Project Documentation & Solutions

Please note, we are using a universal grade boundary of: A: 90-100, B: 80-89, C: 70-79, D: 60-69, E: 50-59, else F.

Link to video walkthrough -> ■ Project_Demo.mp4

Q2)-- Table PROFESSOR

```
1   O CREATE TABLE PROFESSOR (
2   PROF_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
3   PROF_FNAME VARCHAR(50),
4   PROF_LNAME VARCHAR(50)
5 );
```

-- Inserting values into PROFESSOR table

```
Query 1 ×

INSERT INTO PROFESSOR

VALUES (1, 'John', 'Doe'),

(2, 'Jane', 'Smith');

Query 1 ×

INSERT INTO PROFESSOR

INSERT INTO PROFESSOR

VALUES (3, 'Jack', 'Robinson'),

(4, 'Selah', 'Davenport');
```

-- Table STUDENT

```
1 • CREATE TABLE STUDENT (

2 STUD_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

3 STUD_FNAME VARCHAR(50),

4 STUD_LNAME VARCHAR(50),

5 Student_Classification VARCHAR(20)

6 );
```

-- Inserting values into STUDENT table

```
Query 1 ×

INSERT INTO STUDENT

VALUES (1, 'Alice', 'McArthur', 'Sophomore'),

(2, 'Bob', 'Smyth', 'Freshman'),

(3, 'Michael', 'Scofield', 'Junior');

SELECT * FROM STUDENT;
```

-- Table COURSE_CATALOGUE

-- Inserting values into COURSE_CATALOGUE table

```
Query 1 ×

| Query 1 × | Query 1 | Q
```

-- Table GRADEBOOK

```
1 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE GRADEBOOK (
          STUD_ID INT,
 2
          PROF ID INT,
 3
          STUD LNAME VARCHAR(50),
 4
          COURSE_NUM INT,
 5
          COURSE_NAME VARCHAR(50),
 6
 7
          Cumm_Grade VARCHAR(2),
 8
           PRIMARY KEY (STUD_ID, COURSE_NUM),
           FOREIGN KEY (PROF_ID) REFERENCES PROFESSOR(PROF_ID),
           FOREIGN KEY (COURSE_NUM) REFERENCES COURSE_CATALOGUE(COURSE_NUM)
10
     ٠);
11
12
```

-- Inserting values into GRADEBOOK table

-- Table GRADING_CATEGORIES

```
1 

CREATE TABLE GRADING_CATEGORIES (
 2
       TASK_ID INT,
       COURSE NUM INT,
 3
 4
       STUD_ID INT,
 5
      TASK NAME VARCHAR(50),
      TASK_RAW_POINTS INT,
 6
 7
      TASK WEIGHT INT,
      PRIMARY KEY (TASK_ID, STUD_ID, COURSE_NUM),
 8
       FOREIGN KEY (COURSE_NUM) REFERENCES COURSE_CATALOGUE(COURSE_NUM),
 9
       FOREIGN KEY (STUD ID) REFERENCES STUDENT(STUD ID)
10
11
     ٠);
12
13 • SELECT * FROM GRADING_CATEGORIES
```

-- Inserting values into GRADING_CATEGORIES table

```
INSERT INTO GRADING_CATEGORIES
 2
 3
       VALUES (1, 101, 1, 'Homework 1', 100, 25),
              (2, 101, 1, 'Homework 2', 100, 25),
 4
              (3, 101, 1, 'Homework 3', 90, 25),
 5
 6
               (4, 101, 1, 'Lab Report', 100, 25),
              (1, 102, 2, 'Mid Term', 95, 40),
 7
              (2, 102, 2, 'Final', 75, 60),
 8
              (1, 102, 3, 'Mid Term', 97, 40),
 9
              (2, 102, 3, 'Final', 88, 60),
10
11
              (1, 104, 3, 'Project', 100, 30),
              (2, 104, 3, 'Mid Term', 85, 20),
12
              (3, 104, 3, 'Final', 94, 40);
13
14
```

Q3)

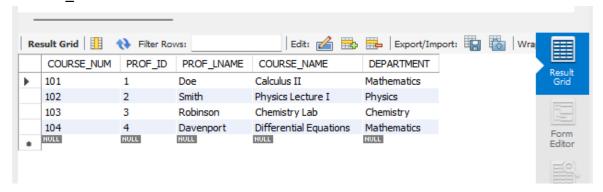
PROFESSOR Table:



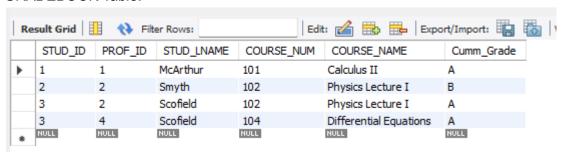
STUDENT Table:



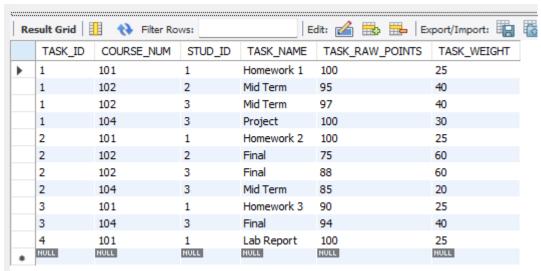
COURSE_CATALOGUE Table:



GRADEBOOK Table:



GRADING_CATEGORIES Table:



Making the TASK_RAW_POINTS optional allows us to add assignments whilst grades are not yet known/submitted.

