# CSC7072: Databases, fall 2015

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SQL assignment & class test feedback

SQL assignment

some typical errors:

question 2: retrieve the last name [...] and salary [...] of every employee in ascending order

SELECT last\_name, salary
FROM employee
ORDER BY last\_name ASC

fine without, but for written exam remember ASC or DESC

SQL assignment

some typical errors:

question 4: retrieve the name and address of all employees who work on the Database Systems project

SELECT name, address
FROM employee

JOIN works\_on ON employee.id = works\_on.employee\_id

JOIN project ON works\_on.project\_no = project.project\_no

WHERE project.name = "Database Systems"

some used branch instead of works\_on!
i.e. employees working in the branch to which
the "Database Systems" project is assigned

SQL assignment

```
question 5: select those projects to which at least one employee is assigned [;...] use EXISTS [...]

SELECT project_name, project_no
FROM project
WHERE EXISTS(...);

all the projects are returned for just about any subquery you put here
```

most had this one wrong ...

SQL assignment

```
some typical errors:
```

```
question 5: select those projects to which at least one employee is assigned [;...] use EXISTS [...]
```

```
SELECT project_name, project_no
FROM project
WHERE EXISTS(SELECT COUNT(employee_id)>=1
FROM works_on);
```

SQL assignment

```
some typical errors:
```

```
question 5: select those projects to which at least one employee is assigned [;...] use EXISTS [...]
```

```
SELECT project_name, project_no
FROM project
WHERE EXISTS(SELECT COUNT(employee_id)>=1
FROM works_on);
```

meaning of subquery: return TRUE if at least one employee works on some project

# SQL assignment

some typical errors:

question 5: select those projects to which at least one employee is assigned [;...] use EXISTS [...]

SELECT project\_name, project\_no
FROM project
WHERE EXISTS(SELECT COUNT(employee\_id)>=1
FROM works\_on);

meaning of subquery: return TRUE if at least one employee works on some project

meaning of query: get the project information of each project if an employee is working on a(n) (unrelated) project

SQL assignment

some typical errors:

question 5: select those projects to which at least one employee is assigned [;...] use EXISTS [...]

# SQL assignment

SQL assignment

some typical errors:

question 8: What is the largest salary in this company and who earns it?

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, MAX(salary) FROM employee



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you can never have an aggregate function ...



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you can never have an aggregate function ...

... with other plain attributes ...

SQL assignment

some typical errors:

question 8: What is the largest salary in this company and who earns it?

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, MAX(salary)

FROM employee

you can never have an aggregate function ...

... with other plain attributes ...

... without a GROUP BY to create groups for those plain attributes



SQL assignment

some typical errors:

question 8: What is the largest salary in this company and who earns it?

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, MAX(salary)

FROM employee

you can never have an aggregate function ...

... with other plain attributes ...

... without a GROUP BY to create groups for those plain attributes

meaning: get some name, and the maximum salary

SQL assignment

```
some typical errors:
```

question 8: What is the largest salary in this company and who earns it?

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, salary
FROM employee
WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM employee)
```

SQL assignment

some typical errors:

question 12: [...] departments with no projects associated with them should also be listed

SQL assignment

some typical errors:

question 12: [...] departments with no projects associated with them should also be listed

most got it, but sometimes incorrect use of LEFT/RIGHT OUTER JOIN

# outer join

# what is an outer join?

- extends the normal join operation to avoid loss of information
- computes the normal join; then adds tuples from one relation that do not match tuples in the other relation to the result of the join using null values
- can be both a left, right or full join



returns all rows from left table, with matching rows from right table and padded with nulls if necessary returns all rows from right table, with matching rows from left table and padded with nulls if necessary

# outer join examples

#### course

course_id	title	dept_name	credits
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3

#### prereq

course_id	prereq_id
BIO-301	BIO-101
CS-190	CS-101
CS-347	CS-101

# SELECT \* FROM course LEFT OUTER JOIN prereq USING(course\_id)

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4	BIO-101
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4	CS-101
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3	null

# outer join examples

#### course

course_id	title	dept_name	credits
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3

#### prereq

course_id	prereq_id
BIO-301	BIO-101
CS-190	CS-101
CS-347	CS-101

# SELECT \* FROM course RIGHT OUTER JOIN prereq USING(course\_id)

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4	BIO-101
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4	CS-101
CS-347	null	null	null	CS-101

# outer join examples

#### course

course_id	title	dept_name	credits
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3

#### prereq

course_id	prereq_id
BIO-301	BIO-101
CS-190	CS-101
CS-347	CS-101

# SELECT \* FROM course FULL OUTER JOIN prereq USING(course\_id)

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4	BIO-101
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4	CS-101
CS-347	null	null	null	CS-101
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3	null

#### ER class test

time management is everything!

remember that exam is bigger problem, and schema conversion

very forgiving for class test, but exam will be tougher

#### ER class test

## how I corrected:

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of points on entities about half of those points lost if missing entities lose 25% if you mark both *accident* and *claim* as entities

customer

name address

phone\_nos

possession

value

no\_of\_claims

#### ER class test

## how I corrected:

 $^{1}/_{3}$  of points on entities about half of those points lost if missing entities lose 25% if you mark both *accident* and *claim* as entities

customer

customer\_id

name

address

phone\_nos

possession

value

no\_of\_claims

#### ER class test

## how I corrected:

 $^{1}/_{3}$  of points on entities about half of those points lost if missing entities lose 25% if you mark both *accident* and *claim* as entities

# customer customer\_id name address street\_name postal\_code phone\_nos

possession
value
no\_of\_claims

#### ER class test

## how I corrected:

 $^{1}/_{3}$  of points on entities about half of those points lost if missing entities lose 25% if you mark both *accident* and *claim* as entities

