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**Database Management Systems (CSC434**

**README: I made college database (including foreign key, primary key and data) SQL file called college.sql in the file directory. You can always run or check this file to see my database.**

**1) - Define the information content of your database.**

**a)-Define a set of entities and appropriate attributes for each entity. Minimum 10 entities.**

Note: The first attribute is primary key, the Blue color entity means entity created automatically by Visual Paradigm because of many to many relationship (intermediate table).

* **Students:** Student\_ID; First\_Name; Last\_Name; Country; Age; Phone; Email; Expected\_graduation\_year; Address; Hobby;
* **Major**: Major\_Name; Department; Minimum\_GPA; DepartmentId
* **Students\_Major:** Students\_StudentId; Major\_MajorId
* **Course:** CourseId; Course\_Name; Seats Avaliable; Professor\_ProfessorId; SubjectId; ClassSceduleId;
* **Student\_Course:** Students\_StudentId; Course\_CourseId
* **Classroom:** ClassroomId; Classroom\_Name; Buildings; Location; Capacity;
* **Classroom\_Course:** Classroom\_ClassroomId; Course\_CourseId
* **Course\_Scedule**: CourseSceduleId; Meeting\_Day; Time\_Start; Time\_End
* **Subject:** SubjectId; Subject\_Name; DepartmentId
* Professors: ProfessorId; First\_Name; Last\_Name; Email; Phone; Address
* **Subject\_Professors:** Subject\_SubjectId; Professors\_ProfessorId
* **Titles:** TitleId; Type
* **Titles:** Titles\_Titled; Professors\_ProfessorId
* **Manager:** ManagerId; First\_Name; Last\_Name; Phone; Address
* **Advisor:** AdvisorId; First\_Name; Last\_Name; Phone; Address
* **Department:** DepartmentId; Name; AdvisorId; ManagerId

**b)-Define a set of relationships that might exist between/among entities and attributes. Such relationships may include one-to-one, one-to-many and many-to-many associations.**

**Students – Course:** Many to many

(One student can take many course, and one course can have many students)

**Students – Major:** Many to many

(One student can have one or more major, and one major can have many students.)

**Major – Department:** Many to one

(One major must belong to one department, but one department can have many major)

**Department – Manager:** One to one

(One department can only have one manager, and one manager can only manage one specific department)

**Department – Advisor:** One to one

(One department can only have one advisor, and one advisor can only manage one specific department)

**Department – Subject:** One to many

(One department can have many subjects, but one subject can only belong to one department.)

**Subject – Course:** One to many

(One subject can have many different courses, but one course must have one subject)

**Course – Course\_Schedule:** Many to one

(One course\_Schedule can have many different courses, but one course can only have on specific schedule.)

**Course – Classroom:** Many to many

(One course may have one or more classroom, and one classroom can have many different courses.)

**Professor – titles:** Many to many

(One professor can have one or more titles, and one titles can have many different professors.)

**Professor – subject:** Many to many

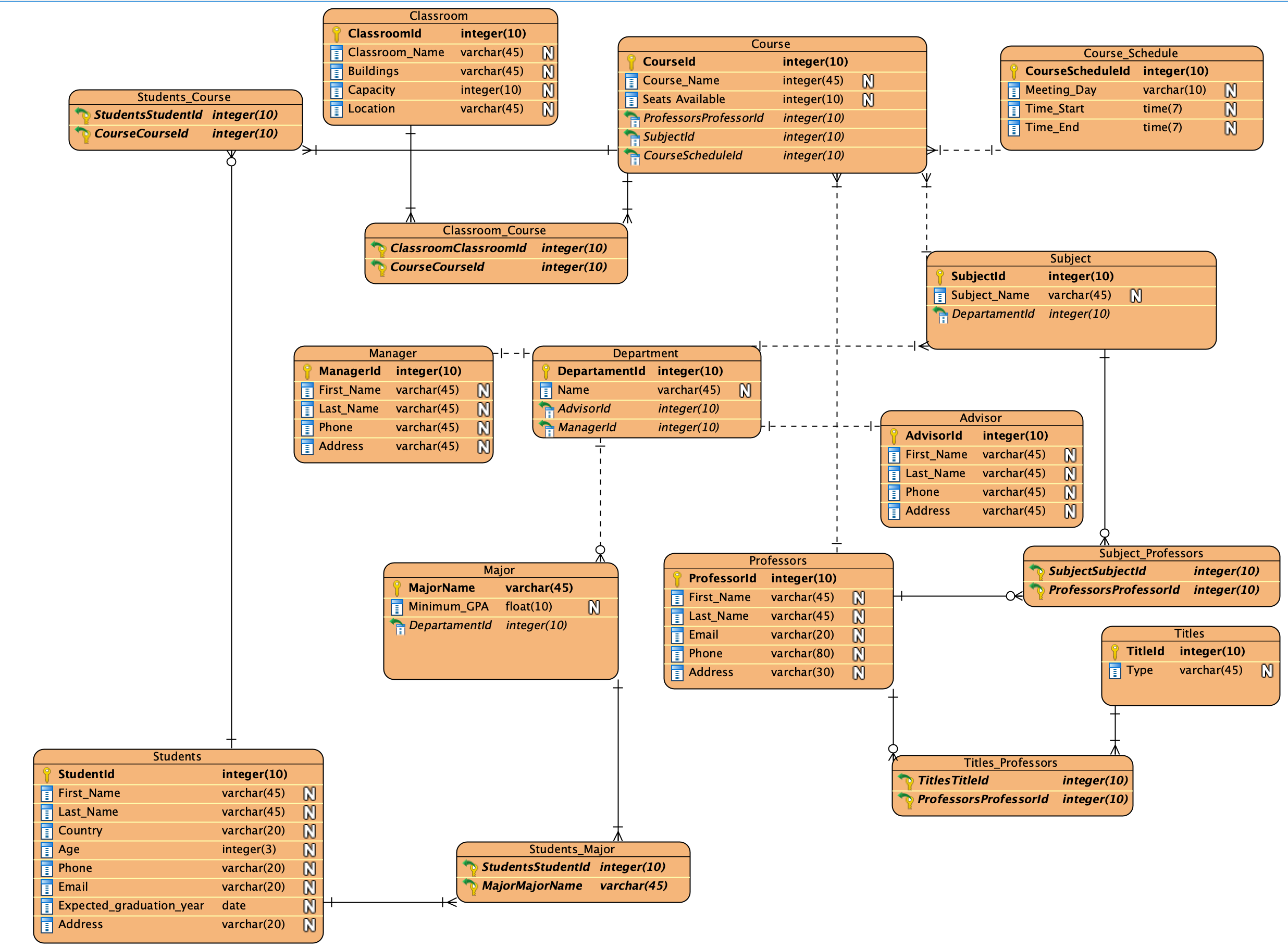
(One professor can teach many different subject course, and one subject course can have many different professors.)