We also created a delimiter so that we know that the sum of all task_weights add up to 100% at all times, and if not then weights are re-adjusted:

```
DELIMITER //
1
 2
 3 •
       CREATE TRIGGER check_task_weight_sum
       AFTER INSERT ON GRADING CATEGORIES
 4
 5
       FOR EACH ROW

→ BEGIN

 6
 7
           DECLARE total_weight DECIMAL(10, 2);
 8
           -- Calculate the total task weight for the course
9
           SELECT SUM(task_weight) INTO total_weight
10
           FROM GRADING CATEGORIES
11
           WHERE course_num = NEW.course_num;
12
13
14
           -- If total weight is not 100, adjust the weights
15
           IF total_weight IS NULL OR total_weight != 100 THEN
               SET @factor = 100 / total weight;
16
17
               -- Update task_weight for the course
19
               UPDATE GRADING_CATEGORIES
               SET task_weight = task_weight * @factor
20
               WHERE course num = NEW.course num;
21
22
           END IF;
23
      - END;
24
       //
```

Solutions for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 are in the code, here are the outputs in the terminal/ proof of new state of the tables after run (next page):

∨ TERMINAL

Problem 4. Avg/High/Low for assignment Mid

Term in course 102: Average Score: 98.0000 Highest Score: 99 Lowest Score: 97

Problem 5. All students who take Physics Le

cture I: Smyth Scofield

Problem 6. All raw points for each assignme nt for students who take Physics Lecture I: Student: Smyth task: Mid Term , Raw Points: 97

Student: Scofield task: Mid Term , Raw Poin ts: 99

Student: Smyth task: Final , Raw Points: 75 Student: Scofield task: Final , Raw Points:

Problem 7 performed (Screenshot can be foun d in Doc) and task Lab Report II added with weight 20 %

/ TERMINAL

Problem 8: Task weights for course 104 have been updated! Check Screenshots in Doc for proof.

Problem 9: 2 points added to everyone's gra des for assignment: Mid Term. Check Screens hots in Doc for proof.

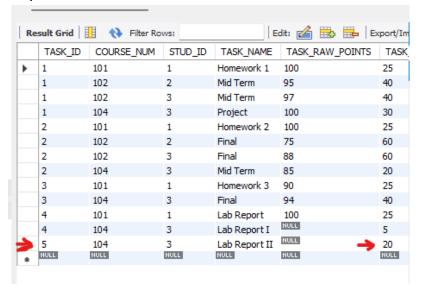
Problem 10: scores updated successfully for the following students with q's in their n ame:

Student ID: 4 Assignment: Homework 3 Course: 101

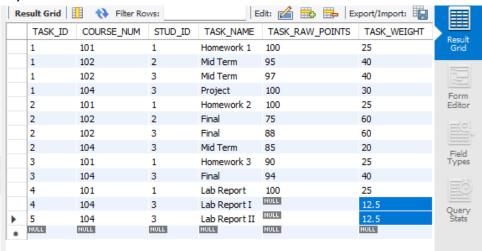
Problem 11: calculated grade for student Mc Arthur for course Calculus II is: A and a numerical final grade of: 96.25%

PS C:\Users\Dagi\Desktop\Howard University\
Spring 24\DBMS\Project\Source_Code>

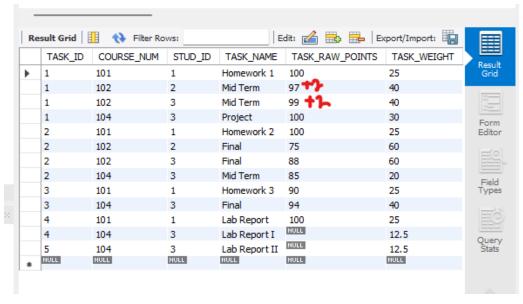
Q 7)



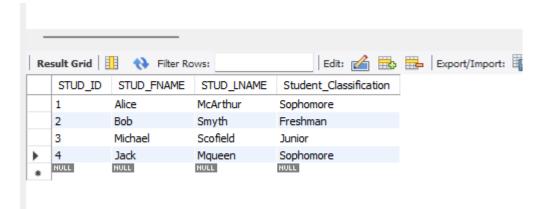
Q8)



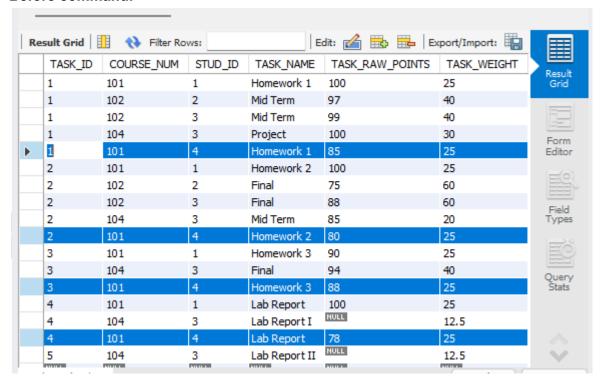
Q9)



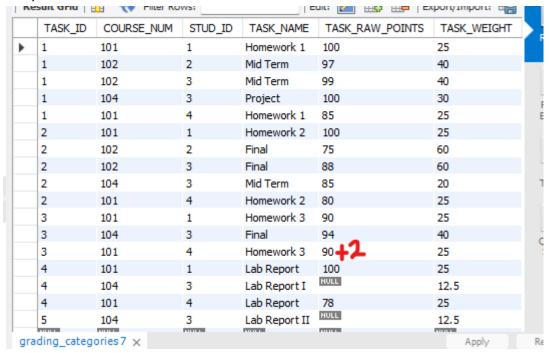
Q10) We added a new student with Q in his name so that there would be a change from this command:



Before command:



Now, the table after the command is run looks like:



We can conclude, then, that all the question answers and outputs are correct and coherent with the database as seen by the terminal results for questions 4-6 and 11-12, and the changes in the tables for questions 7-10.