

Midterm Review: Fall 2015

#### **CS-6360 Database Design**

Chris Irwin Davis, Ph.D.

Email: cid021000@utdallas.edu

**Phone:** (972) 883-3574 **Office:** ECSS 4.705

#### **Midterm Parameters**



- Closed Book, Closed Notes
  - Accessing eLearning course materials (lecture slides, notes, etc.) during an exam is absolutely prohibited
  - Location: Testing Center
  - **Time**: 7:00-7:30pm
    - You may begin up to 30 minutes early
  - Duration: 90 minutes
    - Regardless of start time

## **Testing Logistics**



- UTD Testing Center (not classroom)
  - McDermott Library Basement
- Reserve a seat in advance!
  - http://www.utdallas.edu/studentsuccess/testingcenter/



# **Testing Center**



### Testing Center

- Identification: Comet Card
- Bathroom breaks are prohibited (please plan ahead)
- No jackets or sweaters
- No backpacks
- No pencil boxes
- Non-approved calculators prohibited (calculator supplied, if needed)
- Scratch paper and whiteboard supplied, if needed.

## **Content Summary**



- Chapters 1-7
  - Introduction (1,2)
  - ° ER Model (3)
  - EER Model (4)
  - Relational Model (5)
  - ° SQL (6, 7)

#### Ch. 1 - Databases and Database Users



- Bold concepts and definitions
  - §1.3 Characteristics of the Database Approach
  - §1.4 Actors on the Scene
  - §1.5 Workers behind the Scene
  - §1.6 Advantages of Using the DBMS Approach
- T/F, Multiple Choice, Multiple Answer, Matching
- No written definitions or descriptions

# Ch. 2: Database System Concepts and Architecture



- **Bold** concepts and definitions
  - §2.1 Data Models, Schemas, and Instances
  - §2.2 Three-Schema Architecture and Data Independence
  - §2.3 Database Languages and Interfaces
  - §2.4 The Database System Environment
  - §2.5 Centralized and Client/Server Architectures for DBMSs
  - §2.6 Classification of Database Management Systems
- T/F, Multiple Choice, Multiple Answer, Matching
- No written definitions or descriptions

#### Ch. 3: ER Model



- Create ER diagrams from English descriptions
- Answer questions about existing ER diagrams
- Cardinality and Participation
  - Cardinality (1:1, 1:N, M:N) encodes only max
  - Participation (total, partial) encodes only min
- Be able to interpret ER diagrams using <u>either</u>
   (min, max) <u>or</u> Cardinality/Participation
- Know ER Notation Figure 3.14

#### Ch. 4: EER Model



- §4.1 Subclasses, Superclasses, and Inheritance
- §4.2 Specialization and Generalization
- §4.3 Constraints and Characteristics of Specialization and Generalization Hierarchies
- §4.4 Modeling of UNION Types Using Categories
- NO UML

# Ch. 5: The Relational Data Model and SQL UTD

- §5.1 Domains, Attributes, Tuples, and Relations
  - Bold concepts and definitions
- §5.2 Relational Model Constraints and Relational Database Schemas
  - Be able to interpret relational schemas
  - Be able to bidirectionally convert between
     English ⇔ Relational Schema

## Ch. 5: The Relational Data Model and SQL UTD



- §5.3 Update Operations, Transactions, and Dealing with **Constraint Violations** 
  - Given a schema and an operation (insert, modify, delete), be able to identify constraint violations
    - Domain constraint
    - Key constraint
    - Constraint on NULL
    - Entity integrity constraint
    - Referential integrity constraint
  - Be able to suggest a resolution other than simply rejecting the operation

#### Ch. 6: Basic SQL



- §6.1 Data Definitions and Data Types
  - CREATE TABLE syntax and options
  - Data types
- §6.2 Constraints
  - Implicit inherent in the data model
  - Explicit directly expressed in the schema of the data model (foreign keys, assertions, triggers)
  - Semantic applications-based / business rules

#### Ch. 4: Basic SQL



- §6.3 Basic Retrieval Queries in SQL
  - The SELECT-FROM-WHERE Structure
  - Review textbook Query Examples
- §6.4 INSERT, DELETE, and UPDATE Statements in SQL
  - Review textbook Examples
  - Be able to predict <u>allowed</u> and <u>disallowed</u> operations (i.e. like Chapter 3: Relational Model)
    - Reason for disallowance (constraint violations)

#### Ch. 5: Advanced SQL



- §5.1 More Complex SQL Retrieval Queries
  - §5.1.1 Comparisons Involving NULL and Three-Valued Logic
  - §5.1.2 Nested Queries, Tuples, and Set/Multiset
     Comparisons
  - EXISTS and UNIQUE
  - WHERE attribute IN set
  - §5.1.6 Joined Tables in SQL and Outer Joins
  - §5.1.7 Aggregate Functions

#### Ch. 5: Advanced SQL



- §5.1.7 Ordering and Grouping
  - ORDER BY
  - GROUP BY attributes
    HAVING condition