

# 資料庫管理 HW03

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1. (a) Left join all advisors(e) and their advisees(s), if someone has no advisee, then s would be NULL.

---

```
1 select e.id, e.name from employee as e
2 left join employee s on e.id=s.supervisor_id
3 where s.supervisor_id is null;
```

---

Fig 1 is the result:

id	name
E972346850	Hao-Tien Chu
A521870632	Ching-Yi Chao
A473564811	Chih-Yuan Lee
A671224980	Chieh Sun
S153004821	Po-Lin Chen

Figure 1: Result of 1(a)

- (b) Find the latest store id of each employee before 2025-01-05 and left join to the employee table.

---

```
1 select e.id as employee_id, h.store_id
2 from employee e
3 left join employee_store_history h
4 on e.id = h.employee_id
5 and h.start_date_time=(
6     select max(h2.start_date_time)
7     from employee_store_history h2
8     where h2.employee_id = e.id
9         and h2.start_date_time <= '2025-01-05'
10 );
```

---

Fig 2 is the result:

employee_id	store_id
L645977505	0
A465113807	1
S657432198	1
A473564811	1
A521870632	1
A671224980	2
S153004821	2
E972346850	2

Figure 2: Result of 1(b)

- (c) Using `limit 1` to obtain the first store id and `limit 1 offset 1` to obtain the second store id (after skipping the first one), then join them to produce the final result.

---

```

1 select e.id as employee_id,
2     (select h1.store_id from employee_store_history h1 where h1.employee_id=e.id order by
   → h1.start_date_time limit 1) as first_store_id,
3     (select h2.store_id from employee_store_history h2 where h2.employee_id=e.id order by
   → h2.start_date_time limit 1 offset 1) as second_store_id
4 from employee e;
```

---

Fig 3 is the result:

employee_id	first_store_id	second_store_id
L645977505	0	
A465113807	1	
S657432198	2	1
A473564811	1	
A521870632	1	
A671224980	1	2
S153004821	2	
E972346850	2	

Figure 3: Result of 1(c)

- (d) Calculating the total quantity purchased for each product, then ordering by total quantity and product\_id, using `limit 2 offset 3` to find the 4th and 5th prod-

ucts. Finally, joining with purchase\_detail and purchase tables to get the required information.

---

```

1 with total_qty as(
2     select pd.product_id as product_id, sum(pd.qty) as total_qty, count(*) as purchase_count
3     from purchase_detail pd
4     group by pd.product_id
5 ),
6 target_product as(
7     select product_id
8     from total_qty
9     order by total_qty desc, product_id asc
10    limit 2 offset 3
11 )
12 select p.id as product_id, p.name as product_name, pu.store_id as store_id, count(*) as
    ↪ purchase_count, sum(pd.qty) as total_qty
13 from target_product tp
14 join product p on tp.product_id = p.id
15 join purchase_detail pd on pd.product_id = p.id
16 join purchase pu on pd.purchase_no = pu.purchase_no
17 group by p.id, p.name, pu.store_id
18 order by p.id, pu.store_id;

```

---

Fig 4 is the result:

product_id	product_name	store_id	purchase_count	total_qty
2	Skin Moisturizing Lotion	1	1	300
2	Skin Moisturizing Lotion	2	1	250
4	Baby Comfort Diapers	1	2	350

Figure 4: Result of 1(d)

- (e) Using the code in 1(d) as a CTE to find the purchase result, then cross join all products and stores to get all combinations, and left join with the previous result to get the total quantity purchased (if no purchase, then 0). Finally, order by total quantity and product id.

