

Student Registration Database – Assignment

STUDENT (StudentID, StudentName)

<u>StudentID</u>	StudentName
38214	Letersky
54907	Altvater
66324	Aiken
70542	Marra
...	

QUALIFIED (FacultyID, CourseID, DateQualified)

<u>FacultyID</u>	<u>CourseID</u>	DateQualified
2143	ISM 3112	9/1988
2143	ISM 3113	9/1988
3467	ISM 4212	9/1995
3467	ISM 4930	9/1996
4756	ISM 3113	9/1991
4756	ISM 3112	9/1991
...		

FACULTY (FacultyID, FacultyName)

<u>FacultyID</u>	FacultyName
2143	Birkin
3467	Berndt
4756	Collins
...	

SECTION (SectionNo, Semester, CourseID)

<u>SectionNo</u>	<u>Semester</u>	CourseID
2712	I-2008	ISM 3113
2713	I-2008	ISM 3113
2714	I-2008	ISM 4212
2715	I-2008	ISM 4930
...		

COURSE (CourseID, CourseName)

<u>CourseID</u>	CourseName
ISM 3113	Syst Analysis
ISM 3112	Syst Design
ISM 4212	Database
ISM 4930	Networking
...	

REGISTRATION (StudentID, SectionNo, Semester)

<u>StudentID</u>	<u>SectionNo</u>	<u>Semester</u>
38214	2714	I-2008
54907	2714	I-2008
54907	2715	I-2008
66324	2713	I-2008

- Write a database description for each of the relations shown above, using SQL DDL. Assume the following attribute data types:
 - StudentID (integer, primary key)
 - StudentName (25 characters)
 - FacultyID (integer, primary key)
 - FacultyName (25 characters)
 - CourseID (8 characters, primary key)
 - CourseName (15 characters)
 - DateQualified (date)
 - SectionNo (integer, primary key)
 - Semester (7 characters)
- Write SQL commands to populate the tables with the data shown above using the INSERT command. The syntax is straightforward: INSERT INTO *tablename* VALUES(*int*, '*string*'); Example: INSERT INTO Student VALUES(38214, 'Letersky');