**c)-Define a set of constraints that may be imposed on data.**

* One department can only have 1 manager.
* One department can only have 1 advisor.
* Student must take at least one course
* Every Professor must have proper title, such as Ph.d, Academic or assistant
* One major can only belong to one department.
* One course can only belong to one subject, such as CSC or MATH.
* A course must have at least one classroom.
* A course must have a course schedule
* One manager can only manage one department.
* One advisor can only work for one department.

(For example, CAS advisor are not allowed to help ART department students.)

**2) - Define an E-R Diagram for your database design.**

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**3) - Define a relational schema for your database design.**

**a)-Define one or more realistic key(s) for every relation scheme. Use both simple and composite keys.**

* **Student:** The primary key should be SutdentId, since StudentId is unique.
* **Students\_Course:** Both Students\_StudentId and Course\_CourseId are foreign keys.
* **Course:** CourseId should be primary key, because it is unique. And Professors\_professorId, SubjectId, CourseScheduleId are foregin keys.
* **Students\_Major:** Both Students\_StudentId and Major\_MajorName are foreign keys.
* **Major:** MajorName is primary key because it is unique. The DepartmentId is foregn key.
* **Department:** The primary key should be DepartmentId, the foregn keys are AdvisorId and ManageId.
* **Manager:** ManagerId should be primary key since it is unique.
* **Advisor:** AdvisorId should be primary key.
* **Course\_Schedule:** The primary key should be CourseScheduledId since it is unique.
* **Subject:** SubjectId should primary key and the DepartmentId should be foreign key.
* **Ttitles:** The titleId should be primary key.
* **Titles\_Professor:** Both Titles\_TtitleId and Professor\_ProfessorId are foreign keys.
* **Professors:** ProfessorId should be primary key since it is unique.
* **Subject\_Professors:** Both Subject\_SubjectId and Professors\_ProfessorId are foreign keys.
* **Classroom:** The primary key should be classroomId since it is unique.
* **Classroom\_Course:** Both Classroom\_ClassroomId and Course\_CourseId are foreign keys.

**b)-Define a realistic set of Functional / Multi-Valued Dependencies (when appropriate) for every relation scheme.**

**Note: “🡪” means functional dependencies and “🡪🡪” means multi-valued dependencies**

**Student:**

StudentId 🡪 First\_Name

StudentId 🡪 Last\_Name

StudentId 🡪 Country

StudentId 🡪 Age

StudentId 🡪Phone

StudentId 🡪 Email

StudentId 🡪🡪 Address (Student may have several address)

StudentId 🡪🡪 Hobby (Student may have several hobby)

**Major:**

MajorName 🡪 Department

MajorName 🡪 Minimum\_GPA

**Manager:**

ManagerId 🡪 First\_Name

ManagerId 🡪 Last\_Name

ManagerId 🡪 Phone

ManagerId 🡪🡪 Address (Manager may have several address)

**Classroom:**

ClassroomId 🡪 Classroom\_Name

ClassroomId 🡪 Buildings

ClassroomId 🡪 Capacity

ClassroomId 🡪 Location

**Course:**

CourseId 🡪 Course\_Name

CourseId 🡪 Seats Avaliable

**Department:**

DepartmentId 🡪 Name

**Professors:**

ProfessorId 🡪 First\_Name

ProfessorId 🡪 Last\_Name

ProfessorId 🡪 Email

ProfessorId 🡪 Phone

ProfessorId 🡪🡪 Address (Professor may have several adress)

**Advisor:**

AdvisorId 🡪 First\_Name

AdvisorId 🡪 Last\_Name

AdvisorId 🡪 Phone

AdvisorId 🡪🡪 Address (Advisor may have several address)

**Titles**

TitleId 🡪 Type

**Subjec**

SubjectId 🡪 Subject\_Name

**Course\_Schedule**

CourseScheduledId 🡪 Meeting\_Day

CourseScheduledId 🡪 Time\_Start

CourseScheduledId 🡪 Time\_End

**C-Check whether your relational schema is in 2NF, 3NF, BCNF, 4NF.**

**2NF:**

Since 2NF is every non-key field must depend on the entire primary key, not on part of composite primary key.

My “college database” only has one single primary key (for all entities), so it is automatically in 2NF.

**3NF:**

Since 3NF is a non-key field cannot depend on another non-key field. (or do not have transitive dependency.)

I can’t find any transitive dependency on my college database, so my database is in 3NF.

**BCNF:**

Since BCNF means that for any dependency A🡪B, A should be a super key.

In my classroom entity,

Classroom: ClassroomId; Classroom\_Name; Buildings; Location; Capacity;

Sometimes, classroom\_name is unique, so it is determinant the classroomId.

How to solve this?

I’m going to delete classroom\_Name or delete ClassroomId. After doing this, all my database is in BCNF.

**4NF:** Since 4NF means that it should be not have multi-valued dependency in database.

As I checked my database, I have several multi-valued lists in previous question. So, my database is not in 4NF.

To be in 4NF, I just need to decompose the table into 2 tables.

Since we consider a relation in BCNF to be fully normalized, I don’t have to change my database to archive in 4NF.

**d)-Put your relational schema in the highest normal form that is possible.**

As I mentioned in the previous question, my database is in 3NF. Since in many cases, 3NF can be seen as highest normal form, I don’t need to do any change.

If I want my database in 4NF, then I will change my database below:

We need to constrain the classroom is unique and delete classroom\_ID to meet BCNF.

To be in 4NF, I need to delete multi-valued function by using decompose the table into 2 tables.

For example:

Student (StudentId, name, Hobby), in this table, hobby cause the functional dependency, so we need to decompose the table as:

Student (StudentId, Name)

Hobby\_Student (HobbyId, StudentId) (Since the relationship is many to many, so we need to create intermediate table)

Hobby( HobbyId, Hobby name)

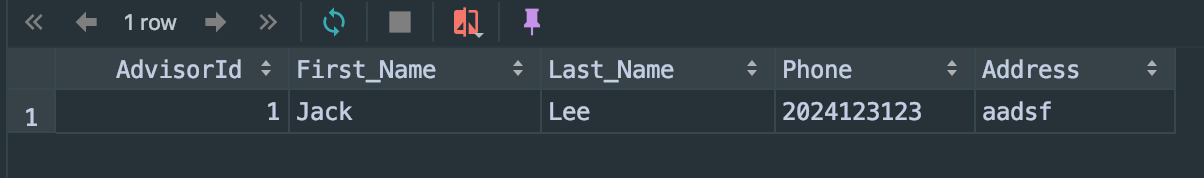
**4) Implementation: Create your database using Oracle, or MySQL, or… to Perform the following operations.**

1. **You are required to execute SQL queries that include the following operations. For each query, provide the SQL statements along with the output. For each of the following, try different SQL statements (i.e., using one relation, more than one relations,...).**