---

```

1 with total_qty as(
2     select pd.product_id as product_id, sum(pd.qty) as total_qty, count(*) as purchase_count
3     from purchase_detail pd
4     group by pd.product_id
5 ),
6 target_product as(
7     select product_id
8     from total_qty
9     order by total_qty desc, product_id asc
10    limit 2 offset 3
11 ),
12 product_purchase as(
13     select p.id as product_id, pu.store_id as store_id, count(*) as purchase_count, sum(pd.qty)
    ↪ as total_qty
14     from target_product tp
15     join product p on tp.product_id = p.id
16     join purchase_detail pd on pd.product_id = p.id

```

```

17     join purchase pu on pd.purchase_no = pu.purchase_no
18     group by p.id, p.name, pu.store_id
19 )
20 select p.id as p_id, p.name as name, s.id as s_id , coalesce(pp.total_qty, 0) as total_qty,
    ↪ coalesce(pp.purchase_count, 0) as purchase_count
21 from store s
22 cross join product p
23 left join product_purchase pp on pp.product_id = p.id and pp.store_id = s.id
24 order by total_qty desc, p.id asc;

```

Fig 5 is the result:

p_id	name	s_id	total_qty	purchase_count
4	Baby Comfort Diapers	1	350	2
2	Skin Moisturizing Lotion	1	300	1
2	Skin Moisturizing Lotion	2	250	1
1	Shampoo	2	0	0
1	Shampoo	1	0	0
1	Shampoo	0	0	0
2	Skin Moisturizing Lotion	0	0	0
3	Soft Tissue	0	0	0
3	Soft Tissue	1	0	0
3	Soft Tissue	2	0	0
4	Baby Comfort Diapers	0	0	0
4	Baby Comfort Diapers	2	0	0
5	Antibacterial Handwash	0	0	0
5	Antibacterial Handwash	1	0	0
5	Antibacterial Handwash	2	0	0
6	Clean Beauty Wipes	0	0	0
6	Clean Beauty Wipes	1	0	0
6	Clean Beauty Wipes	2	0	0

Figure 5: Result of 1(e)

- (f) I first calculate the total spending amount of each member in each store, then cross join all stores and members to get all combinations, and left join with the previous result to get the total spending amount (if no spending, then 0). Finally, I rank the members in each store by their total spending amount.

```

1 with member_spending as (
2     select sa.store_id as store_id, sa.member_id as member_id, sum(sd.unit_price*sd.qty) as
    ↪ amount
3     from sales sa
4     join sales_detail sd on sd.receipt_no = sa.receipt_no
5     where member_id is not null
6     group by sa.store_id, sa.member_id
7 )
8 select s.id as store_id, m.id as member_id, coalesce(ms.amount, 0) as total_amount, rank()
    ↪ over(partition by s.id order by coalesce(ms.amount, 0) desc) as rnk
9 from store s
10 cross join member m
11 left join member_spending ms on ms.store_id = s.id and ms.member_id = m.id
12 order by s.id, rnk, m.id;

```

Fig 6 is the result:

store_id	member_id	total_amount	rnk
0	1	0	1
0	2	0	1
0	3	0	1
0	4	0	1
0	5	0	1
0	6	0	1
0	7	0	1
0	8	0	1
0	9	0	1
0	10	0	1
1	9	8605	1
1	8	1966	2
1	3	920	3
1	1	505	4
1	6	190	5
1	5	110	6
1	2	0	7
1	4	0	7
1	7	0	7
1	10	0	7
2	2	2695	1
2	7	1291	2
2	10	565	3
2	4	332	4
2	1	0	5
2	3	0	5
2	5	0	5
2	6	0	5
2	8	0	5
2	9	0	5

Figure 6: Result of 1(f)

2. (a) First, I identified the hard questions based on the number of total answers and correct answers. Then, for each hard question, I found each user's first correct submission and ranked the users by cost time and submission timestamp. Finally, I counted the number of hard questions where each user ranked in the top 3 and kept only those who appeared in at least two questions.

Fig. 7 shows the leaderboard of top users appearing in at least two hard questions.