```
customer

customer_id

name

address

street_name

postal_code
{ phone_no }
```

possession
value
no\_of\_claims

#### ER class test

## how I corrected:

 $^{1}/_{3}$  of points on entities about half of those points lost if missing entities lose 25% if you mark both *accident* and *claim* as entities

```
customer

customer_id

name

address

street_name

postal_code
{ phone_no }
```

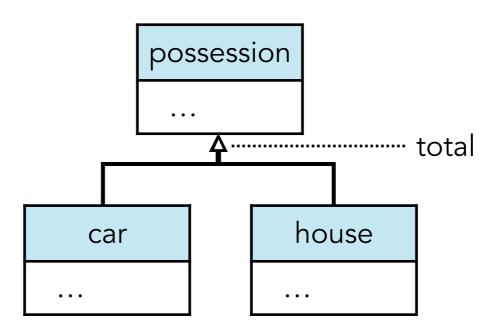
possession
value
no\_of\_claims()

#### ER class test

#### how I corrected:

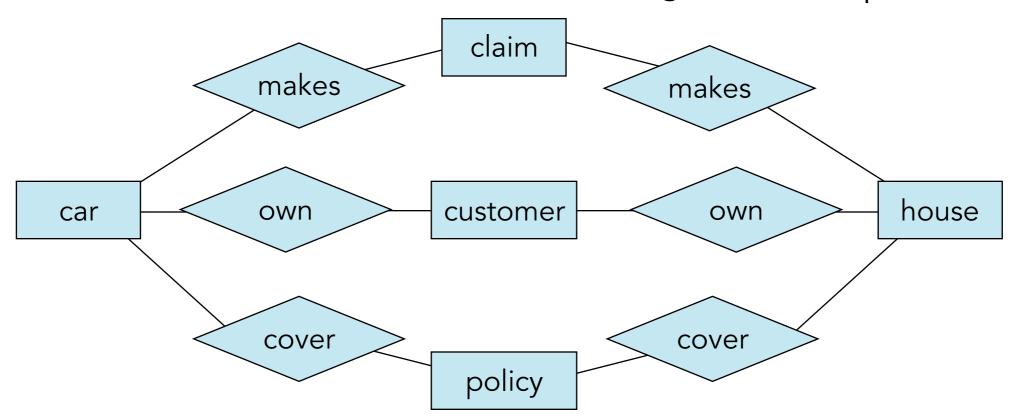
#### ER class test

#### how I corrected:



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#### ER class test

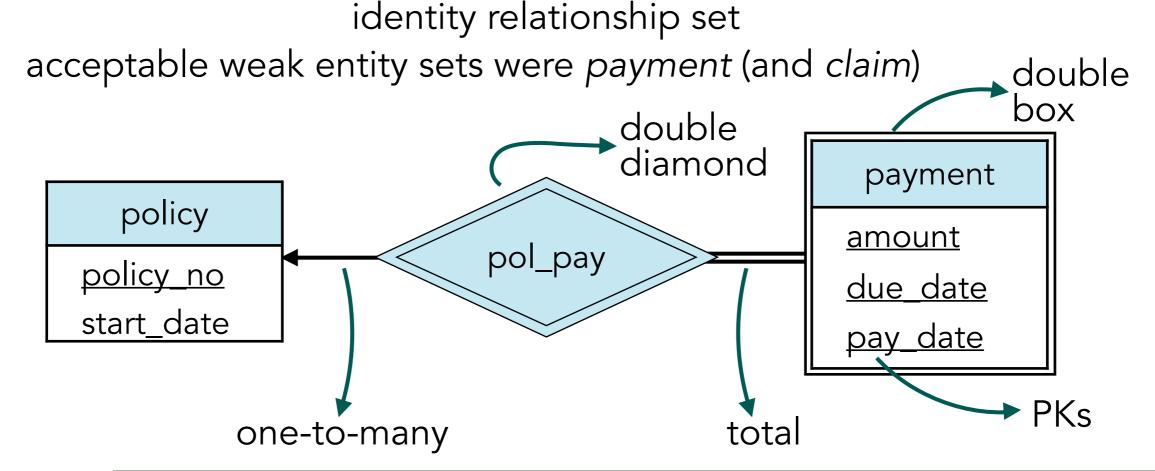
