

SESSION: 2022/23 DIET 1

Module Title: Database Development

Module Code: M1I325625

Level: 1

Module Leader: Dr Richard Holden

Coursework Description

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#### Scenario and ERD

GCU Tours is an adventure holiday company. They require a database for an online booking website. The company offers a range of holiday packages, with a number of tours for each holiday package, each with a different departure date. A user of the website should be able to make a booking for a tour. Users can also subscribe to any of a number of mailing lists that GCU Tours use to send information on news and offers. To model this scenario, a number of tables are required. These tables are presented in Figure 1.

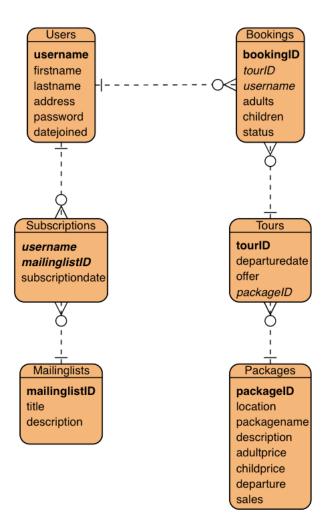


Figure 1: Initial Entity Relationship Diagram

## Coursework workflow

A folder named *<surname\_forename.zip>* is available. Download this and extract it to your machine. Rename the folder appropriately, i.e., if your name is John Travolta, then name it *Travolta\_John*.

This folder, named after you, will be your *working directory* while you are developing your coursework. Note: the folder contains a number of <\*.sql> files, <\*.docx> files and <.csv> files. Don't let the number of files be of concern; as you read and work through the problem, you will realise that each file only requires a relatively small amount of work, and you will recognise the motivation for this from the work you have completed in the labs.

Please read the coursework task carefully, and good luck.

#### Coursework tasks

# Suggested, preliminary task [no marks]

**Note well**: the provided scripts <.sql> should be used to place your SQL code. **Do not** rename these files. The top-level file <*top-level.sql*> has been completed for you. It might be an idea to take a look at this in notepad++, and call it (using sqlite3) to see the output, just as a starter, i.e.: if calling a local copy of sqlite3 in PowerShell type:

# ./sqlite3.exe gcutours.db

which will load the existing empty database named <university.db> into memory. Then, remembering to use the 'dot' before 'read' type:

# .read top-level.sql

This script has been written for you; take a look at the content and observe the output from that script, which is derived from the 'echo' calls, and you should understand the call hierarchy. Therefore, when you see such that when you have successfully completed the other scripts, calling top-level.sql *should* create and load the whole database.

### Task 1 [total marks = 52]

<u>Task 1a</u>: SQLite3 tables and data loading [30 marks]

The task is to create an SQLite3 implementation of the ERD presented in Figure 1.

For each table in the ERD (there are 6), complete the two appropriately named SQL scripts:

- create \*.sql
  - o This script will implement the respective schema.
  - The script should contain logic that removes a table, before recreating it, if it exists.
- load\_\*\_data.sql
  - o This file will load the data, which is provided in respective .csv files.
  - Notice the .csv files, one corresponding to each table. You can use the
    data in these files to load into your database, once you have implemented
    the design. It is up to you how you do this, either using pure SQL or
    utilities available in SQLite3.

5 marks for each table for successful *creation* and *loading* = [30 marks]

A top-level <top\_level.sql> scrip (created for you...you do not need to edit this script) calls the create\_\*.sql files and the load\_\*data.sql files. Therefore, on successful completion of this part of the coursework, a database is implemented, and data is loaded into it on calling top\_level.sql. The following task (Task 1b) will query the database and print output to the console.

#### Task 1b: report.sql script [22 marks]

The *top\_level.sql* (right near the bottom) calls *report.sql* script. In this task, you are required to write a set of SQLite3 queries in the *report.sql* script, which will:

1. Limiting the output to 10 rows, output the lastname, firstname and address of Users, sorted in ascending order of lastname then firstname [2 marks]

- 2. Output the number of packages available in each location [2 marks]
- 3. Output the names of packages located in Asia with adultprice less than £1500 [4 marks]
- 4. Find the average number of sales for each location and show the results in order of popularity, most popular first [4 marks]
- 5. Print the titles of mailinglists which have subscriptions, along with the number of subscriptions for each [4 marks]
- 6. For each booking, output the username, the number of adults and children booked, and the packagename [6 marks]

## Task 2 [total marks = 48]

Inside the document named **<answers.docx>** there are 3 questions:

- 1. Explain the ways in which normalisation can mitigate data quality issues in relational databases. [16 Marks]
- 2. Describe, using an example, the steps involved in creating a Java program that can retrieve data from a relational database such as SQLite. [16 Marks]
- 3. Compare the ways in which data are stored in a graph database and in a relational database, and for each describe an example of a scenario for which that type of database is well suited.

  [16 Marks]

Complete the document **<answers.docx>**. Each answer should be approximately 200 words in length.

### Submission

#### **Process**

Before your submission, ensure that you have:

- Followed and completed all the above tasks and;
- Signed the plagiarism statement with your e-mail, see < cover-page.docx >

Then zip-up your working directory:

- Do not zip it up into any other format than a <.zip>, such that if I was submitting this coursework the name of my zipped folder would be:
  - o <holden.richard.zip>

...and submit it on the link that will be provided (see Assignments area on GCU Learn).

#### Deadline

Submit your .zip file before the deadline stated on GCULearn.