**select involving one/more conditions in Where Clause**

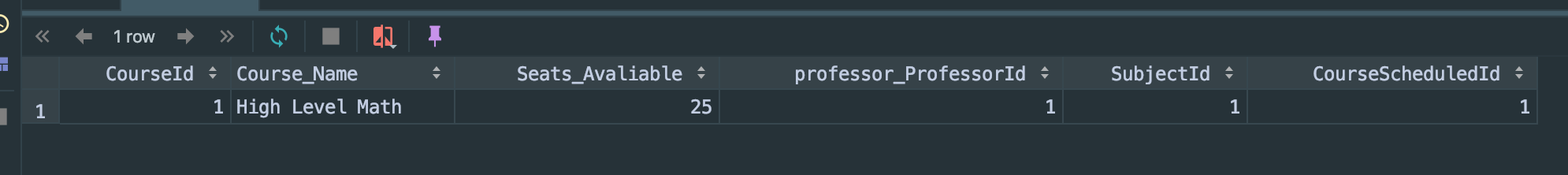
*select* \* *from* advisor  
*where* Last\_Name = "Lee";

**Output:**

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*select* \* *from* Course  
*where* SubjectId = 1  
*and* CourseScheduledId = 1;

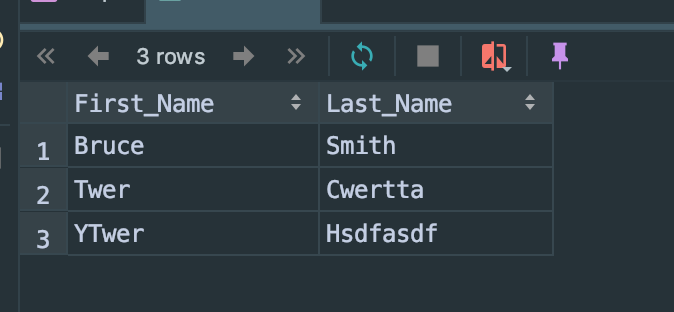
**Output:**

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For another more difficult example, if I want to find students whose major is computer science:

*select* First\_Name, Last\_Name *from* Students, Students\_Major, Major  
*where* studentsId = Students\_StudentId  
*and* MajorName = Major\_MajorName  
*and* majorName = "computer science";

**output:**



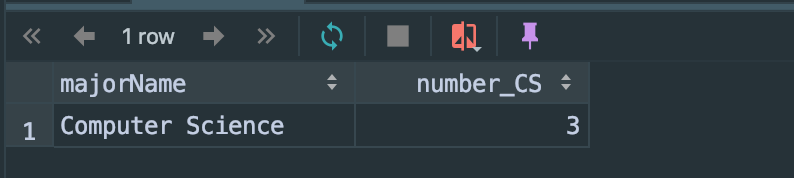
**select with aggregate functions (i.e., SUM,MIN,MAX,AVG,COUNT)**

**Count:**

If I want to know how many students’ major is computer science. Then the SQL should be:

*select* majorName, *count*(StudentsId) *as* number\_CS *from* students, Students\_Major, Major  
*where* StudentsId = Students\_StudentId  
*and* Major\_MajorName = MajorName  
*and* MajorName = "Computer Science"  
*group by* majorName;

**Output：**

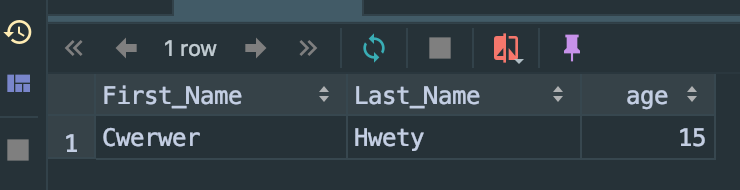


**Min:**

If I want to find youngest students in college, I will use SQL below:

*select* First\_Name, Last\_Name, age *from* students *where*age = (*select* min(age) *from* Students);

**Output:**



**Max:**

If I want to find which classroom can contain more students than any other classroom, I will use sql below:

*select* Classroom\_Name, Capacity *from* Classroom  
*where* Capacity = (*select max*(Capacity) *from* Classroom)

**Output:**

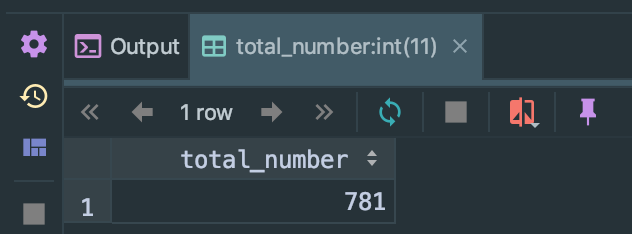


**Sum:**

If I want to find how many total classroom capacity available, I will use SQL below:

*select sum*(Capacity) *as* total\_number *from* Classroom;

**Output:**

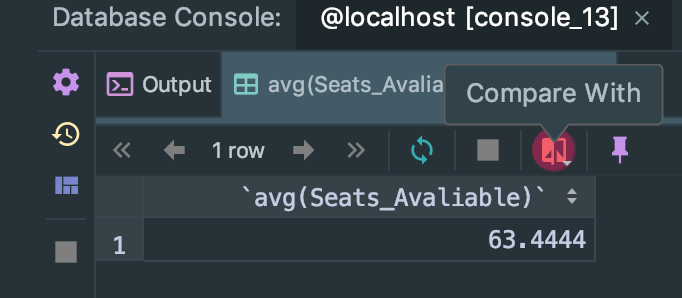


**AVG:**

If I want to find the average seats available for each course, I will use SQL below:

*select avg*(Seats\_Avaliable) *from* Course;

**Output:**

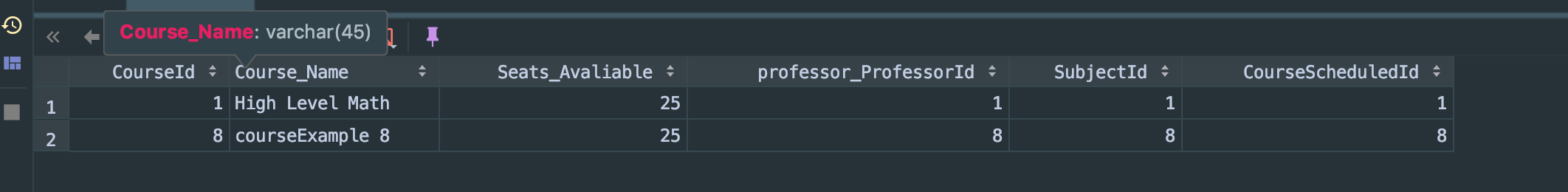


**select with Having, Group By, Order By clause**

**Only “Having”:**

*select* \* *from* Course  
*having* Seats\_Avaliable = 25;

