

Phase A report of the Database project George Valavanis George Andreadis

A find_labmodule_grade function has been implemented in the phaseB database to be able to run 1.2.

The **diploma same lab** function fully implements 3.8.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION diploma same lab()
RETURNS TABLE (title character varying) AS
DECLARE X character varying; Y integer; proffs bigint; flag num bigint;
BEGIN
  FOR X IN (SELECT DISTINCT diploma num FROM "Committee")
  LOOP
    proffs:=(SELECT count(prof amka) FROM "Committee" WHERE
diploma num = X);
    FOR Y IN 1..10
    LOOP
      flag num:=(SELECT count(prof amka) FROM "Committee" JOIN
"Professor" ON(prof amka=amka) WHERE diploma num = X AND labjoins
= Y);
      IF(flag num = proffs) THEN
        RETURN QUERY
        SELECT thesis title FROM "Diploma" WHERE diploma num = X;
      END IF;
    END LOOP;
  END LOOP;
END;
$$
LANGUAGE 'plpgsql';
The all courses function fully implements 3.9.
create or replace function all courses(c code character(7))
returns table(course code character(7), course title character(100)) as
$$ be
gin
```

```
return query
  with recursive courses(mc, dep)
    as( select cd.main, cd.dependent
    from "Course depends" cd
    where cd.dependent = c code
    union
    select cd.main, courses.dep
    from courses, "Course depends" cd
    where courses.mc = cd.dependent
  )
  select mc, c.course title from courses join "Course" c on (courses.mc =
c.course code);
end:
$$
language 'plpgsql'
The view committee view fully implemets 6.1.
CREATE VIEW view committee AS
WITH professors as
  (SELECT amka std,concat(surname, '',name)as fullname
  FROM "Person" NATURAL JOIN "Committee"
  WHERE prof amka=amka
  ORDER BY NOT supervisor)
  SELECT amka std as "AMKA", string agg(fullname, ',') as "Committee"
  FROM professors
  Group by amka std
Function insert school rules was used alongside with
random between in order to fill School Rules with data.
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION random between(low INT, high INT)
 RETURNS INT AS
$$ BE
GIN
 RETURN floor(random()* (high-low + 1) + low);
END;
$$ language 'plpgsql' STRICT;
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION insert school rules()
RETURNS VOID AS
$$
DECLARE X integer;
```

BEGIN

```
FOR X IN (SELECT DISTINCT academic year FROM "Semester")
LOOP
    INSERT INTO "School Rules" VALUES
(random between(2,3),X,random between(500,800),random between(40,70));
 END LOOP;
END;
$$
language 'plpgsql';
The students per year view fully implemets 6.2.
CREATE VIEW students per year AS
WITH passed courses as
    (SELECT amka, count(course code) as courses
    FROM "Register" R
    WHERE register status='pass'
    GROUP BY amka),
courses 1 as
    (SELECT amka, sum(units) as units1
    FROM "Register" NATURAL JOIN "Course"
    WHERE units BETWEEN 1 AND 2
  GROUP BY amka),
courses 1 5 as
    (SELECT amka, sum(units*1.5) as units1 5
    FROM "Register" NATURAL JOIN "Course"
    WHERE units BETWEEN 3 AND 4
  GROUP BY amka),
courses 2 as
    (SELECT amka, sum(units*2) as units2
    FROM "Register" NATURAL JOIN "Course"
    WHERE units = 5
  GROUP BY amka),
amka courses units as
    (SELECT amka, courses, sum(COALESCE(units1,0) +
COALESCE(units1 5,0) + COALESCE(units2,0)) as units,
date part('year',entry date) as entry year
    FROM passed courses LEFT JOIN courses 1 USING(amka)
               LEFT JOIN courses 1 5 USING(amka)
               LEFT JOIN courses 2 USING(amka)
               NATURAL JOIN "Student"
    GROUP BY amka, courses, entry date),
```

SELECT *
FROM final_table
UNION
SELECT academic_year as year, '0'
FROM years
ORDER BY Year