#### Part 1: Conceptual Design - 40%

1. Suggest a situation where you can use a database to manage and record daily transactions. (200-400 words).

A brewing company sells beers to distributor or another retailer.

A brewing company has employee.

A distributor or retailer makes order by orderID from brewing company.

A beer could be sold by online store which is owned by brewing company.

One kind of beer only be produced in one company.

An order includes beers.

- -A beer could beer name, price.
- -A brew company could have TextID(BC\_TID), address, name.
- -A distributor or retailer could have TextID(D\_TID), address, name.
- -An employee could have Personal ID, address, name, phoneNumber.
- -An online store could have an unique URL.
- -An order could have orderID, beer name, quantity and total (a total could be derived by beer's price and quantity).
- -Order's quantity times beer's price is total.
- -An order contains same beer.

A brewing company could have coordination with several distributors or retailer, but just has one online-store on its own.

A distributor or retailer could have coordination with several brewing companies.

A brew company could have many employees, but an employee only works in one company.

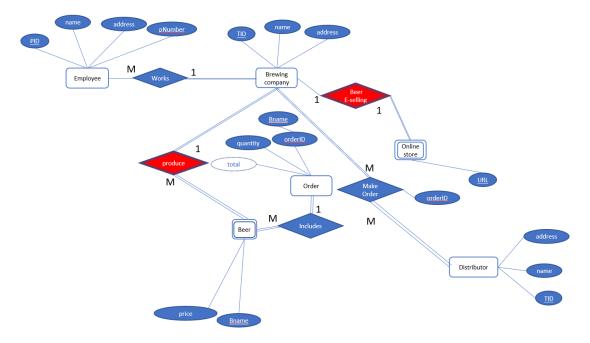
A brewing company could have many kinds of beers, but one kind of beer is produced by one company.

An order could have many beers, but one beer only include in one order.

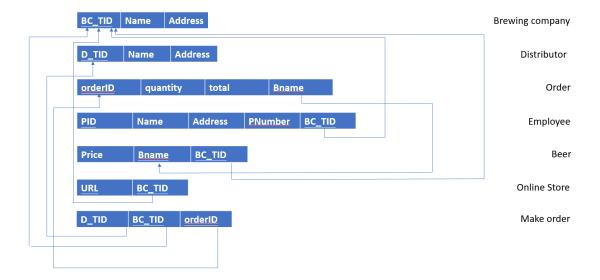
Not all brewing companies have their own online store.

Not all employees work on brewing companies.

- 2. Draw a suitable ER diagram for your database; consider the following in your conceptual design:
  - Include at least five entities.
  - The relationship between entities should include one-to-one, one-to-many and many-to-many.
  - Provide an example of a derived attribute in your design.



3. Convert the conceptual design into a relational model. Make sure that the tables are in a 3rd normal form.



#### Part 2: Physical design - 20% (5 marks each)

1. Create the corresponding database using DDL

```
DROP DATABASE IF exists BREWING;
     CREATE DATABASE BREWING;
     USE BREWING;
  2. Create all the necessary tables identified above using DDL
 5 ● ⊖ create table BC(
       BC_TID int,
 7
       BC name
                   varchar(40),
       BC_address varchar(40),
 8
       primary key (BC TID)
 9
      );
10
11
12 ● ⊖ create table BR(
       Bname varchar(40),
13
       price varchar(40),
14
15
       BC_TID int ,
       primary key (Bname),
16
       foreign key (BC_TID)
17
           references BC (BC_TID)
18
19
      );
20
21 ● ⊖ create table OD(
22
       OID varchar(40),
       Bname varchar(40),
23
       quantity varchar(40),
24
25
       total varchar(40),
       date date,
26
       primary key (OID),
27
       foreign key (Bname)
28
           references BR(Bname)
29
30
       );
31 • ⊖ create table E(
32
       PID
                varchar(40),
                   varchar(40),
33
       name
34
       address varchar(40),
35
       PN varchar(40),
       BC TID int,
36
       primary key (PID),
37
       foreign key (BC_TID)
38
           references BC(BC_TID)
39
      );
40
```