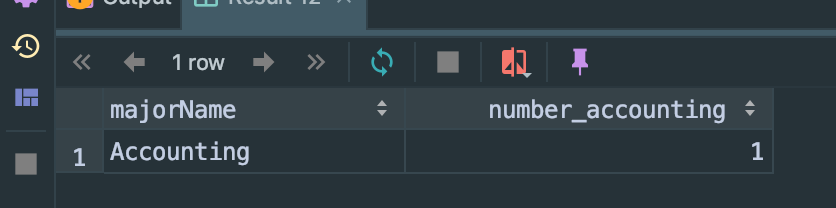
**Output (In this case, having = where):**



**Having and group by:**

*select* majorName, *count*(StudentsId) *as* number\_accounting *from* students, Students\_Major, Major  
*where* StudentsId = Students\_StudentId  
*and* Major\_MajorName = MajorName  
*group by* majorName  
*having* MajorName = "Accounting";

**Output**

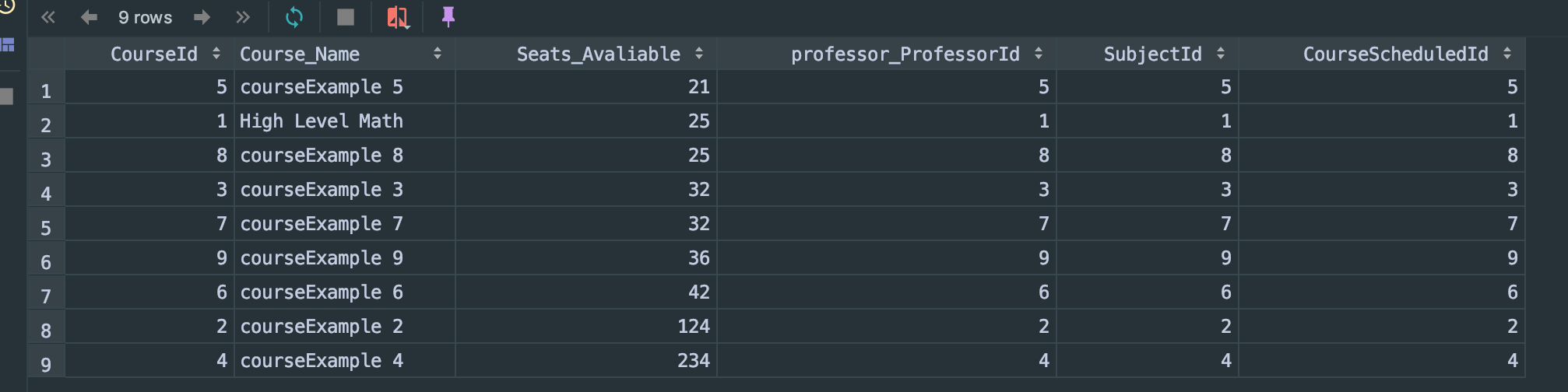
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**Order by:**

If I want to compare course’s seats available, I will write SQL below:

*select* \* *from* Course  
*order by* Seats\_Avaliable;

**Output:**

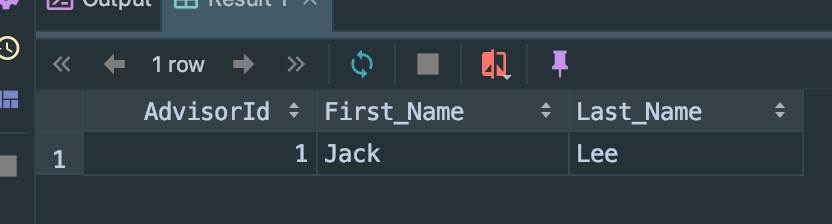


**Nested Select:**

If I want to know who CAS advisor is, I will do SQL below:

*select* AdvisorId, First\_Name, Last\_Name *from* Advisor  
*where* AdvisorId = (*select* AdvisorId *from* Department  
 *where name* = "CAS")

**output:**

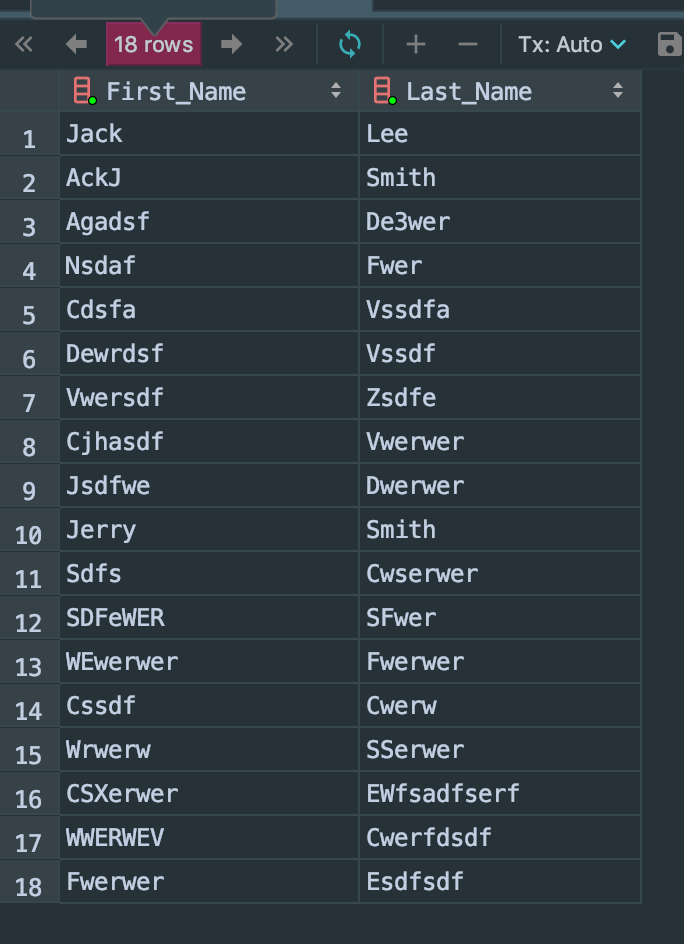


**select involving the Union operation**

If I want to see all advisor and all manager in all departments, I will use sql below:

*select* First\_Name, Last\_Name *from* Advisor  
*union  
select* First\_Name, Last\_Name *from* Manager

