

customerid	int PK
fname	varchar(12)
lname	varchar(20)
mobile	char(12)

DebitCardInfo
Entity

accountno	int PK
balance	decimal(9,2)
firstuse	date
pinchange	date

DebitCardInfo
is an example of
1:1 relationship

Card	
accountno	int PK
cardno	char(19)
brand	enum('VISA', 'MC')
credit	boolean
expiry month	tinyint
expiry year	year(4)
customerid	int FK

Transaction	
txnid	bigint PK
txn time	timestamp
amount	decimal(9,2)
accountno	int FK

nb: card type (brand)
could be a
separate entity

expiry could be a
char(5) eg 06/19
rather than 2 attributes

2

2.1
SELECT station.name
FROM station INNER JOIN line
ON station.lineid = line.lineid
WHERE line.name = 'WESTERN'
ORDER BY station.sequence;

nb must use inner join as station + line tables
share 2 columns name and lineid!

2.2.
SELECT customer.username, COUNT(journey.journeyid),
SUM(journey.cost)
FROM customer NATURAL JOIN journey
WHERE ~~customer~~ ~~customer~~.faretype = 1
GROUP BY customer.username;

2.3
SELECT station.name
FROM station
WHERE station.stationid
NOT IN
(SELECT journey.startstationid as stationid
FROM journey
UNION
SELECT journey.endstationid as ~~station~~
stationid
FROM journey
);

2.4.

```
SELECT customer.username
FROM customer natural join journey
INNER JOIN station ON
station.stationid = journey.startstationid
OR
station.stationid = journey.endstationid
GROUP BY customer.username
HAVING count(DISTINCT(station.lineid)) =
(SELECT count(*)
FROM line);
```

alternatively

```
SELECT customer.username
FROM customer
WHERE NOT EXISTS
(SELECT *
FROM line
WHERE NOT EXISTS
(SELECT *
FROM journey INNER JOIN station
ON journey.startstationid =
ON station.stationid = journey.startstationid
OR
station.stationid = journey.endstationid
);
```

3

PET (PetID, Pet_name, type, owner_id^{*})

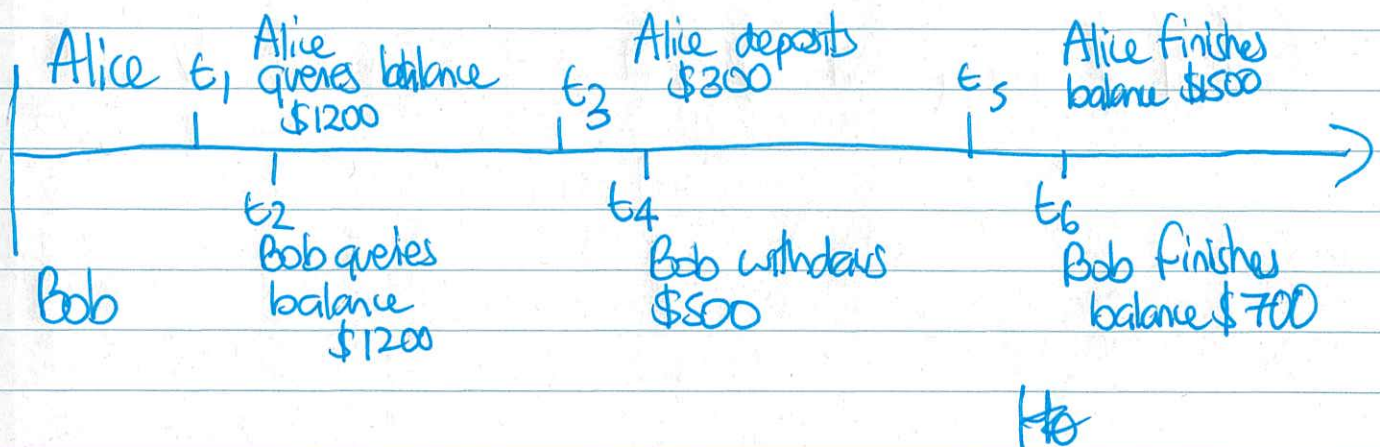
OWNER (OWNER_ID, OWNER_NAME, MOBILE)

PROCEDURE (PROC_ID, PROC_DESC)

VISIT (VISIT, PROC_ID^{*}, PET_ID^{*})

4.

The last update is where an update to a record in the database is lost due to another transaction overwriting the record.



At time t_6 the actual balance is

$$1200^{t_1, t_2} + 300^{t_3} - 500^{t_4} = \$1000$$

the transaction details are lost.

5.

ACID Properties:

Atomic - ~~once~~ all changes succeed or all ~~change~~ fail

Consistent - what was true before the transaction is true after.

eg: an update to a not null column must still contain a value after the transaction

I

~~Independent - transactions are independent~~
Isolation - transactions must run in isolation changes are not visible to other sessions

D

- durable once the change is made it is durable to all users.

However ~~Base~~ BASE (Basically Available, Soft state Eventually consistent).

NoSQL does not need to focus on consistency, isolation or durable changes.

All changes are eventually consistent at a future date. Changes do not need to occur in isolation.

NoSQL focuses on availability of the database.

Relational databases focus on the consistency of data.