

C312 Advanced Databases Course Work 2: Advanced SQL

Due in 12noon 11th November 2016

Background Material

The **uscensus1990** database (available on both SQLServer and Postgres in DoC) is copy of data provided by US Census office from their 1990 census. Five of the database tables are illustrated below, each listed with a small fragment of the data from the table.

county										
state_code	fips_code	name	type	population	housing_units	land_area	water_area	latitude	longitude	
36	103	Suffolk County	county	1321864	481317	2360093	3786993	40.90536	-72.679044	
6	75	San Francisco County	county	723959	328471	120955	479639	37.793250	-122.554783	
55	29	Door County	county	25690	18037	1250317	4887822	45.020683	-87.009973	
55	59	Kenosha County	county	128181	51262	706605	1247185	42.582298	-87.805528	
55	61	Kewaunee County	county	18878	7544	887475	1921659	44.589317	-87.440146	
55	71	Manitowoc County	county	80421	31843	1532148	2336924	44.145467	-87.553328	
34	9	Cape May County	county	95089	85537	661007	945551	39.077466	-74.858609	
55	79	Milwaukee County	county	959275	390715	625649	2455935	42.975611	-87.671417	
55	89	Ozaukee County	county	72831	26482	600784	2290434	43.249500	-87.501558	
55	101	Racine County	county	175034	66945	862811	1188420	42.784761	-87.755094	

mcd										
state_code	fips_code	fips_subdivision_code	name	type?	population	housing_units	land_area	water_area	latitude	longitude
1	3	91053	Fairhope	division	16331	7361	172078	194445	30.466407	-87.913337
72	117	26846	Ensenada	barrio	763	410	2881	10213	18.332828	-67.284330
1	3	91152	Foley	division	20687	17587	453800	674407	30.292000	-87.763677
72	97	1820	Algarrobos	barrio	5074	1649	4301	31018	18.209253	-67.194724
1	97	90216	Bayou La Batre	division	9705	4580	216863	671076	30.301019	-88.192562
72	3	70921	Riño Grande	barrio	864	292	2596	9242	18.395570	-67.235495
10	1	92220	Milford North	division	6758	2938	168299	215641	38.998743	-75.333951
66	10	7250	Agat	district	4960	1300	27192	48149	13.356057	144.633899
5	23	93750	Valley	township	749	660	18250	29743	35.496497	-92.105746

place										
state_code	county_code	name	type	population	housing_units	land_area	water_area	latitude	longitude	
2	2025	Amchitka	CDP	25	0	299980	417405	51.567103	178.877380	
60	60100	Olosega	village	201	47	2969	42842	-14.201212	-169.599688	
2	4210	Atka	city	73	26	23772	70025	52.242218	-174.205154	
53	56304	Priest Point	CDP	703	313	2470	7336	48.036906	-122.249727	
2	13860	Chiniak	CDP	69	36	103269	192748	57.631863	-152.182537	
72	65589	Puerto Real	comunidad	3429	1206	1116	1666	18.072680	-67.191123	
2	82750	Wainwright	city	492	160	10557	30331	70.599953	-160.071563	
48	72989	Tiki Island	village	537	441	1679	1814	29.298700	-94.914177	
2	86490	Yakutat	city	534	189	7572	12124	59.557526	-139.762121	

state		
code	abbr	name
1	AL	ALABAMA
2	AK	ALASKA
4	AZ	ARIZONA
5	AR	ARKANSAS
6	CA	CALIFORNIA
8	CO	COLORADO
9	CT	CONNECTICUT
10	DE	DELAWARE
11	DC	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
12	FL	FLORIDA

zip						
state_code	zip_code	zip_name	longitude	latitude	population	allocation_factor
1	35004	ACMAR	-86.51557	33.584132	6055	0.001499
1	35005	ADAMSVILLE	-86.959727	33.588437	10616	0.002627
1	35006	ADGER	-87.167455	33.434277	3205	0.000793
1	35007	KEYSTONE	-86.812861	33.236868	14218	0.003519
1	35010	NEW SITE	-85.951086	32.941445	19942	0.004935
1	35014	ALPINE	-86.208934	33.331165	3062	0.000758
1	35016	ARAB	-86.489638	34.328339	13650	0.003378
1	35019	BAILEYTON	-86.621299	34.268298	1781	0.000441
1	35020	BESSEMER	-86.947547	33.409002	40549	0.010035
1	35023	HUEYTOWN	-86.999607	33.414625	39677	0.00982

The **state** table contains all states and some territories of the USA, which for the purpose of this exercise will be all referred to as states. Each state is divided into counties or administratively equivalent units, which are stored in the **county** table. The **type** column of county identifies the type of administrative unit. Counties are further divided into **minor civil divisions (mcd)** or administratively equivalent areas held in the **mcd** table, and again each is associated with the **type** of unit held.

Submission

To gain full marks, answers to the following questions should make full use of ANSI SQL commands to write compact and efficient queries, and be laid out such that structure of the query is clear. The queries must also run correctly on the Postgres version of the database, and be submitted electronically to CATE as single batch file `adb_2016_cw2.sql` by the coursework deadline. For full marks, the queries must also run (unaltered) on the SQLServer version of the database. A template version of the file is available on CATE for download. The queries in the file must be given in the order of the questions below, and be separated by semi-colons.

To test your answer against the Postgres version of the database, you should run the command:

```
psql -h db.doc.ic.ac.uk -d uscensus1990 -U lab -W -f adb_2016_cw2.sql
```

Note that 60% of the marks will be awarded for correctness, and 40% of the marks for style, including efficiency, how concise the queries are, appropriate use of indentation, use of Capital letters for keywords, and expressing join conditions by use of JOIN statements in the FROM clause as opposed to using equals in the WHERE clause.

Questions

1. List as the scheme (`state_name,name`) the name of the state and the name of all place entries that have a name that ends in 'City', but which do not have the type column set of 'city'. The result must be ordered by `state_name,name`.
2. Say that a big city is defined as place of type city with a population of at least 100,000. Write an SQL Query that returns the scheme (`state_name,no_big_city,big_city_population`) ordered by `state_name`, listing those states which have either (a) at least five big cities or (b) at least one million people living in big cities. The column `state_name`, is the name of the state, `no_big_city` is the number of big cities in the state, and `big_city_population` is the number of people living in big cities in the state.
3. Write an SQL query that returns the scheme (`type,place,mcd,county`) ordered by `type` where `type` is the value of the `type` column appearing in the `place`, `mcd` or `county` tables. The value of `place` should be the number times the value of `type` appears in `place`. The value of `mcd` should be the number times the value of `type` appears in `mcd`. The value of `county` should be the number times the value of `type` appears in `county`.
4. Write an SQL Query that returns the scheme (`name,population,pc_population,land_area,pc_land_area`), ordered by `name`, where `name` is the name of a state. The `population` is the sum of the all `mcd` population figures in the state, and `pc_population` is the percentage of the whole USA population that this figure represents. Similarly, `land_area` is the sum of the all `mcd` land area figures in the state, and `pc_land_area` is the percentage of the whole USA land area that this figure represents. Every state must be listed; and the whole USA population and land area figures must be calculated from the `mcd` table. All percentage values must be rounded to two decimal places.
5. Write a query returning the scheme (`state_name,county_name,population`), that lists in order of state name, the five most populous county names in each state in descending order of population, together with the population of those counties.
6. Write a query returning the scheme (`zip_code,zip_name,name,distance`), that lists in order of `zip_code` and place name the zip code that is closest to place name. The query should be

restricted to just places and zip codes in the state with state code 6. It should be assumed that only zip codes 5 miles or less from entries in **place** match the place. Your query should assume that the earth is a perfect sphere of radius 3959 miles, and round the distance figure returned to two decimal places.