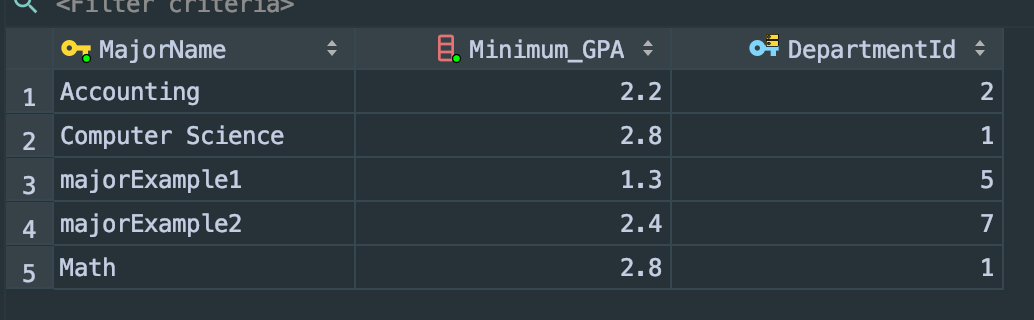
**output:**



**- Insert:**

**insert one tuple into a table:**

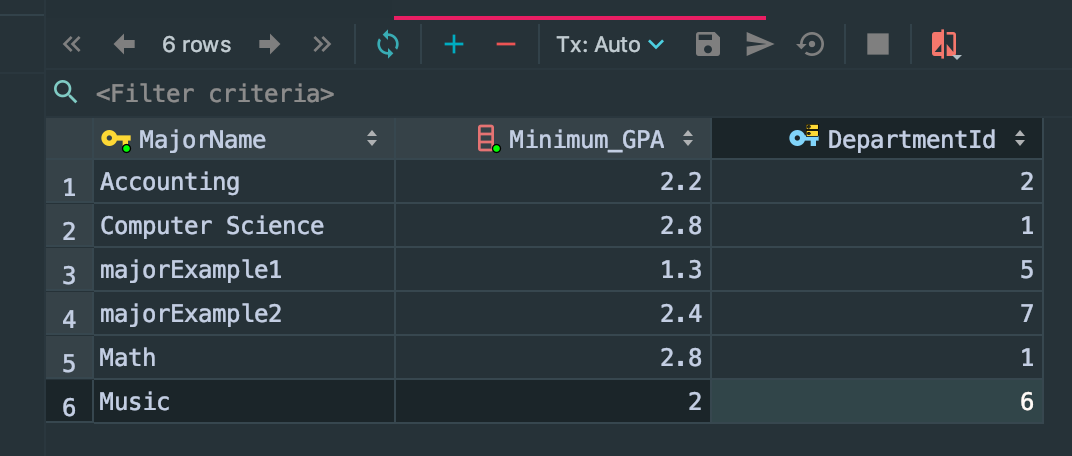
Table before insert:



SQL:

*insert into* Major (MajorName, Minimum\_GPA, DepartmentId)  
*values* ("Music", 2.0, 6)

Table after insert:



**insert a set of tuples (by using another select statement)**

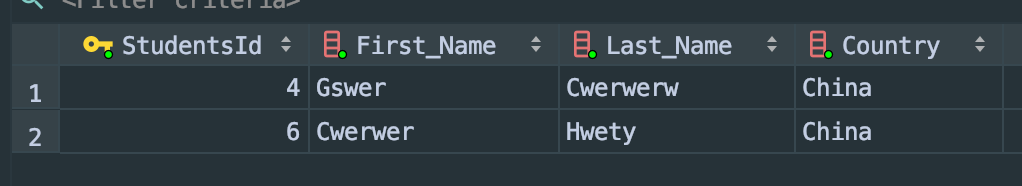
First, let’s create table called ChineseStudents by using SQL below:

*create table* ChineseStudents  
(  
 StudentsId *int auto\_increment  
 primary key*,  
 First\_Name *varchar*(45) *not null*,  
 Last\_Name *varchar*(45) *not null*,  
 Country *varchar*(20) *not null*,  
 Age *int not null*,  
 Phone *varchar*(20) *not null*,  
 Email *varchar*(20) *not null*,  
 Expacted\_graduation\_year *date not null*,  
 Address *varchar*(20) *not null*);

Then, insert all Chinese student to the table:

*insert into* ChineseStudents  
*select* \* *from* Students  
*where* country = "China";

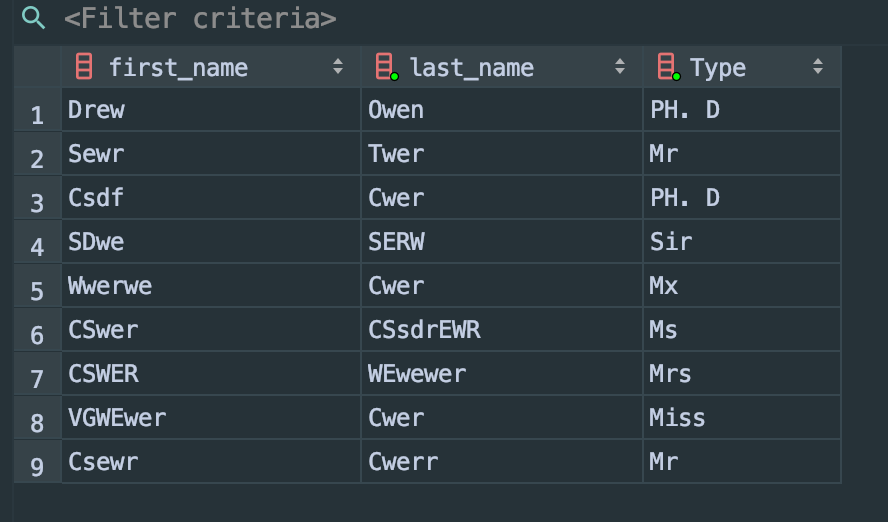
The Chinese table become to:



**insert involving two tables**

Firstly, let’s create table which involving two tables.

*create table* professorTitle *as  
select* first\_name, last\_name, Type  
*from* Professors,  
 titles,  
 Titles\_Professors  
*where* ProfessorId = Professors\_ProfessorId  
 *and* TitleId = Titles\_TitleId;



Then, insert to table by using SQL:

*create table* professorTitle *as  
select* first\_name, last\_name, Type  
*from* Professors,  
 titles,  
 Titles\_Professors  
*where* ProfessorId = Professors\_ProfessorId  
 *and* TitleId = Titles\_TitleId;

After insert, the table become to:



**- Delete: delete one tuple or a set of tuples: from one table, from multiple tables.**

**From one table:**

My requirement is deleting all about music major information.

