

Taha Mohamed Alzain(2669055)

Muhammad Nadeem 266704

Fadi Atia Dasus(266265)

Oskars Arajs(266534)

Alexandru Vieru(267013)

Supervisor

Jens Cramer Alkjærsig



Preparing some data

```
update employee set superssn = 'null' where ssn = '888665555'; update employee set superssn = 'null' where ssn = '999887777'; update employee set superssn = '888665555' where ssn = '123456789'; update employee set superssn = '888665555' where ssn = '453453453'; update employee set superssn = '999887777' where ssn = '987654321'; update employee set superssn = '999887777' where ssn = '666884444'; update employee set superssn = '999887777' where ssn = '443445555';
```

Exercise 1 Views

1.1

create or replace view firstView as select * from works_on; select * from firstView;2

1.2

create or replace view secondView as select sum(hours) from works_on; select * from secondView;

1.3

create or replace view thirdView as

select essn as "EMP#", fname as "EMP_Name", pno as "PROJ#", pname as "Project Name", hours, hours*300 as "Cost"

from works_on inner join employee on essn = ssn inner join project on pno = pnumber select * from thirdView

1.4

create or replace view FourthView as

select dname as "Department Name", fname as "Manager Name", salary as "Manager Salary"

from department inner join employee on ssn=mgrssn



select* from FourthView

1.5

create or replace view supervisor as
select fname as "name1", ssn as "ssn1" from employee where superssn = 'null'
select * from Supervisor
create or replace view departmentView as
select dname as "departmentname", dnumber from department

create or replace view FifthView as

select fname as "EmployeeName", name1 as "SuperVisorName", salary from employee inner join supervisor on ssn1 = superssn inner join departmentView on dno = dnumber

select * from FifthView

1.6

create or replace view SixtView as

select pname as "Project name", dname as "Dept_Name", count(ssn) as "NmbrOfEmployees", sum(hours) as "Total hours"

from works_on inner join employee on essn = ssn

inner join project on pno = pnumber

inner join department on pnumber = dnumber

group by pname, dname, ssn

having count(ssn)>0

order by ssn desc;

select*from SixtView

1.7

create or replace view TempView as

select pname as "projectname", dname as "deptname", count(ssn) as "nmbrofemployees", sum(hours) as "totalhours"

from works_on inner join employee on essn = ssn



```
inner join project on pno = pnumber
inner join department on pnumber = dnumber
group by pname, dname, ssn
having count(ssn)>0
order by ssn desc;
create or replace view SeventhView as
select projectname, deptname, sum(nmbrofemployees) as "totalemployees",
sum(totalhours) as "totalhours" from TempView
group by projectname, deptname
select * from SeventhView
1.8
create or replace view tempView1 as
select fname, MAX(salary) as "salary"
from employee inner join department on dno = dnumber
group by fname, salary
order by salary desc;
select * from tempView1
create or replace view tempView2 as
select max(salary) from tempView1
select * from tempView2
create or replace view EightView as
```

select * from employee where dno = (select dno from employee inner join tempView2 on

salary = max)



select * from EightView

1.9

create or replace view nine as select * from employee where superssn = '888665555'

1.10

create or replace view TempView as
select dname as "deptname", count(ssn) as "nmbrofemployees"
from employee
inner join department on dno = dnumber

group by dname, ssn having salary>=30000 order by ssn desc;

create or replace view EightView as select deptname, sum(nmbrofemployees) as "totalemployees" from TempView group by deptname

select * from EightView

1.11

create or replace view EleventhView as+
select fname as "Name", Iname as "Last Name", salary as "Salary", address as "Address"



