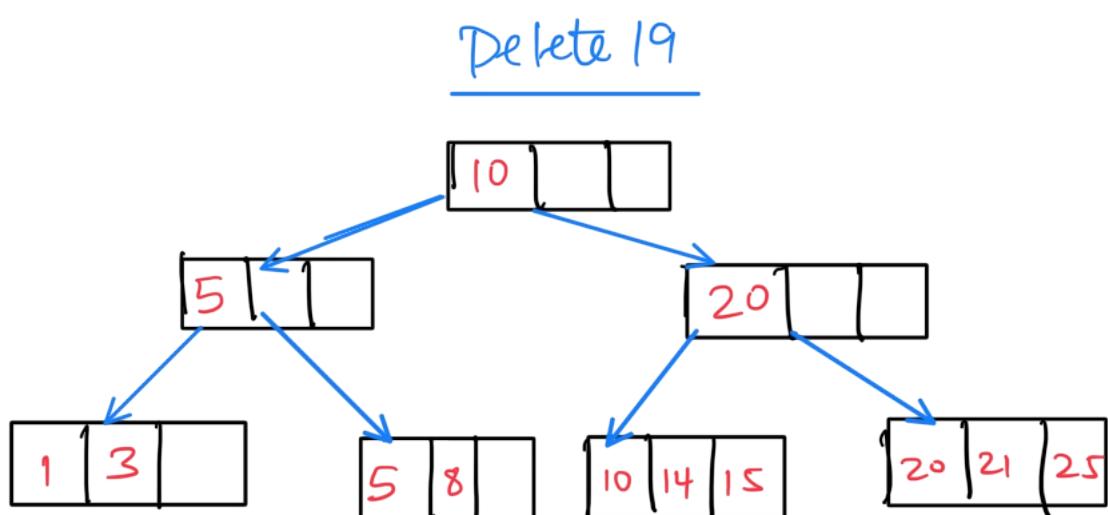
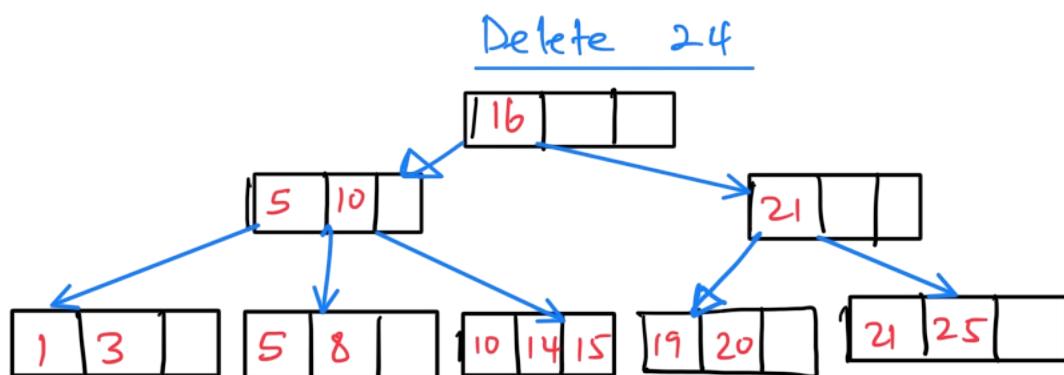
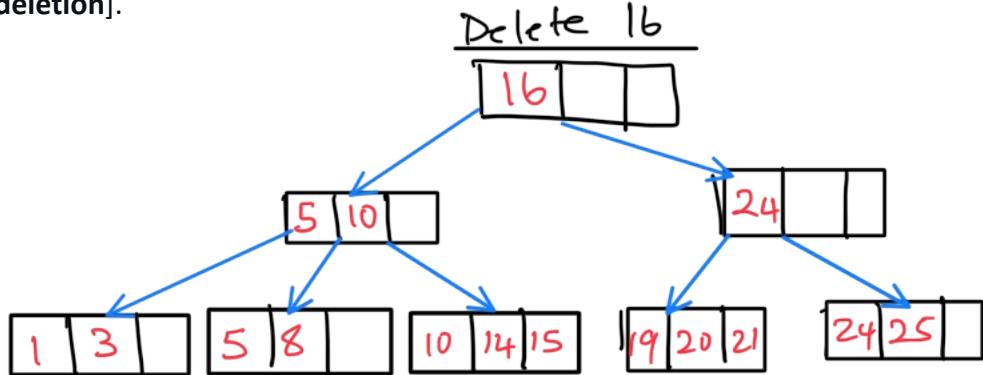


Name:

CWID:

b) Deletion: Use the tree after inserting 24 in part (a) [15 pts]

First, delete 16; then delete 24, and finally, delete 19 [Show individual trees at each deletion].



Good luck