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National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Campus



Course: Database Systems
Program: BS(Computer Science)

Duration: 60 Minutes
Paper Date: 26-Feb-18
Section: ALL

Exam: Midterm-I [SOLUTION]

Course Code: CS203 Semester: Spring 2018

Total Marks: 35
Weight 15%
Page(s): 5

Instruction/Notes:

Scratch sheet can be used for rough work however, all the questions and steps are to be shown on question paper. *No extra/rough sheets should be submitted with question paper*.

You will not get any credit if you do not show proper working, reasoning and steps as asked in question statements.

Consider the following State and Schema of a Retailer Store database. It keeps track of the orders placed by the customers.

CUSTOMER			
<u>cid</u>	cname	city	
100	Ismail	Karachi	
200	Isbah	Lahore	
300	Tahreem	Islamaba d	
600	Izaan	Lahore	
700	Khadija	Karachi	
800	Alia	Lahore	

ORDE R

<u>oid</u>	odate	cid
1	2018-01-20	200
3	2018-01-20	600
5	2018-02-15	300
7	2018-02-20	800

PRODUCT

<u>pid</u>	pname	price	company
10	Nutella	250	Ferrero
20	Kinder Joy	60	Ferrero
40	Milo	30	Nestle
50	Maggi Noodle	25	Nestle
70	Donuts	50	Dunkin Brands
80	Horlicks	400	GSK

ORDER	_DETAIL

<u>oid</u>	pid	quantity	discountPer cent
1	10	2	15
1	70	6	25
3	10	1	15
5	10	3	15
5	40	4	15
5	50	5	25
7	10	2	15

```
CREATE TABLE
customer (
                                               CREATE TABLE product (
     cid INT NOT NULL,
                                                     pid INT NOT NULL,
                                                     pname VARCHAR(30)
     cname VARCHAR(30),
                                                     UNIQUE,
     city VARCHAR(30),
                                                     price DECIMAL(9,2),
     PRIMARY KEY (cid)
                                                     company VARCHAR(30),
                                                     PRIMARY KEY (pid)
);
                                               );
CREATE TABLE order (
                                               CREATE TABLE order detail (
                                                      oid INT NOT NULL,
      oid INT NOT NULL,
                                                      pid INT NOT NULL,
                                                      quantity INT,
     odate DATE,
                                                      discountPercent INT,
     cid INT,
```

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FOREIG	RY KEY (oid), GN KEY (cid) REFERENCES customer(E SET NULL ON UPDATE CASCADE	PRIMARY KEY (oid, pid), (cid) ON CHECK (quantity>0), FOREIGN KEY (oid) REFERENCES order(oid) O CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE, FOREIGN KEY (pid) REFERENCES product(pid) CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE);	

Q1. (10 points) Apply following operations on the above database. State if the operation would be carried out successfully or not. **Explain your answer briefly.** In case of successful operation indicate the changes that will be made to the above database and in case of Reject state the error that occurred. Please note that all operations are independent.

a) INSERT INTO ORDER_DETAIL (oid, pid, quantity, discountPercent) VALUES (1, 70, 10,15);

Accept O **Explain:** PK-Unique constraint violation. Tuple# 2 with PK value (1, 70) already exist.

Reject O

b) UPDATE ORDER DETAIL SET discountPercent = '20';

Accept O Explain: Modify discountpercent attribute value of all tuples of order_detail relation to 20.

Reject O

c) UPDATE ORDER SET oid = 4 WHERE oid=5;

Accept O Explain: Modify oid attribute value of all matching tuples (i.e. t# 3) of parent relation order and also matching tuples (i.e. t# 4,5,6) of child relation order detail to 4.

Reject O

d) DELETE FROM customer WHERE cname = 'Izaan';

Accept O Explain: Remove all matching tuples (i.e. t# 4 with cid=600) of parent relation customer and also modify cid attribute value of all matching tuples (i.e. t# 2 with oid=3) of child relation order to NULL.

Reject O

e) DELETE FROM order;

Accept O Explain: Remove all tuples of parent relation order and child relation order_detail. Reject O

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Q2. (10 points) Write the result of the following queries for the Database State given above and explain in one sentence what these queries are doing.

ONLY FOR SECTION (A, B, C, D)

- a. City 𝒯 COUNT(*) ((CUSTOMER ⋈ CUSTOMER.cid=ORDER.cid ORDER) ⋈ ORDER_DETAIL.oid ORDER_DETAIL)
- **b.** $\Pi_{\text{Oid,Pid,Cid,Price}}$ (ORDER M ORDER_ORDER_DETAIL.oid (ORDER_DETAIL MORDER_DETAIL.pid=PRODUCT.pid PRODUCT)))

ONLY FOR SECTION (E, F)

```
a. SELECT c.cname, c.city
                                               b. SELECT o.oid, c.cname, o.odate
   FROM customer c
                                                   FROM order o
                                                   INNER JOIN customer c ON o.cid=c.cid
   WHERE c.cid = (
                                                   ORDER BY o.oid DESC;
             SELECT o.cid
             FROM order AS o
             WHERE o.oid = (
                          SELECT od.oid
                          FROM order_detail
   od
                          WHERE quantity =
   '1'
                          )
             );
```

Ans:

a. City wise total no of order details.

City Count(*)
Lahore 4
Islamabad 3

b. All products having price>100 with order details if exist.

OID	PID	CID	PRIC
1	10	200	250
3	10	600	250
5	10	300	250
7	10	800	250
NULL	80	NULL	400

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- **Q3.** (15 points) Specify the following queries in **SQL**
- **a.** List the orders placed by the customer with cid =300 in the month of February 2018.
- **b.** Find the id of the customers who have bought the products of *Nestle* and *Dunkin Brands*.
- **c.** For each product, find the number of orders placed for it and also find the total quantity of each product sold till now. The output of this query (i.e. part C) for the above relational database state would be

ProductID	No. of Orders	Total Quantity Sold
10	4	8
70	1	6
40	1	4
50	1	5

```
Ans:
a.
SELECT *
FROM order
WHERE cid=300 AND odate LIKE '2018-02- ';
                 -- another method: odate LIKE '2018-02-%'
                 -- another method: DATEPART(YEAR, odate)=2018 AND
                 DATEPART(MONTH, odate=07)
                 -- another method: odate BETWEEN '2018-02-01' AND '2018-02-28';
b.
SELECT cid
FROM order o JOIN order detail d ON o.oid=d.oid JOIN product p ON d.pid=p.pid
WHERE p.company IN ('Nestle', 'Dunkin Brands');
-- another method:
SELECT cid
FROM order
WHERE oid IN (SELECT oid FROM order detail
           WHERE pid IN (SELECT pid FROM
                       WHERE company IN ('Nestle', 'Dunkin Brands')));
SELECT pid AS "Product ID", COUNT(*) AS "No of Orders", SUM(quantity) AS "Total
Quantity Sold"
FROM order detail
GROUP BY pid;
```

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