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CSC 336 - Databases
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Project One

Part One:

- A. CREATE TABLE Product(maker CHAR(40), model CHAR(40), type CHAR(40));
- B. CREATE TABLE PC(model CHAR(40), speed DECIMAL (4,2), ram INTEGER, hd INTEGER, price DECIMAL(7,2));
- C. CREATE TABLE Laptop(model CHAR(40), speed DECIMAL (4,2), ram INTEGER, hd INTEGER, screen DECIMAL (3,1), price DECIMAL (7,2));
- D. CREATE TABLE Printer(model CHAR(40), color BOOLEAN, type CHAR(40), price DECIMAL (7,2));
- E. ALTER TABLE Printer DROP color;
- F. ALTER TABLE Laptop ADD od CHAR(6) DEFAULT 'none';

```
MySQL [d119]> CREATE TABLE Product(maker CHAR(40), model CHAR(40), type CHAR(40));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)

MySQL [d119]> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_d119 |
+-----+
| Product         |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MySQL [d119]> CREATE TABLE PC(model CHAR(40), speed DECIMAL (4,2), ram INTEGER, hd INTEGER, price DECIMAL(7,2));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)

MySQL [d119]> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_d119 |
+-----+
| PC              |
| Product         |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MySQL [d119]> CREATE TABLE Laptop(model CHAR(40), speed DECIMAL (4,2), ram INTEGER, hd INTEGER, screen DECIMAL (3,1), price DECIMAL (7,2));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)

MySQL [d119]> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_d119 |
+-----+
| Laptop          |
| PC              |
| Product         |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MySQL [d119]> CREATE TABLE Printer(model CHAR(40), color BOOLEAN, type CHAR(40), price DECIMAL (7,2));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)

MySQL [d119]> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_d119 |
+-----+
| Laptop          |
| PC              |
| Printer         |
| Product         |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MySQL [d119]> ALTER TABLE Printer DROP color;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MySQL [d119]> ALTER TABLE Laptop ADD od CHAR(6) DEFAULT 'none';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Schema for relation PC:

```
[MySQL [d119]> DESCRIBE PC;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
model	char(40)	YES		NULL	
speed	decimal(4,2)	YES		NULL	
ram	int(11)	YES		NULL	
hd	int(11)	YES		NULL	
price	decimal(7,2)	YES		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Schema for relation Product:

```
[MySQL [d119]> DESCRIBE Product;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
maker	char(40)	YES		NULL	
model	char(40)	YES		NULL	
type	char(40)	YES		NULL	

3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Schema for relation Laptop:

```
[MySQL [d119]> DESCRIBE Laptop;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
model	char(40)	YES		NULL	
speed	decimal(4,2)	YES		NULL	
ram	int(11)	YES		NULL	
hd	int(11)	YES		NULL	
screen	decimal(3,1)	YES		NULL	
price	decimal(7,2)	YES		NULL	
od	char(6)	YES		none	

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Schema for relation Printer:

```
[MySQL [d119]> DESCRIBE Printer;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
model	char(40)	YES		NULL	
type	char(40)	YES		NULL	
price	decimal(7,2)	YES		NULL	

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

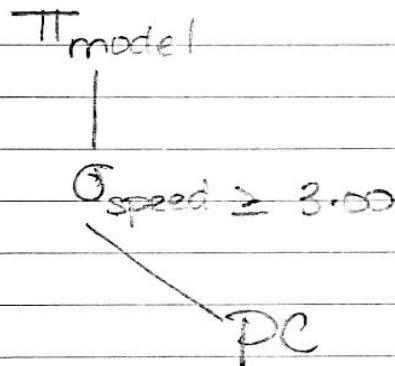
Part 2 : Relational Algebra Expressions

a) What PC models have a speed of at least 3.00?

$\hookrightarrow \geq 3.00$

$$R1 = \sigma_{\text{speed} \geq 3.00}(\text{PC}) \leftarrow \text{condition}$$

$$R2 = \pi_{\text{model}}(R1) \leftarrow \text{projection}$$



b) Which ^{maker} manufactures make laptop with a hard disk of at least 100GB?

hd

≥ 100

$$R1 = \sigma_{\text{hd} \geq 100}(\text{laptop}) \leftarrow \text{condition}$$

$$R2 = \text{Product} \bowtie (R1) \leftarrow \text{Displays common data of the tables Product \& Laptop}$$

$$R3 = \pi_{\text{maker}}(R2) \leftarrow \text{Displays the result of maker aka manufactures}$$

c) Find the model number and price of all products (of any type) made by manufacture B.

$R1 = \sigma_{\text{maker} = B} (\text{PRODUCT} \bowtie \text{PC})$
↑ displays data ^{common} maker B of tables product & PC

$R2 = \sigma_{\text{maker} = B} (\text{PRODUCT} \bowtie \text{LAPTOP})$
↑ this displays data ^{common} maker B of tables product & laptop

$R3 = \sigma_{\text{maker} = B} (\text{PRODUCT} \bowtie \text{PRINTER})$
↑ displays common data maker B of these 2 tables, product & printer.

$R4 = \pi_{\text{model}, \text{price}} (R1)$
↑ R4 displays the model & price of PC obtained from R1

$R5 = \pi_{\text{model}, \text{price}} (R2)$
↑ R5 displays the model & price obtained from R2

$R6 = \pi_{\text{model}, \text{price}} (R3)$
↑ R6 displays the model & price obtained from R3.

$R7 = R4 \cup R5 \cup R6$

d) Find the model number of all color laser printer.

$$R1 = \sigma_{\text{color} = \text{true} \text{ AND } \text{type} = \text{laser}} (\text{PRINTER})$$

↑ boolean ↑ type ↓ condition

$$R2 = \pi_{\text{model}} (R1)$$

↑ projection

e) Find those manufactures that sell laptops, but not PCs.

$$R1 = \sigma_{\text{type} = \text{laptop}} (\text{PRODUCT})$$
$$R2 = \sigma_{\text{type} = \text{PC}} (\text{PRODUCT})$$

displays products of type laptop i.e. R1 of type PC in R2

$$R3 = \pi_{\text{maker}} (R1)$$
$$R4 = \pi_{\text{maker}} (R2)$$

displays maker of Product table obtained from R1. and here we display Product table obtained from R2

$$R5 = R3 - R4$$

↑ Result displays the common data obtained from R3 and R4

Part Three:

Uploaded Data to each table:

```
[MySQL [d119]> SELECT * FROM Product;
```

maker	model	type
A	1001	pc
A	1002	pc
A	1003	pc
A	2004	laptop
B	1005	pc
A	2005	laptop
A	2006	laptop
B	1004	pc
B	1006	pc
B	2007	laptop
C	1007	pc
D	1008	pc
D	1009	pc
D	1010	pc
D	3004	printer
D	3005	printer
E	1011	pc
E	1012	pc
E	1013	pc
E	2001	laptop
E	2002	laptop
E	2003	laptop
E	3001	printer
E	3002	printer
E	3003	printer
F	2008	laptop
F	2009	laptop
G	2010	laptop
H	3006	printer
H	3007	printer

30 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
[MySQL [d119]> SELECT * FROM PC;
```

model	speed	ram	hd	price
1001	2.66	1024	250	2114.00
1002	2.10	512	250	995.00
1003	1.42	512	80	478.00
1004	2.80	1024	250	649.00
1005	3.20	512	250	630.00
1006	3.20	1024	320	1049.00
1007	2.20	1024	200	510.00
1008	2.20	2048	250	770.00
1009	2.00	1024	250	650.00
1010	2.80	2048	300	770.00
1011	1.86	2048	160	959.00
1012	2.80	1024	160	649.00
1013	3.06	512	80	529.00

13 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
[MySQL [d119]> SELECT * FROM PRINTER;
```

model	color	type	price
3004	true	ink-jet	99.00
3005	false	laser	239.00
3001	true	laser	899.00
3002	true	ink-jet	120.00
3003	false	laser	120.00
3006	true	ink-jet	100.00
3007	true	laser	200.00

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
[MySQL [d119]> SELECT * FROM Laptop;
```

model	speed	ram	hd	screen	price	od
2004	2.00	2048	240	20.1	0.00	3673
2005	1.73	1024	80	17.0	0.00	949
2006	1.80	512	60	15.4	0.00	549
2007	2.00	512	60	13.3	0.00	1150
2001	1.16	1024	120	13.0	0.00	2500
2002	2.00	2048	80	15.4	0.00	1700
2003	1.83	1024	120	13.3	0.00	1429
2008	1.60	1024	100	15.4	0.00	900
2009	1.60	512	80	14.1	0.00	680
2010	2.00	2048	160	15.4	0.00	2300

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

NOTE: I had to create a new printer table since for part 1e, I deleted color, also changed the color from boolean to CHAR(6) since boolean was causing some trouble when gathering the table to calculate part 3c.

- a) SELECT model FROM PC WHERE speed >= 3.00;

```
[MySQL [d119]> SELECT model
[      -> FROM PC
[      -> WHERE speed >= 3.00;
+-----+
| model |
+-----+
| 1005  |
| 1006  |
| 1013  |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- b) SELECT maker FROM Laptop NATURAL JOIN Product WHERE hd >= 100;

```
[MySQL [d119]> SELECT maker
[      -> FROM Laptop
[      -> NATURAL JOIN Product
[      -> WHERE hd >= 100;
+-----+
| maker |
+-----+
| A     |
| E     |
| E     |
| F     |
| G     |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- c) SELECT model FROM PRINTER WHERE color = 'true' AND type = 'laser';

```
[MySQL [d119]> SELECT model
[      -> FROM PRINTER
[      -> WHERE color = 'true' AND type = 'laser';
+-----+
| model |
+-----+
| 3001  |
| 3007  |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```