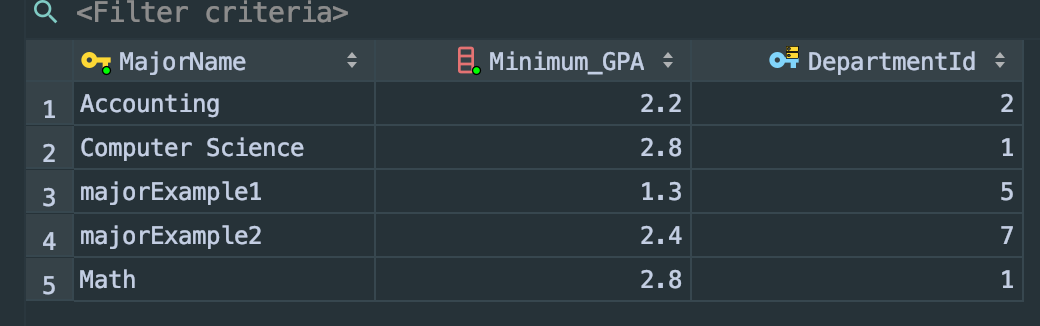
Table before delete:



Mysql:

*delete from* Major  
*where* MajorName = "music";

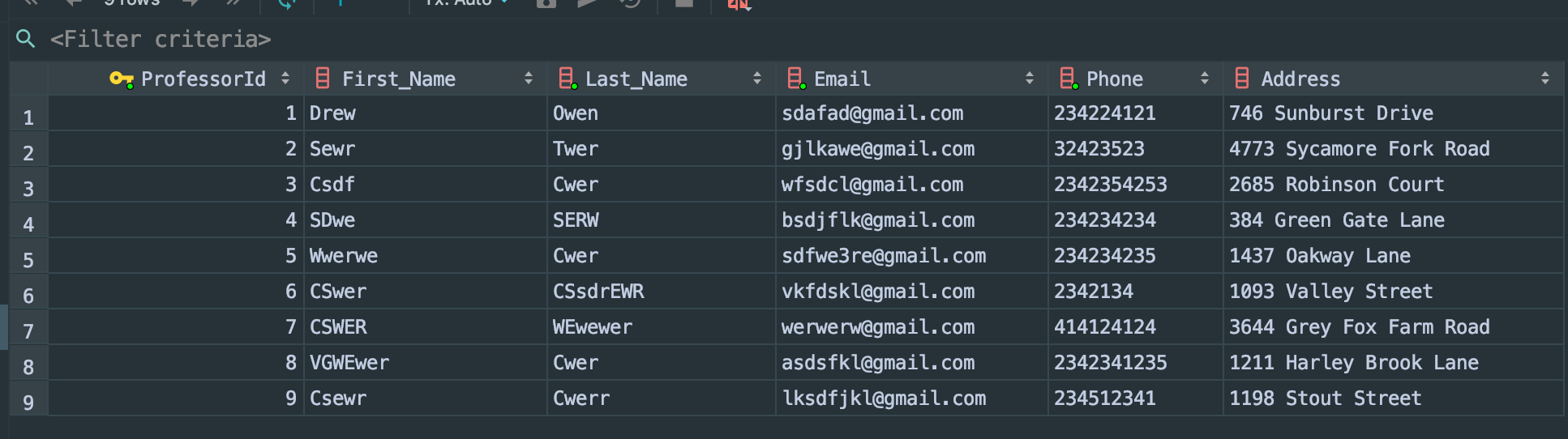
Table after delete:



**From multiple table to delete:**

My requirement is delete all professors Title is PH. D

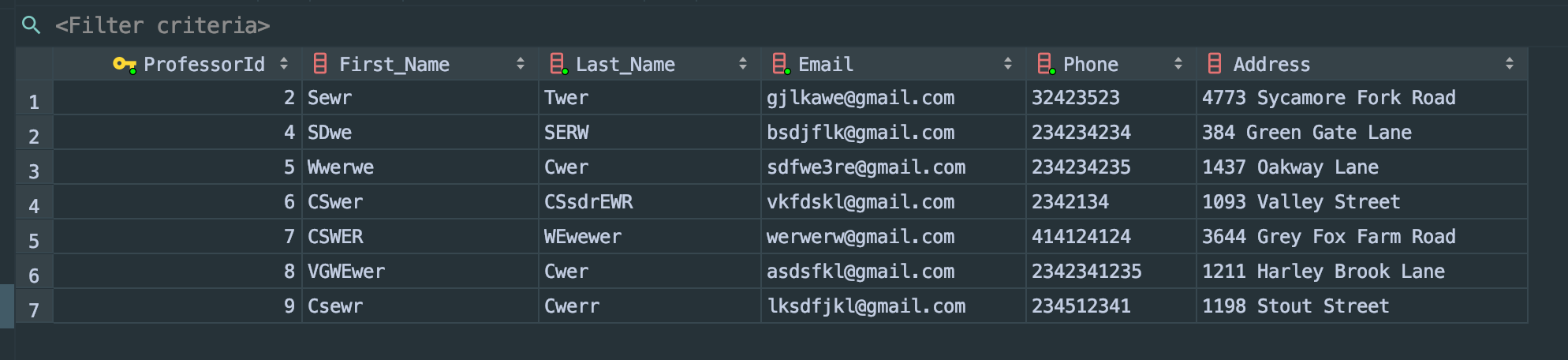
Table before delete:



MySQL:

*delete  
from* Professors  
*where* ProfessorId *in* (*select* professors\_ProfessorId  
 *from* Titles\_Professors  
 *where* Titles\_TitleId = (*select* TitleId *from* Titles *where* type = "PH. D"));

Table after delete:

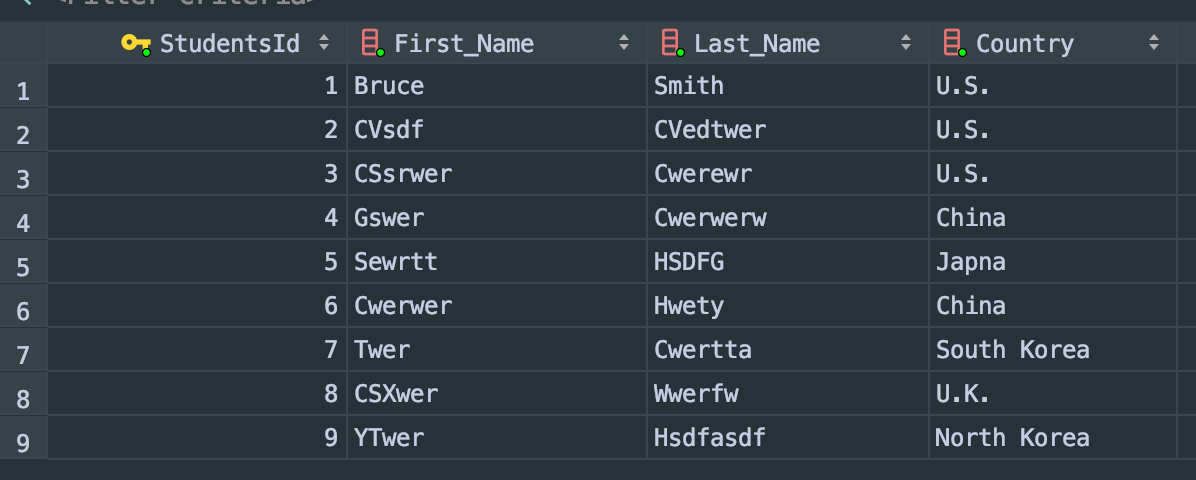


**- Update: update one tuple or a set of tuples: from one table, from multiple tables.**

**From one table:**

My requirement is to change student Bruce Smith’s country from U.S. to U.K.

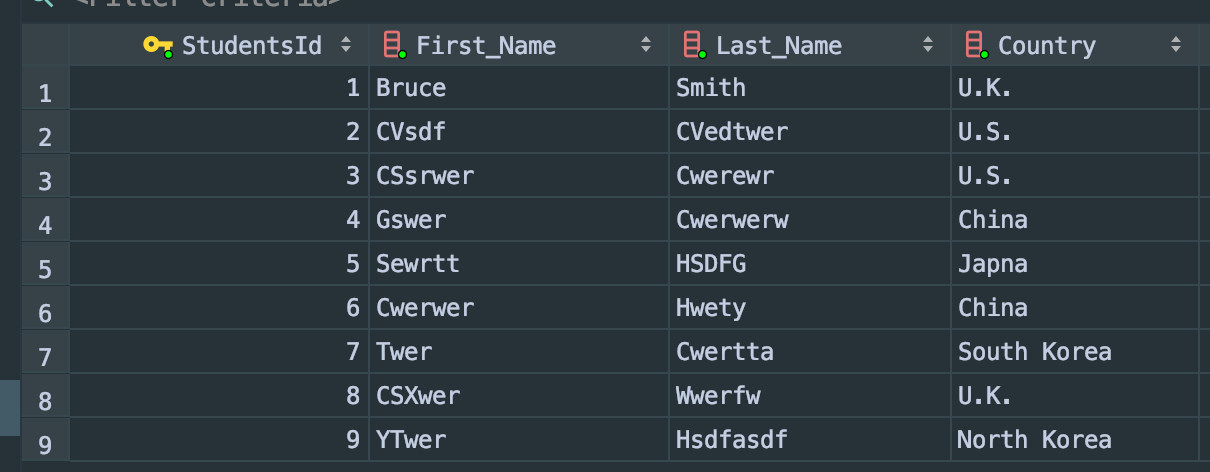
Table before update:



MySQL:

*update* students  
*set* country = "U.K."  
*where* First\_Name = "Bruce"  
*and* Last\_Name = "Smith";

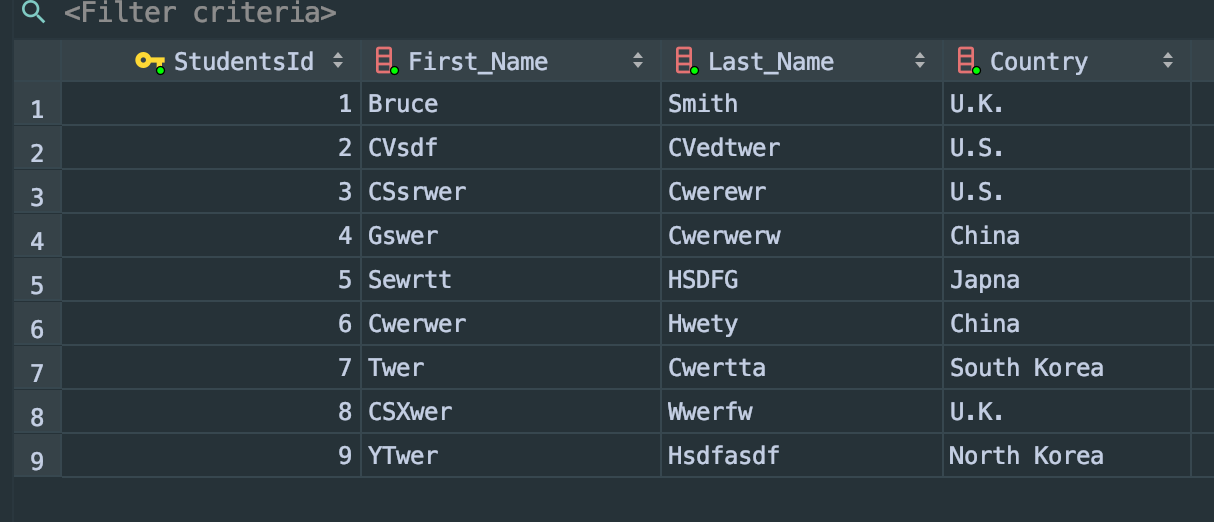
Table after update:



**From multiple table to update:**

My requirement is updating all computer science students’ country to Canada.

Table before update:



MySQL:

*update* Students  
*set* Country = "Canada"  
*where* StudentsId *in* (*select* Students\_StudentId  
 *from* Students\_Major  
 *where* Major\_MajorName = "Computer Science");

Table after update:



**- Create View:**

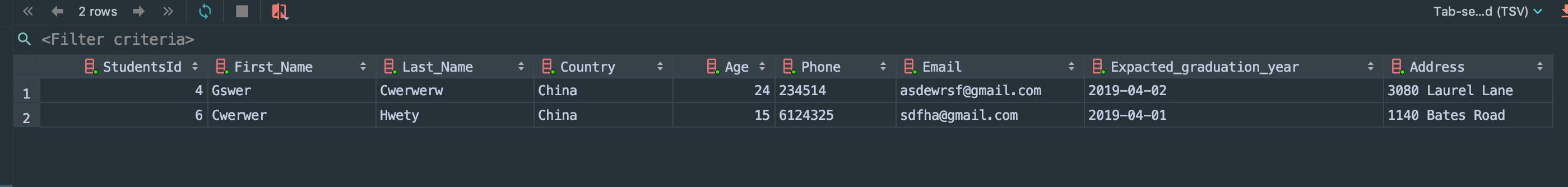
**- based on one relation and more than one relation:**

**One relation view:**

If I want to create a view to show all Chinese students, I will write MySQL below:

*create view* CHIN\_students\_info *as  
select* \*  
*from* students  
*where* Country = "China";

**output:**

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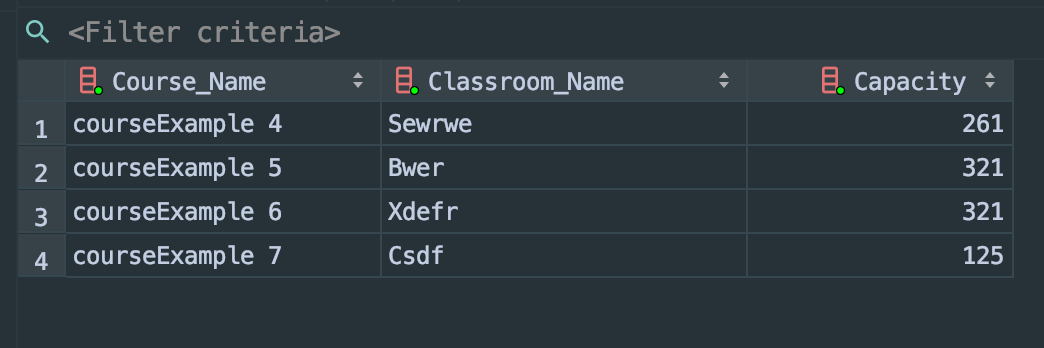
**More than one relation view:**

If I want to create a view, I called high\_capacity\_Classroom\_Course which would show a courser’s classroom capacity can contain more than 100 students.