41

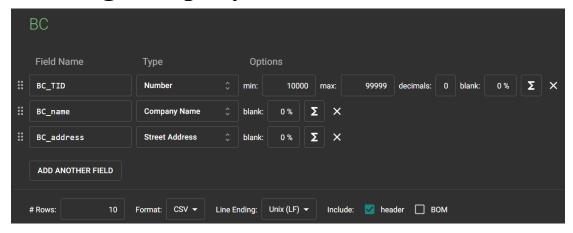
```
42 • ⊖ create table OS(
       URL
                varchar(40),
43
       BC_TID
44
                    int,
45
       primary key (URL),
       foreign key (BC_TID)
46
47
           references BC(BC_TID)
48
       );
49 • ⊖ create table D(
       D_TID
                   varchar(40),
50
                   varchar(40),
51
       D name
52
       D_address varchar(40),
53
       primary key (D_TID)
54
       );
55 • ⊖ create table MO(
56
       OID
                 varchar(40),
                    int,
57
       BC_TID
58
       D_TID varchar(40),
59
       foreign key (OID)
60
61
           references OD(OID),
       foreign key (BC TID)
62
           references BC(BC TID),
63
       foreign key (D_TID)
64
65
           references D(D_TID)
66
       );
```

3. Populate at least three of your tables with some data using DML (insert into statement)

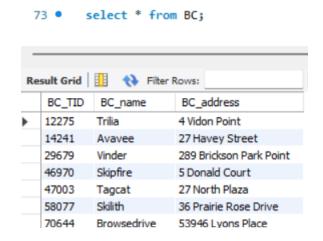
```
insert into BC values ('5000', 'Hanne', 'Dulbin');
insert into E values ('sfs4df4e64a6ef64', 'Joe', '01293 Oriole Parkway', '085-123-4567', '5000');
insert into OS values('http://www.google.com', '5000');
```

4. Populate your database with a large data set representing a one-year transaction (01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022) on each table. (Use online data generators such as Mockaroo or generate data to generate synthetic data.)