## how I corrected:

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of remaining points on weak entity sets only question where you scored 25% for not trying! identity relationship set acceptable weak entity sets were *payment* (and *claim*)

#### ER class test

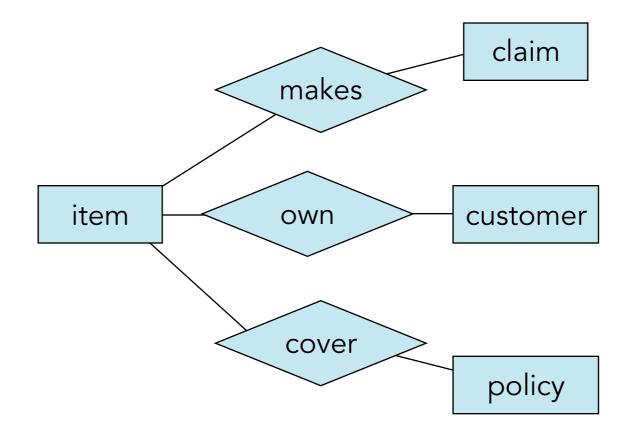
#### how I corrected:

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of remaining points on weak entity sets only question where you scored 25% for not trying!



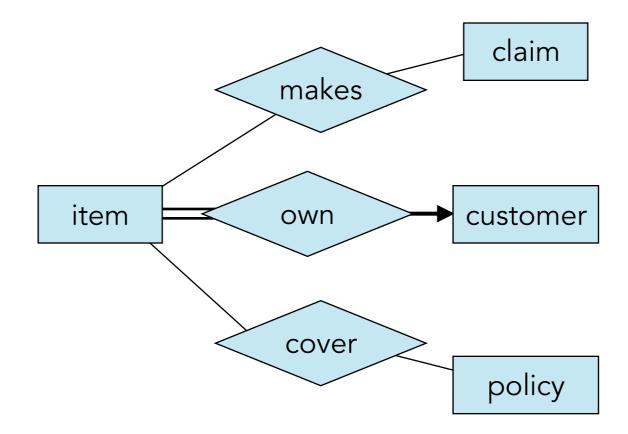
## ER class test

# how I corrected:



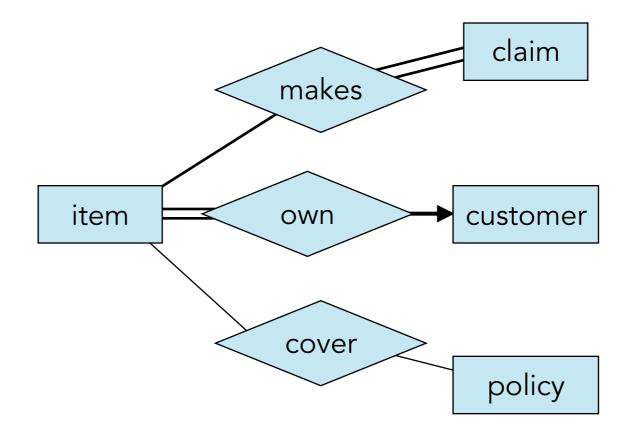
## ER class test

how I corrected:



## ER class test

# how I corrected:



## ER class test

# how I corrected:

