Quiz 3: Solution

Given the following two tables:

Student(ID, name, address);

Grade(<u>Sequence</u>, StudentID, exam1, exam2, exam3, total);

Note: Grade.StudentID references Student.ID

Question 1 (25 Points): Write an Update statement to set exam3 grade for student(s) 'John Smith' to 55 (More than one student can have the same name).

Update Grade
Set exam3 = 55
Where StudentID in (Select ID
From Student
Where name = 'John Smith');

Question 2 (25 Points): Create a view (named *ExamAvg*) that computes the average of each exam. The output from the view should be =========>

Test	Average
Exam 1	
Exam 2	
Exam 3	

Create View ExamAvg As (

Select 'Exam 1' As Test, Avg(exam1) As Average From Grade Union

Select 'Exam 2' As Test, Avg(exam2) As Average From Grade Union

Select 'Exam 3' As Test, Avg(exam3) As Average From Grade);

Question 3 (25 Points): Use the ExamAvg view (as well as the base tables if needed) to report the student Ids whose total grade is larger than the sum of the three exams' averages, i.e., Grade.total > (Exam1's avg + Exam2's avg + Exam3's avg)

Select StudentID

From Grade

Where total > (Select sum(Average) From ExamAvg);

Question 4 (25 Points): Assume relations R(x, y, z) and S(x, w), **Constraint:** No record r in R should have a value r.x which is present in S.x. An operation violating this constraint should be cancelled.

Write the needed trigger(s) ONLY on relation S.

Solution 1

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Create Trigger XYZ

After Insert or Update ON S

For Each Statement 
Declare
temp int;

Begin
Select count(*) into temp
From R, S
Where R.x = S.x;

If temp > 0 Then
Raise_Application_Error(....)
End If

End;
/
```

Optional to include this line

Solution 2