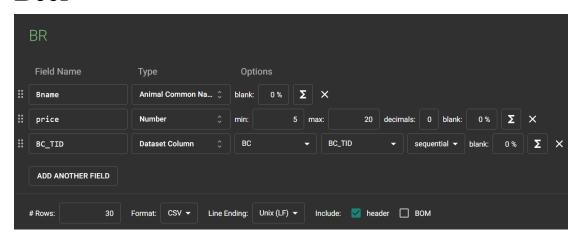
# **Brewing Company**



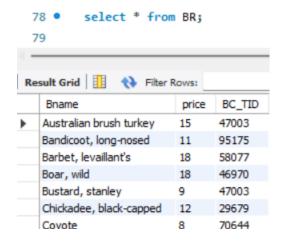
#### **Data in Result Grid**



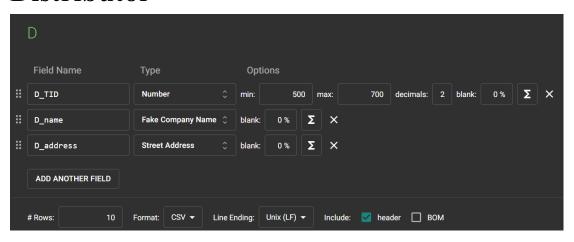
## Beer



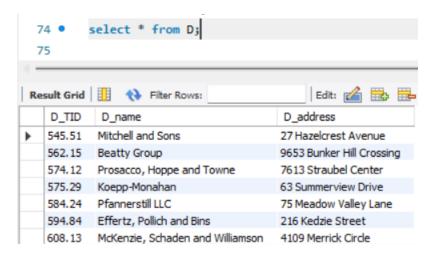
## **Data in Result Grid**



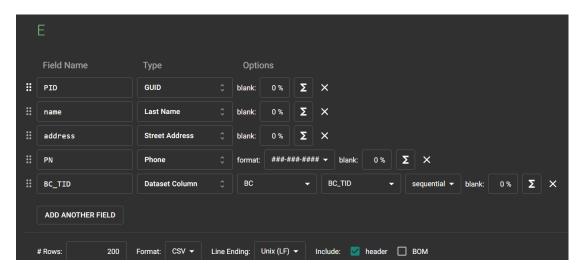
## **Distributor**



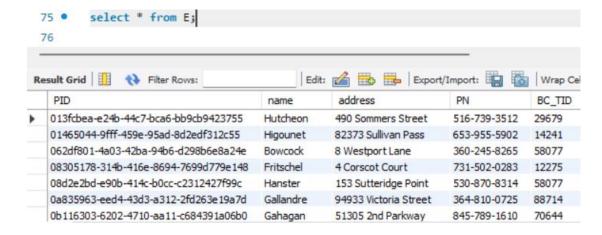
#### **Data in Result Grid**



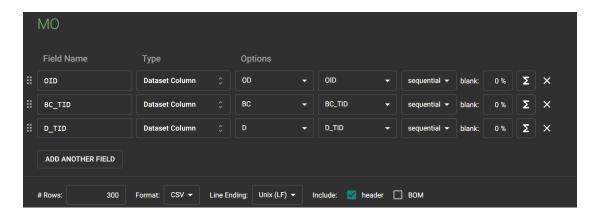
# **Employee**



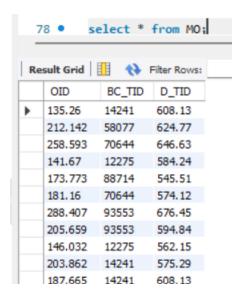
#### **Data in Result Grid**



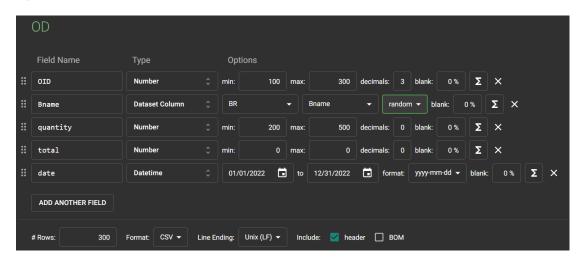
# **Make Order**



#### **Data in Result Grid**

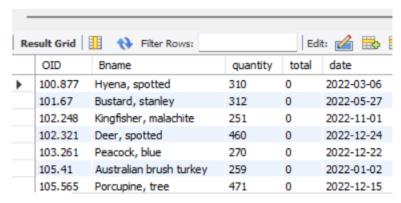


## Order

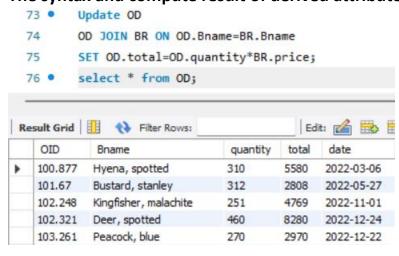


## Data in Result Grid (total is a derived attribute)

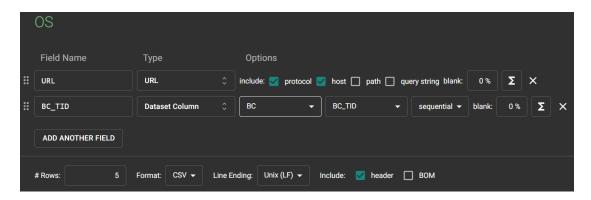




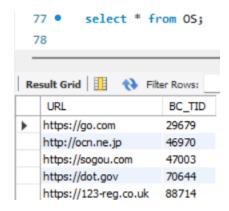
### The syntax and compute result of derived attribute in MySQL



## **Online Store**



#### **Data in Result Grid**

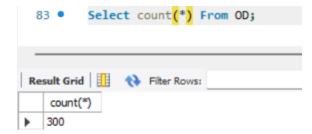


Part 3: Write SQL Statements to answer the following queries - 40%

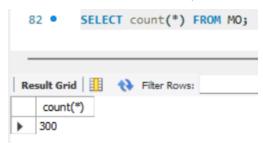
1. Show the total number of transactions your database is storing and, depending on your database, the most sold/listed item or customer with the highest number of purchases.

