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Database Management

8 February 2026





## Part A:

1. A relation is basically a data structure that takes the form of a table filled with rows called "tuples" and columns called "attributes".
2. A tuple is simply a single row in a relation.
3. An attribute is a single column in a relation and all data that is stored under an attribute will be the same type of data.
4. A domain is the allowed values for attributes. Let's say we have an attribute called "major", all majors would have to be a two letter string that corresponds to an actual major. All "major" attributes would have to follow these rules to be valid.
5. A schema is the actual blueprint of the database, it contains the design/layout, the names of the relations, and the rules behind it. The instance on the other hand refers to the actual data stored in the database. An example of a schema would be the rules behind a "School" database with many different types of relations, the schema would determine the names of the tables, the overall design of the database, and the rules behind how the data is stored and how it can be interacted with. The instance in this example would be the actual data stored in the database, like the names of all the students or the names of all the courses.




6. A key is a set of attributes that help uniquely identify a tuple. A primary key will help to identify a tuple of values that will be the primary means of identifying the set of information that wouldn't allow duplicates. For example, a student's id would be a primary key because it would identify the student and all of their corresponding information

Part B:





Students:

	<b>studentid</b> [PK] integer 	<b>studentname</b> character varying 	<b>major</b> character varying 	<b>graduationyear</b> integer 
1	201234	James	CS	2025
2	201256	John	PH	2026
3	201649	Stacy	CS	2027
4	202237	Maya	BS	2028
5	678094	Logan	CB	2029
6	345604	Emma	ML	2026

Course:

	<b>courseid</b> [PK] integer 	<b>title</b> character varying 	<b>credits</b> integer 
1	446	Programming	4
2	202	Philosophy	3
3	102	Physics	4
4	607	Literature	3
5	889	Business	4

Enrollment:

	<b>studentid</b> integer 	<b>courseid</b> integer 	<b>grade</b> character varying 	<b>term</b> text 
1	201256	202	C	Spri...
2	345604	102	F	Spri...
3	202237	889	[null]	Spri...
4	201234	607	[null]	Fall
5	201234	446	B	Fall
6	201649	102	A	Fall
7	678094	202	A	Wint...
8	678094	889	A	Wint...



```
CREATE TABLE Enrollment(  
    term VARCHAR,  
    studentID INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (studentID) REFERENCES student (studentID),  
    courseID INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (courseID) REFERENCES course (courseID),  
    grade VARCHAR,  
    PRIMARY KEY (studentID, courseID, term)  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Course(  
    courseID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    title varChar,  
    credits INT,  
    CONSTRAINT checkCredits CHECK (credits>0)  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Student(  
    studentID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    studentName varChar,  
    major varChar,  
    graduationYear INT  
)
```

## Part C:

1:

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top bar indicates the connection is to 'cmpt308l\_ab2/postgres@PostgreSQL 18'. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT studentid, studentname
2 FROM student
```

The 'Data Output' tab is active, displaying the results of the query. The results are shown in a table with two columns: 'studentid' (integer) and 'studentname' (character varying). The table contains six rows of data.

	studentid [PK] integer	studentname character varying
1	201234	James
2	201256	John
3	201649	Stacy
4	202237	Maya
5	678094	Logan
6	345604	Emma

2:

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT student FROM student
2 WHERE major = 'CS';
```

The 'Data Output' tab is active, displaying the results of the query. The results are shown in a table with two columns: 'student' (integer) and 'student' (character varying). The table contains two rows of data.

	student	student
1	(201234,James,CS,2025)	
2	(201649,Stacy,CS,2027)	

3:

Dashboard × SQL × cmpt308l\_ab2/postgres@PostgreSQL 18\* ×

cmpt308l\_ab2/postgres@PostgreSQL 18

No limit

Query Query History

```
1 SELECT course FROM course
2 WHERE credits>=3
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 5 Page No: 1 of 1

	course	
1	(446,Programming,...	
2	(202,Philosophy,3)	
3	(102,Physics,4)	
4	(607,Literature,3)	
5	(889,Business,4)	

4:

Query

Query History

1

2

SELECT \* FROM student

WHERE studentname LIKE 'J%'

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 2

Page No: 1 of 1

	studentid [PK] integer	studentname character varying	major character varying	graduationyear integer
1	201234	James	CS	2025
2	201256	John	PH	2026



5:

Query

Query History

1

2

SELECT \* FROM enrollment

WHERE grade IS NULL

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 2

Page No: 1 of 1

	studentid integer	courseid integer	grade character varying	term text
1	202237	889	[null]	Spri...
2	201234	607	[null]	Fall

6:

Query

Query History

1

2

SELECT \* FROM student

ORDER BY graduationyear, studentname

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

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SQL

Showing rows: 1 to 6 

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Page No: 1 of 1

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	studentid [PK] integer	studentname character varying	major character varying	graduationyear integer
1	201234	James	CS	2025
2	345604	Emma	ML	2026
3	201256	John	PH	2026
4	201649	Stacy	CS	2027
5	202237	Maya	BS	2028
6	678094	Logan	CB	2029

Part 4:

Query 2:  $\pi_{\text{student}} ( \sigma_{\text{major}='CS'} (\text{student}) )$

Query 3:  $\pi_{\text{course}} ( \sigma_{\text{credit} \geq 3} (\text{course}) )$

[Not-Patrick1/DatabaseLabs: First lab for DB management.](#)