from employee group by fname, Iname, salary, address select * from EleventhView

Exercise 2 Triggers

```
set search_path = 'COMPANY';
select * from works_on
2.1
create table log_works_on
(
    essn varchar(9),
    day_time timestamp
);
```



```
create or replace function log_for_works_on() returns trigger as $BODY$
declare
 count works on integer;
begin
 if(tg_op='INSERT') then
 insert into log_works_on (essn, day_time)
 values (new.essn, now());
 return new;
  end if;
 return null;
  end;
  $BODY$ language plpgsql;
create trigger log_insert
before insert on works_on for each row
execute procedure log_for_works_on();
create trigger log_update
before update on works on for each row
execute procedure log_for_works_on();
create trigger log_delete
after delete on works_on for each row
execute procedure log_for_works_on();
insert into works_on (essn, pno, hours)
values ('234567891', 2,34);
update works on set hours = 35 where essn = '6668844444';
delete from works_on where essn = '3334455S5';
select * from works_on;
```



```
select * from log_works_on;
2.2
create or replace function max_4_projects() returns trigger as $$
declare
 log_count integer;
Begin
 select pnumber into log count from project where pnumber = new.pnumber;
 if log_count > 4 then raise exception 'Too many projetcs';
  end if;
 return new;
  end;
 $$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
 create trigger max_4_projects
  before insert or update on project
 for each row
 execute procedure max 4 projects();
 insert into project (pname, pnumber, plocation, dnum)
values ('PC', 7, 'horsen',4);
insert into project (pname, pnumber, plocation, dnum)
values ('window', 2, 'aarhus',5);
select * from project
```

2.3

create or replace function max_4_projects_works_on() returns trigger as \$\$ declare



```
log_count integer;
Begin
       select pno into log_count from works_on where pno = new.pno;
       if log_count >4 then raise exception 'Too many projetcs';
       end if;
       return new;
       end;
       $$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
    create trigger max_4_projects_works_on
       before insert or update on works_on
       for each row
       execute procedure max_4_projects_works_on();
insert into works_on (essn, pno, hours)
values ('888889999', 5,30);
insert into works_on (essn, pno, hours)
values ('222223333', 2,35);
2.4
create table log_department
  dname varchar(20),
  dnumber integer,
  mgrssn char(9),
  day_time timestamp
);
```



```
create or replace function log_for_department() returns trigger as $BODY$
declare
 count_department integer;
begin
 if(tg_op='INSERT') then
 insert into log_department (dname,dnumber,mgrssn,day_time)
 values (new.dname,new.dnumber,new.mgrssn, now());
  return new;
  end if;
 return null;
  end;
  $BODY$ language plpgsql;
create trigger log_insert
before insert on department for each row
execute procedure log_for_department();
create trigger log_update
before update on department for each row
execute procedure log_for_department();
create trigger log_delete
after delete on department for each row
execute procedure log_for_department();
insert into department (dname,dnumber,mgrssn)
values ('Secretary', 2,'222223333');
update department set dnumber=6 where mgrssn = '333445555';
delete from department where mgrssn = '222223333';
```

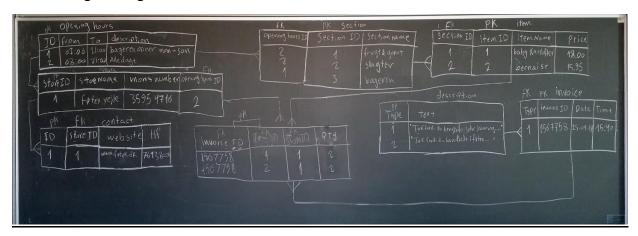


select * from department;

select * from log_department;