(4 marks)

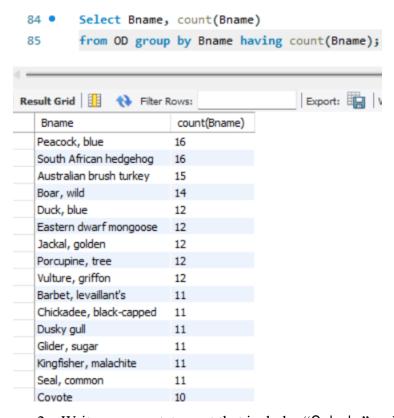
Total transaction (from OD table, the total of orders):



Total successful transaction (From MO table, the total of successful order):

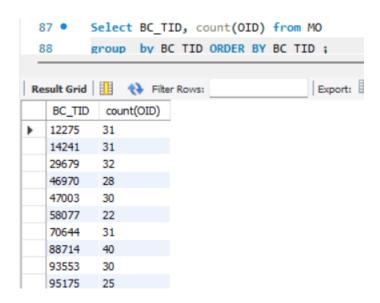


Most sold Beer is Peacock, blue and South African hedgehog:



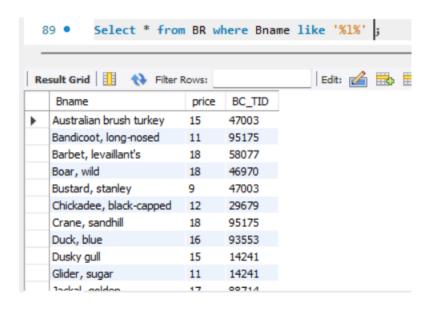
2. Write a query statement that includes "Order by" and "Group by".

(6 marks)



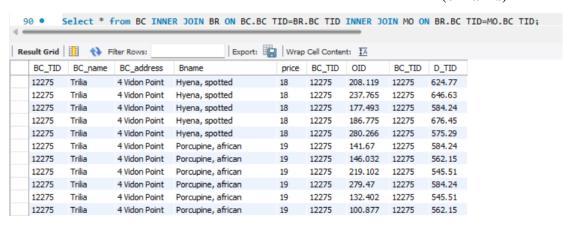
3. Write a query statement that uses pattern matching (example: customer living in a given street, number of Johns, people with today's birthday...).

(6 marks)



4. Show information from three tables based on criteria of your choice (hint: join).

(6 marks)



5. Create a view that includes information from the most frequent seven transactions (customer names or most sold items ...).

(6 marks)

Top sold beers ranking:

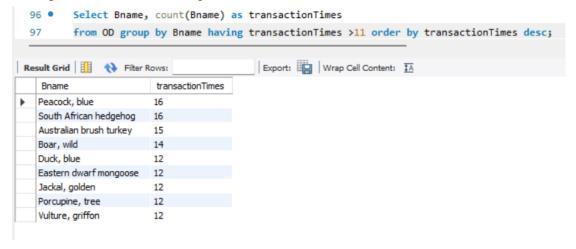
1st: Peacock, blue and South African hedgehog

2nd: Australian brush turkey

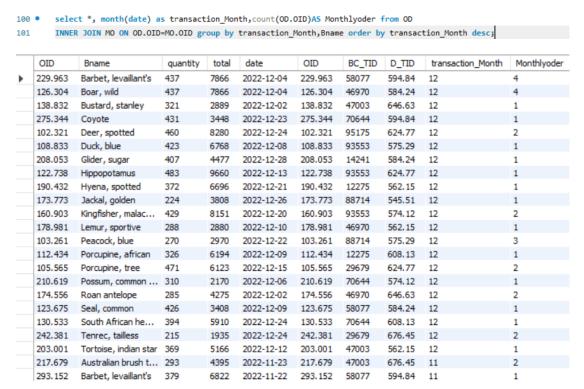
3<sup>rd</sup>: Boar, wild

4th: Duck, blue and Eastern dwarf mongoose and Jackal, golden and

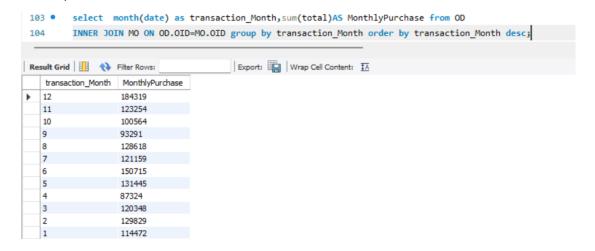
Porcupine, tree and Vulture, griffon



- 6. Create a set of queries that summarises the annual transactions. For example, if your transaction table is about selling product, you can create queries that:
  - Shows the total number of transactions with corresponding details every month,



 Shows customer purchase value per month,



• Shows name of product and number sold each month

#### (12 marks)

