

浙江大学 2023–2024 学年春夏季学期

《数据库系统》课程课堂测试三

(Quiz 3 for Database Systems)

考生姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 专业: _____ 得分: _____

Problem 1. Consider a SQL table $T(A \text{ int unique}, B \text{ int})$. Assume there are no NULL values. As specified, attribute A is a key. Consider the following three SQL queries:

Q1: Select B From T

Where $B \geq \text{some (Select } B \text{ From } T)$;

Q2: Select B From T as T_1

Where $B > \text{all (Select } B \text{ From } T \text{ as } T_2 \text{ where } T_2.A < > T_1.A)$;

Q3: Select $\max(B)$ From T ;

Which of the queries above are equivalent? Please show a smallest single instance of T you can come up with that demonstrates your answer.

Case 1: Q2 and Q3 are equivalent, if the maximum of B is only once.

Case 2: None are equivalent, if the maximum of B is multiple times.

A	B
1	5
2	7
3	3

Case 1

A	B
1	7
2	5
3	7

Case2

Q1: 5
7
3

Q2: 7

Q3: 7

Q1: 5
7
3

Q2: 7

Q3: 7

Problem 2. Consider the following relational schemas describing *books*, *publishers*, *readers*, and reader ratings of the books:

Book(bid, title, author, price) // *bid* is a primary key

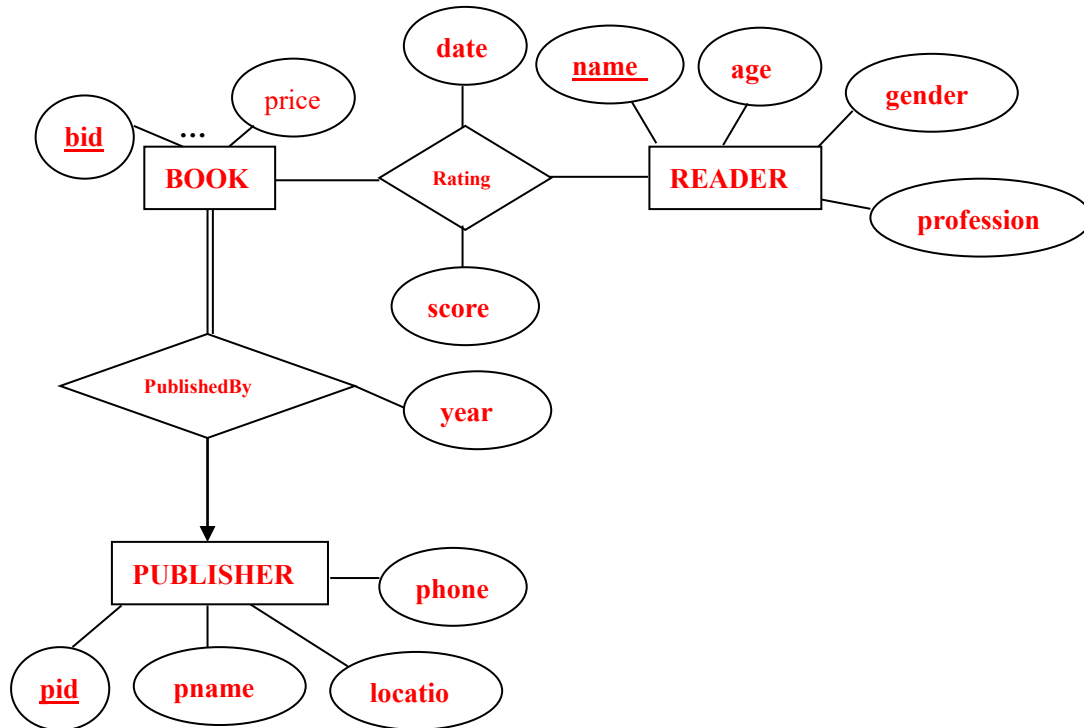
Reader(name, age, gender, profession) // *name* is a primary key

Rating(name, bid, date, score) // (*name*, *bid*) is a primary key

Publisher(pid, pname, location, phone) // *pid* is a primary key

PublishedBy(bid, pid, year) // *bid* is a primary key

- (1) Draw an E-R diagram from which these relational schemas could have been produced. Your diagram should be fully connected, and it should be as detailed as possible from the information you have.



(2) Please make necessary formalization of the relational schemas above, to get a minimum number of relation schemas.

Book(*bid*, *title*, *author*, *price*, *pid*, *year*) // *bid* is a primary key
Reader(*name*, *age*, *gender*, *profession*) // *name* is a primary key
Rating(*name*, *bid*, *date*, *score*) // (*name*, *bid*) is a primary key
Publisher(*pid*, *pname*, *location*, *phone*) // *pid* is a primary key

(3) Write SQL data definition statements for the relation schemas from the issue/step (2), and give necessary integrity constraints on them.

```

Create table Publisher(pid      char(10) primary key,
                    pname    varchar(30),
                    location  varchar(50),
                    phone     varchar(20));
  
```

```

Create table Book(bid      char(10) primary key,
                 title     varchar(50),
                 author    varchar(50),
                 price     real,
                 pid      char(10),
                 year     date,
  
```

Foreign key(*pid*) references *publisher*);

Create table *Reader*(*name* varchar(15) primary key,
 age int,
 gender char(1) not null,
 profession varchar(30),
 check (*gender* in ('M', 'F')));

Create table *Rating*(*name* varchar(15),
 bid char(10),
 date date,
 score real,
 primary key (*name*, *bid*),
 foreign key (*name*) references *reader*,
 foreign key (*bid*) references *book*);