Exercise 4

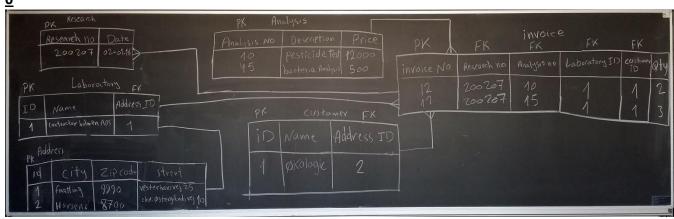
Reverse engineering



Exercise 5

Reverse engineering

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Exercise 6 Transactions

6.1 Log file

```
Piotogreqi-2018-05-10,091019 Notepad
File Ear Format View Mels
File Ear Format View Mels
2018-80-10 11:01:58 ECST FERROR: syntax error at end of input at character 36
2018-05-10 11:01:58 ECST STATEMENT: create or replace view third/lew as
2018-05-10 11:01:58 ECST STATEMENT: create or replace view third/lew as
2018-05-10 11:05:50 ECST LOG: could not receive data from client: An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host.
2018-05-10 11:35:40 ECST LOG: could not receive data from client: An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host.
2018-05-10 11:35:40 ECST EAROR: relation "employee" does not exist at character 42
2018-05-10 11:35:40 ECST STATEMENT: select superson as "superVisor san" from employee where superson I= null
2018-05-10 11:35:40 ECST STATEMENT: select superson as "superVisor san" from employee where superson not null
2018-05-10 11:35:15 ECST STATEMENT: select superson as "superVisor san" from employee where superson not null
2018-05-10 11:37:15 ECST STATEMENT: select superson as "superVisor san" from employee where superson not null
2018-05-10 11:37:15 ECST STATEMENT: select superson as "superVisor san" from employee where superson not null
2018-05-10 11:37:15 ECST STATEMENT: select superson as "superVisor san" from employee where superson not null
2018-05-10 11:37:15 ECST STATEMENT: set search_path = "COMPANY";
2018-05-10 11:37:37:6 ECST STATEMENT: set search_path = "COMPANY";
2018-05-10 11:37:16 ECST STATEMENT: set search_path = "COMPANY";
2018-05-10 1
```

6.2 Dirty read problem

Dirty read anomaly occurs when someone is making changes to a database and does not commit the modifications. Once a user tries to access that data which hasn't been committed he will be able to read the data but not see the changes that have been made.

In other words, he can see certain data that might not be there anymore.

6.3 Non-repeatable read

The non-repeatable anomaly occurs when one operator issues a read transaction command but after an update is issued by a second user on the same table in which the first command was originally executed. If the first command is issued again than it will not work anymore



as the first time. This is due because the table has been updated after the first read command has been executed and changes which do not support it have occurred.

6.4 Phantom read

The phantom read anomaly occurs when there are multiple transactions and in the case of one transaction changing the content of a table, then another transaction will have different results when calling that table due to it being modified from the previous transaction.

Exercise 7

7 Invoices who were paid

7.1.1 Inner joins

SELECT P.*,D.*

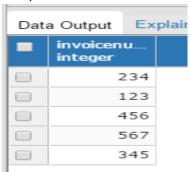
FROM PAYMENTS P, DEBTORS D
WHERE P.INVOICENUMBER;

-	invoicenu integer	customer character varying (20)	value integer	invoicenu integer	customer character varying (20)	value integer
	123	Peter	200	123	Peter	200
	234	Soren	500	234	Soren	500
	345	Soren	400	345	Soren	400
	456	Peter	60	456	Peter	66
	567	Trine	50	567	Trine	50

7.1.2 Intersect

(SELECT INVOICENUMBER FROM PAYMENTS)
INTERSECT

(SELECT INVOICENUMBER FROM DEBTORS)



7.1.3 Left outer join



SELECT P.*,D.*

FROM DEBTORS D LEFT JOIN

PAYMENTS P ON D.INVOICENUMBER= P.INVOICENUMBER;

-	invoicenu integer	customer character varying (20)	value integer	invoicenu integer	customer character varying (20)	value integer			
	[null]	[null]	[null]	12	Hans	600			
	123	Peter	200	123	Peter	200			
	234	Soren	500	234	Soren	500			
	345	Soren	400	345	Soren	400			
	456	Peter	60	456	Peter	66			
	567	Trine	50	567	Trine	50			

7.2 Invoices that have not been paid

Except

(SELECT INVOICENUMBER FROM DEBTORS)

EXCEPT

(SELECT INVOICENUMBER FROM PAYMENTS)



7.3 Make a list of customers who have an invoice but have not paid

Except

(SELECT INVOICENUMBER FROM PAYMENTS)

EXCEPT

(SELECT INVOICENUMBER FROM DEBTORS)