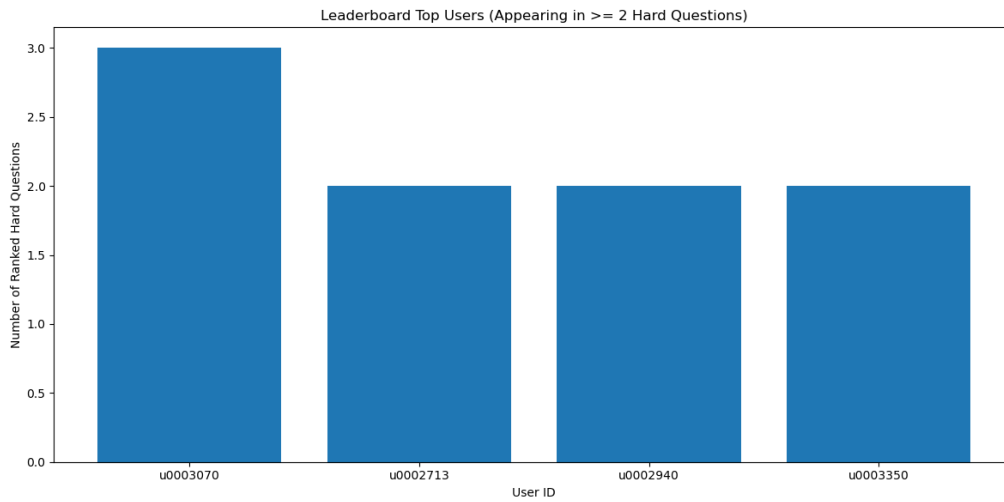


Figure 7: Leaderboard of Top Users Appearing in at Least Two Hard Questions

Following is my source code, I used DuckDB to execute the SQL query and Matplotlib to visualize the results.

```

1 import duckdb
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 con = duckdb.connect('my_database.db')
5
6 df = con.sql("""
7 -- list the hard questions
8 with hard_questions as(
9     select question_id as id, count(*) as total_ans, sum(is_correct) as total_ac
10    from answers
11   group by question_id
12   having total_ans >= 1000 and total_ac <= 500
13 ),-- list the rank for all users
14 first_correct_pre as(
15     select question_id, user_id, cost_time, created_at, rank() over(partition by question_id,
16     ↪ user_id order by created_at asc) as rnk
17    from answers
18   where is_correct = 1
19 ),-- first correct for each user
20 first_correct as(
21     select question_id, user_id, cost_time, created_at
22    from first_correct_pre
23   where rnk = 1
24 ),--rank users for hard questions
25 usr_rnk as(
26     select question_id, user_id, rank() over(partition by question_id order by cost_time asc,
27     ↪ created_at asc) as rnk
28    from first_correct fc
29   join hard_questions hq on hq.id = fc.question_id
30 )
31 select user_id, count(distinct question_id) as appr_cnt
32 from usr_rnk
33 where rnk <= 3
34 group by user_id
35 having appr_cnt >= 2
36 order by appr_cnt desc, user_id asc;

```

```

35 """ ).df()
36 print(df)
37
38 plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
39 plt.bar(df["user_id"].astype(str), df["appr_cnt"])
40 plt.xlabel("User ID")
41 plt.ylabel("Number of Ranked Hard Questions")
42 plt.title("Leaderboard Top Users (Appearing in >= 2 Hard Questions)")
43 plt.tight_layout()
44 plt.savefig("2a_leaderboard.png")
45 plt.show()

```

- (b) Using the same CTEs as in 2a to find the users who ranked in the top 3 for hard questions. Then I calculated their scores based on the given scoring system. Finally, I kept only those users with a total score of at least 5.

Fig. 8 shows the leaderboard of top users with a score of at least 5.

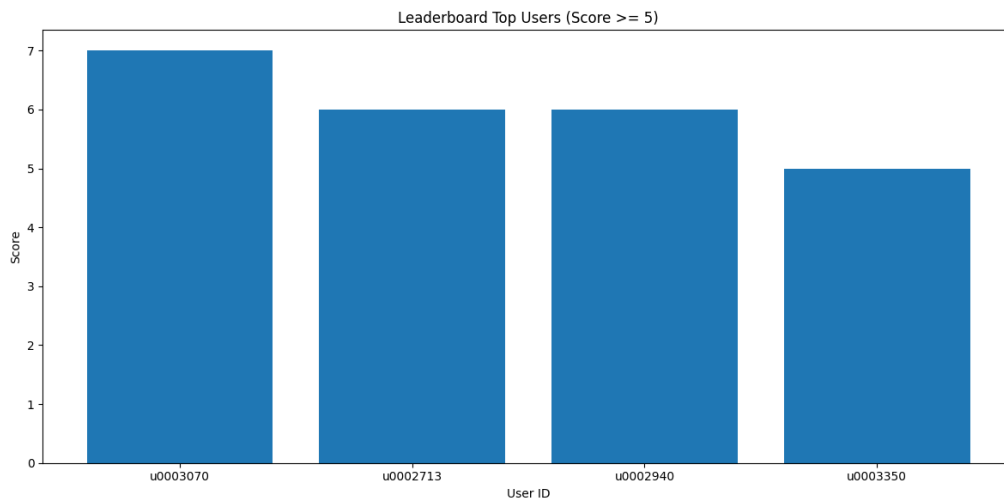


Figure 8: Leaderboard of Top Users with a Score of at Least 5

Following is my source code:

```

1 import duckdb
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 con = duckdb.connect('my_database.db')
5
6 df = con.sql("""
7 -- list the hard questions
8 with hard_questions as(
9     select question_id as id, count(*) as total_ans, sum(is_correct) as total_ac
10    from answers
11   group by question_id
12  having total_ans >= 1000 and total_ac <= 500
13 ),-- list the rank for all users
14 first_correct_pre as(
15     select question_id, user_id, cost_time, created_at, rank() over(partition by question_id,
16     ↪ user_id order by created_at asc) as rnk
17    from answers

```

```

17     where is_correct = 1
18 ),-- first correct for each user
19 first_correct as(
20     select question_id, user_id, cost_time, created_at
21     from first_correct_pre
22     where rnk = 1
23 ),--rank users for hard questions
24 usr_rnk as(
25     select question_id, user_id, rank() over(partition by question_id order by cost_time asc,
26     ↪ created_at asc) as rnk
27     from first_correct fc
28     join hard_questions hq on hq.id = fc.question_id
29 )
30 select user_id,
31     sum(
32         cast(rnk = 1 as int) * 4 +
33         cast(rnk = 2 as int) * 2 +
34         cast(rnk = 3 as int) * 1
35     ) as score
36 from usr_rnk
37 where rnk <= 3
38 group by user_id
39 having score >= 5
40 order by score desc, user_id asc;
41 """).df()
42 print(df)
43
44 plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
45 plt.bar(df["user_id"].astype(str), df["score"])
46 plt.xlabel("User ID")
47 plt.ylabel("Score")
48 plt.title("Leaderboard Top Users (Score >= 5)")
49 plt.tight_layout()
50 plt.savefig("2b_leaderboard.png")
51 plt.show()

```

3. (a)
  - i. I'll use **Surrogate Key** as the primary key because Nature Key might be ambiguous. For example, multiple vehicles may be scheduled at the same time, and a composite Natural Key (such as vehicle ID, departure station, destination station, and time) would be too complex and hard to maintain.  
I'll use **Serial Number** instead of UUID because dispatch record only exists in a single table and does not require global uniqueness. Serial numbers are simpler, easier to manage, and provide better indexing performance for frequent insertions.
  - ii. Yes, I'll add a "soft delete flag" to the dispatch record table. Dispatch records are important historical data that may be needed for future analysis or auditing, so they should not be physically deleted.  
Soft deletion allows us to retain the record while marking it as inactive, preventing accidental data loss and preserving referential integrity with related tables. It also provides flexibility to restore records if needed.



iii. As Fig 9 shows:

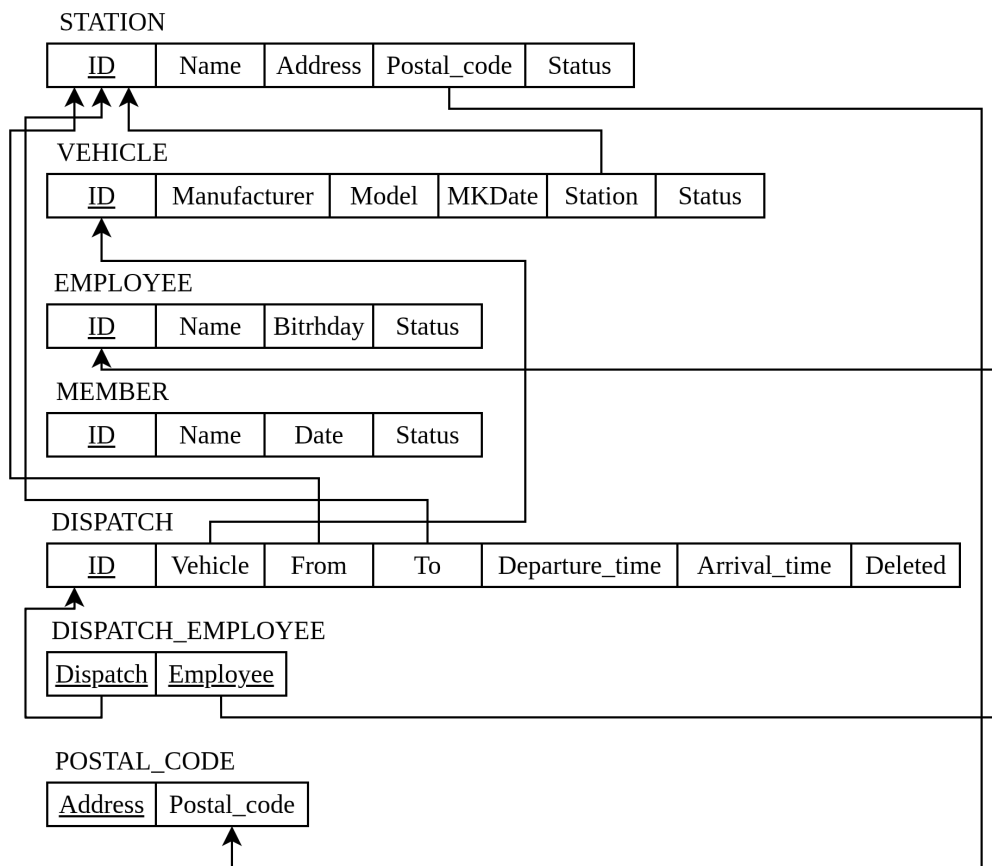


Figure 9: Relational Schema Diagram for Dispatch Record

(b) As Fig 10 shows:

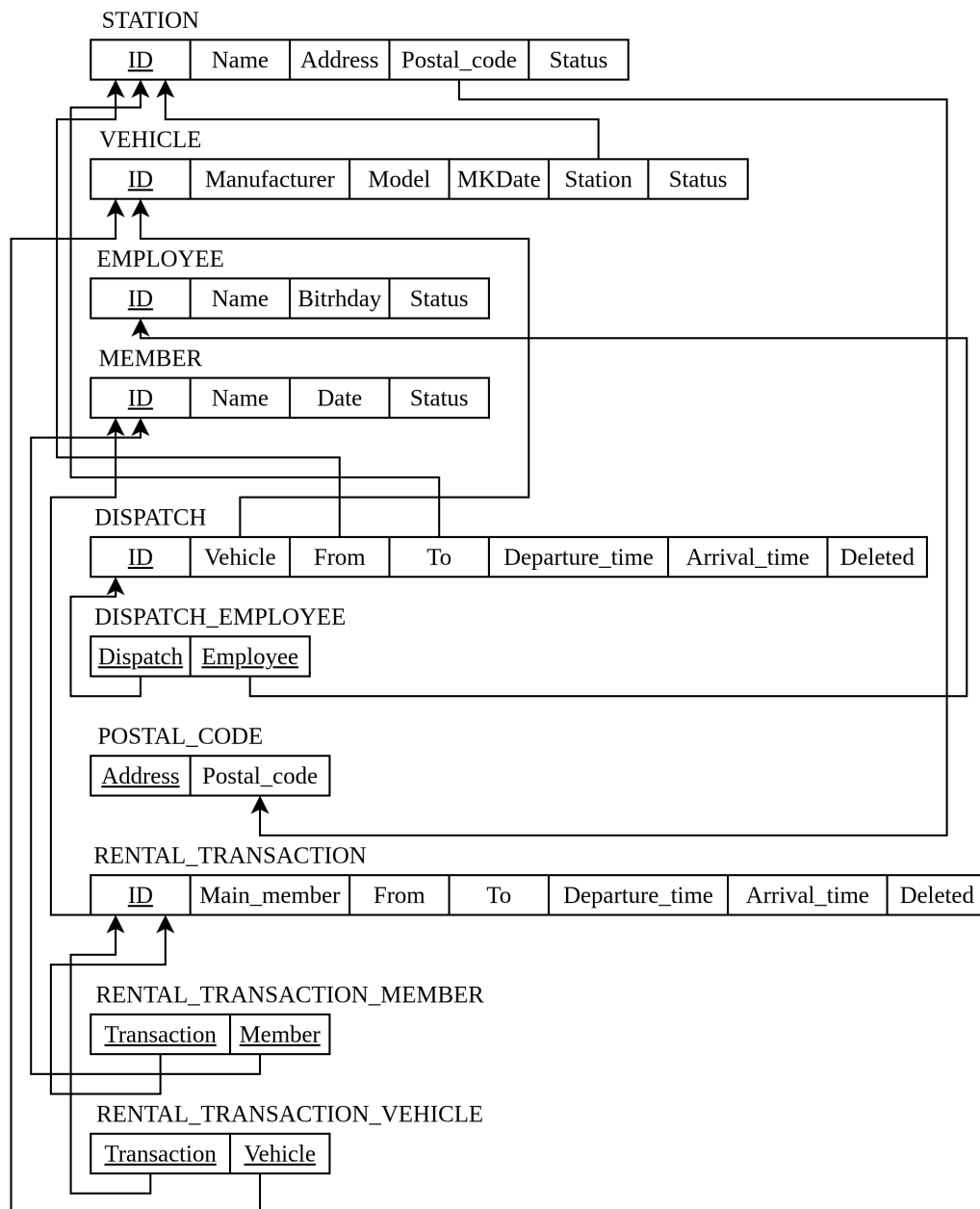


Figure 10: Relational Schema Diagram for Dispatch and Rental Record

4. (a) As Table 1 shows. I know that if it violates a lower normal form, it must violate all higher normal forms. But this table only discusses each normal form separately.

NF	Check	Reason
1	No	It has multiple employees recorded in one table
2	No	<code>make_date</code> only related to the <code>v_id</code> , but the primary key is composite with <code>v_id</code> and <code>from_datetime</code> .
3	Yes	
BC	Yes	
4	Yes	

Table 1: Normal Form Check for Vehicle Maintenance Record

- (b) Table 2 shows the normal form checking of `RELOCATION`, and `RELOCATION_EMPLOYEE` does not violate any normal form. I know that if it violates a lower normal form, it must violate all higher normal forms. But this table only discusses each normal form separately.

NF	Check	Reason
1	Yes	
2	Yes	
3	No	In <code>RELOCATION</code> table, <code>make_date</code> is related to <code>v_id</code> and <code>v_id</code> is not a primary key.
BC	Yes	
4	Yes	

Table 2: Normal Form Check for Vehicle Maintenance Record