Lab # 0. CS364 Spring 202**1**

# 🡪 What to do 🡨

# I. Identify one of DBMSs: SQL Server, MySQL, or Snowflake. Install SQL Server or MySQL on a computer you have full access. I installed really MariaDB on my Raspberry Pi following <https://pimylifeup.com/raspberry-pi-mysql/> (stopped on setting a password) – you will not have a GUI. For Snowflake, you have to sign up at <https://signup.snowflake.com/?trial=student>. You have $400 credits, good for 400 hours if you are careful. You can also use a cloud version of MySQL, MS SQL Server, or another DBMS. Access is not allowed (10 points). If you’d rather use a Cloud version of the DBMS (not the one I suggested), please clear that with me first. If you are using https://rextester.com/l/sql\_server\_online\_compiler, the cloud-based SQL Server I suggested, please understand the risks and costs. My recommendation is Snowflak, SQL Server, or MySQL, in that order.

**Answer these questions: What DBMS do you plan to use to carry out your labs for the term? Why? When did you first have a functioning DBMS to use?**

# II. Create the following three tables using the DBMS you selected and the database you created in part I. Also insert the records. The underlined columns are keys for the corresponding table. Make sure to submit screen dumps showing you have created the tables, defined the keys, and inserted the records. There are a lot of materials on the internet showing you how to do this. (10 points).

**S** SNO SNAME STATUS CITY

Table for **supplier**. SNO is the key and

SNAME is not necessarily unique.

S1 Smith 20 London

S2 Jones 10 Paris

S3 Blake 30 Paris

S4 Clark 20 London

S5 Adams 30 Athens

**P** PNO PNAME COLOR WEIGHT STOREDCITY

P1 Nut Red 12 London

Table for **parts**. PNO is the key. STOREDCITY is the city where the part is stored. Assume that a part has only one color and stored at one city.

P2 Bolt Green 17 Paris

P3 Screw Blue 17 Rome

P4 Screw Red 14 London

P5 Cam Blue 12 Paris

P6 Cog Red 19 London

**SP** SNO PNO QTY

Table for **shipment**. SNO + PNO are combined to serve as the key. This is the only information about who is supplying what.

S1 P1 300

S1 P2 200

S1 P3 400

S1 P4 200

S1 P5 100

S1 P6 100

S2 P1 300

S2 P2 400

S3 P2 200

S4 P2 200

S4 P4 300

S4 P5 400

# 🡪 What and when to turn in

Answer the question for part I. For part II, please show a screen dump with the results run three SQL statements

SELECT \* FROM S;

SELECT \* FROM P;

SELECT \* FROM SP;

Put everything for parts I and II in one **PDF** file.

# 🡪 Example of creating a table, populate the table, and show the contents of the table:

--Create table

CREATE TABLE Personnel\_Assignments

(last\_name VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

dept\_name VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (last\_name, dept\_name),

salary\_amt DECIMAL (8,2) NOT NULL);

--Populate the table

INSERT INTO Personnel\_Assignments

VALUES

('Abbott', 'acct', 3000.00),

('Abel', 'acct', 3500.00),

('Absalom', 'acct', 5100.00),

('Shelah', 'ship', 3000.00),

('Shelby', 'ship', 4500.00),

('Sheldon', 'ship', 5500.00),

('Hamuel', 'HR', 700.00),

('Hanael', 'HR', 600.00),

('Hanan', 'HR', 1000.00);

-- Display the contents of the table

select \* from Personnel\_Assignments;