

**Database Management  
2017-2018**

**Midterm Homework: Extending a Conceptual Design and Its Implementation  
(Do the homework with your 2-to-4 members team.)**

**Due date is 21 December 2017. Demo dates are 21-22 & 28-29 December 2017)**

PART-I (60 points): In this homework, you will physically implement a database design given below.

**AIRPORT**

<u>Airport_code</u>	Name	City	State
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**FLIGHT**

<u>Flight_number</u>	Airline	Weekdays
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**FLIGHT\_LEG**

<u>Flight_number</u>	<u>Leg_number</u>	Departure_airport_code	Scheduled_departure_time
		Arrival_airport_code	Scheduled_arrival_time

**LEG\_INSTANCE**

<u>Flight_number</u>	<u>Leg_number</u>	<u>Date</u>	Number_of_available_seats	Airplane_id	
		Departure_airport_code	Departure_time	Arrival_airport_code	Arrival_time

**FARE**

<u>Flight_number</u>	<u>Fare_code</u>	Amount	Restrictions
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**AIRPLANE\_TYPE**

<u>Airplane_type_name</u>	Max_seats	Company
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**CAN\_LAND**

<u>Airplane_type_name</u>	<u>Airport_code</u>
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**AIRPLANE**

<u>Airplane_id</u>	Total_number_of_seats	Airplane_type
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**SEAT\_RESERVATION**

<u>Flight_number</u>	<u>Leg_number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Seat_number</u>	Customer_name	Customer_phone
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According to model, the following requirements are satisfied:

The AIRLINE relational database schema shown in the above figure describes a database for airline flight information. Each FLIGHT is identified by a Flight\_number, and consists of one or more FLIGHT\_LEGs with Leg\_numbers 1, 2, 3, and so on. Each FLIGHT\_LEG has scheduled arrival and departure times, airports, and one or more LEG\_INSTANCEs—one for each Date on which the flight

travels. FAREs are kept for each FLIGHT. For each FLIGHT\_LEG instance, SEAT\_RESERVATIONS are kept, as are the AIRPLANE used on the leg and the actual arrival and departure times and airports. An AIRPLANE is identified by an Airplane\_id and is of a particular AIRPLANE\_TYPE. CAN\_LAND relates AIRPLANE\_TYPES to the AIRPORTs at which they can land. An AIRPORT is identified by an Airport\_code.

1. Write down the appropriate SQL scripts (DDL statements) for creating the database and its relational model. You can select any of the DBMS you wish.
2. Populate the database you just created again using SQL script file loaded with sample tuples. (The tables should have enough number of tuples for the SELECT statements, asked in the 5th step, to be run accordingly.)
3. Write down 3 triggers for 3 different tables. Triggers should be meaningful.
4. Write down 3 check constraints and 3 assertions. Check constraints and assertions should be meaningful.
5. Write down the following SQL statements:
  - a. Write sample INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE statements for 3 of the tables you have chosen.
  - b. Write 10 SELECT statements for the database you have implemented.
    - i. 3 of them should use minimum 2 tables.
    - ii. 4 of them should use minimum 3 tables.
    - iii. 3 of them should use minimum 4 tables.
  - c. Write 4 SELECT statements to exemplify nested and/or correlated nested queries.
  - d. Write 2 SELECT statements to exemplify EXISTS and NOT EXISTS statements.
  - e. Write 3 SELECT statements to exemplify LEFT, RIGHT and FULL OUTER JOIN statements.
6. Create 3 views that are reasonable.

**PART-II (20 points):** Draw an EER diagram for AIRLINE relational database and extend your design to satisfy the following requirements:

- Separate the CUSTOMER entity from the SEAT\_RESERVATION and extend it with the following attributes; e-mail, adress, country, passpoart number.
- Create a COMPANY entity for both AIRPLANE and AIRLINE. Use generalization/specialization hierarchy.
- Create an entity for frequent flyer customer tracking called FFC to keep track of the customers' flight information. If a customer has checked-in physically a flight create a transaction record with the mileage information assigned to that flight leg.

Identify all the important concepts represented in EER diagram. In particular, identify the abstractions of classification (entity types and relationship types), aggregation, identification, and specialization/generalization. Specify (min, max) cardinality constraints whenever possible. List details that will affect the eventual design but that have no bearing on the conceptual design. List

the semantic constraints separately. Please do not hesitate to state your own assumptions regarding the conceptual design.

PART-III (**20 points**) Repeat PART-I by forward engineering the conceptual design you just created in previous part. Notice that

PART IV (**BONUS! +20 points**) Propose a customer segmentation model using FFC entity to promote customers with the appropriate rewards defined for each segment. Research about the term “customer segmentation” and extend your design if possible. If not, explain your solution.

Good luck.