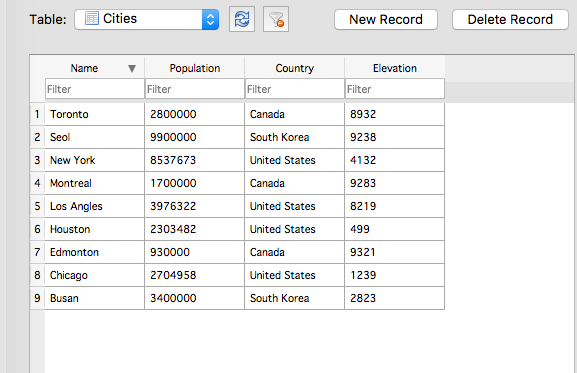
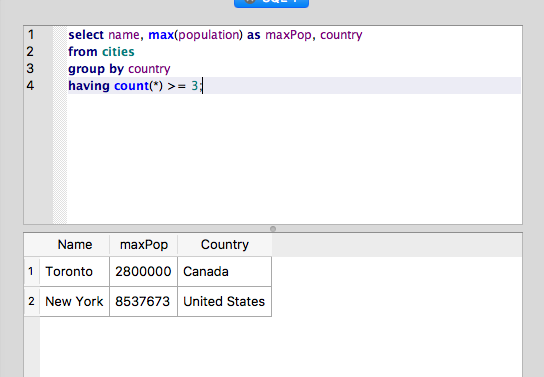
# DBMS Assignment 2

1. 1. SELECT login from “Table” where name=’Madayan’ or name=’guldu’;
   2. You would receive just Guldu’s table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **sid** | **name** | **login** | **age** | **gpa** |
| 53832 | Guldu | guldu@music | 12 | 2.0 |

1. 1. 
   2. 

Product (make, model, type)

PC (model, speed, ram, hd, price)

Laptop (model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price)

Printer (model, color, type, price)



SELECT \*

FROM laptops

WHERE speed < ALL

(SELECT speed FROM PC)



SELECT model FROM

(

SELECT model, price FROM pc WHERE price = (SELECT max(price) FROM pc)

UNION

SELECT model, price FROM laptop WHERE price = (SELECT max(price) FROM laptop)

UNION

SELECT model, price FROM printer WHERE price = (SELECT max(price) FROM printer)

)  AS modelName

WHERE price =

(SELECT max(price) FROM

(

SELECT model, price FROM pc WHERE price = (SELECT max(price) FROM pc)

UNION

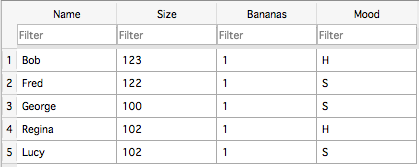
SELECT model, price FROM laptop WHERE price = (SELECT max(price) FROM laptop)

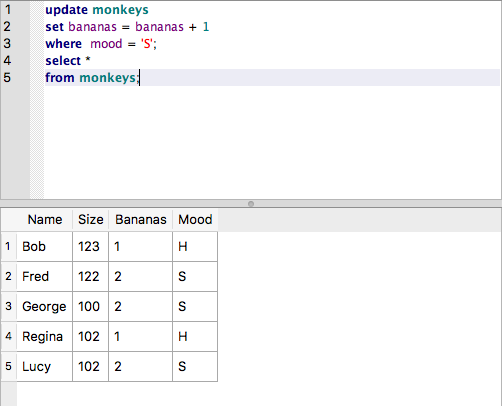
UNION

SELECT model, price FROM printer WHERE price = (SELECT max(price) FROM printer)

) AS priceName);







1. 1. It looks like since ‘model’ is in all the tables, it’ll be the primary key in table ‘Product’ and both primary and foreign keys in ‘PC’ , ’ Laptop’ , and ‘Printer’

CREATE TABLE PC (

"model" Integer,

"speed" double precision,

"ram" double precision,

"hd" text,

"price" numeric,

PRIMARY KEY ("model") ,

FOREIGN KEY ("model") REFERENCES "Product"("model")

);



CREATE TABLE Printer (

"model" Integer,

"color" text,

"type" text,

"price" numeric,

PRIMARY KEY ("model"),

FOREIGN KEY ("model") REFERENCES "Product"("model"),

CHECK (price <= 450)

);