MySQL:

*create view* High\_capacity\_Classroom\_Course *as  
 select* Course\_Name, Classroom\_Name, Capacity *from* course, Classroom, Classroom\_Course  
*where* courseId = CourseCourseId  
*and* Classromm\_ClassroomId = ClassroomId  
*and* Capacity > 100;

**Output:**

****

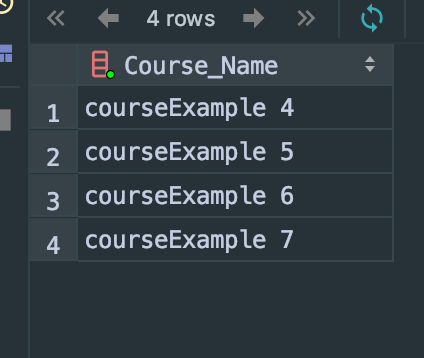
**- operate on View (i.e., select, insert, delete, update,..)**

I’m going to operate my view I created last question high\_capacity\_Classroom\_Course.

**Select VIEW:**

*select* Course\_Name *from* high\_capacity\_classroom\_course;

**Output:**

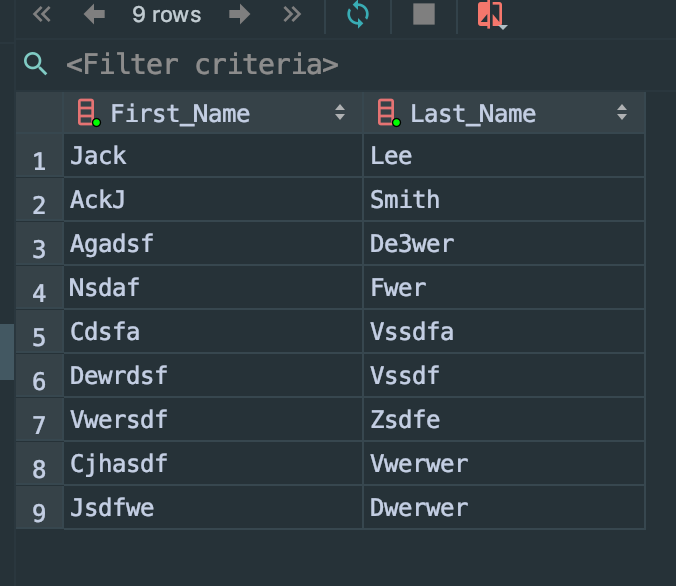


**Insert VIEW:**

**First, let’s create another view:**

*create view* Advisor\_name *as  
 select* First\_Name, Last\_Name *from* Advisor;

Table before insert:



Insert view MySQL:

*insert into* advisor\_name (First\_Name, Last\_Name) *VALUES* ("Jack", "Smith");

Table after insert:



**Delete VIEW:**

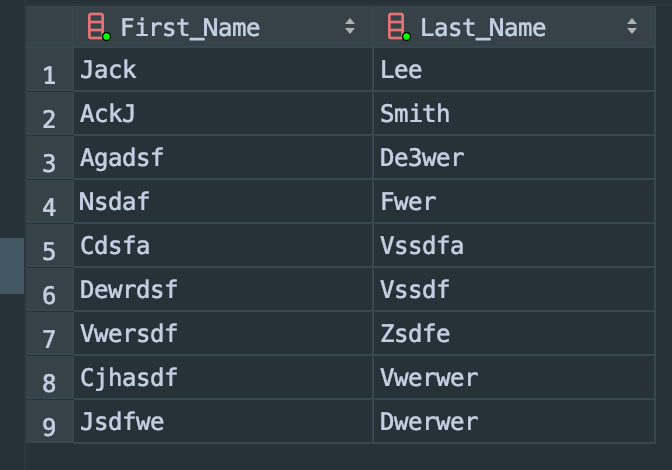
**Table before delete:**



MySQL:

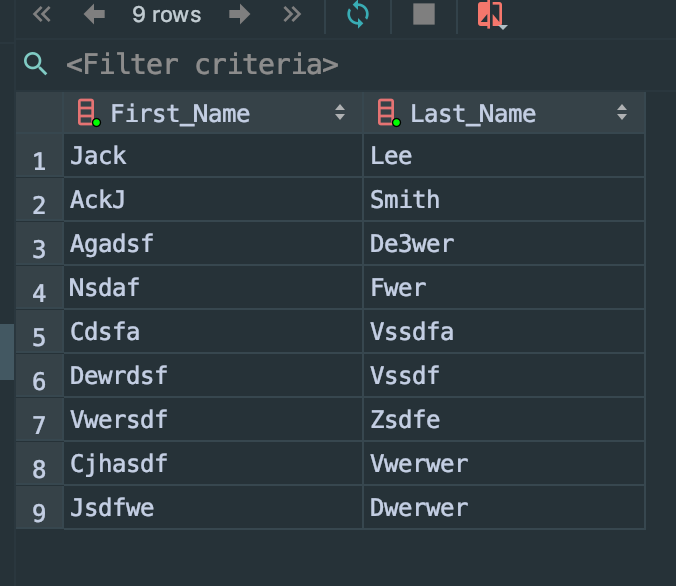
*delete from* advisor\_name  
*where* First\_Name = "Jack"  
*and* Last\_Name = "Smith";

Table after delete:



**Update VIEW:**

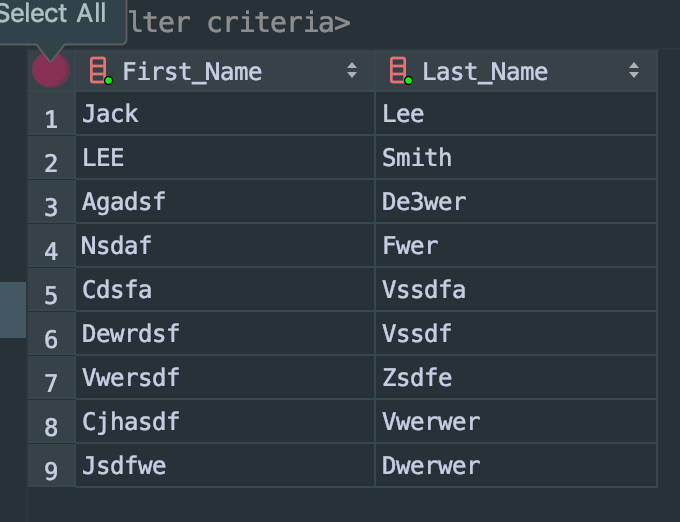
Table before update:



SQL:

*update* advisor\_name *set* First\_Name = "LEE"  
*where* Last\_Name = "Smith";

Table after update:



**TRIGGER**

**B) Also, create at least 4 different practical/useful triggers (written in MySQL) for your database to perform the following tasks:**

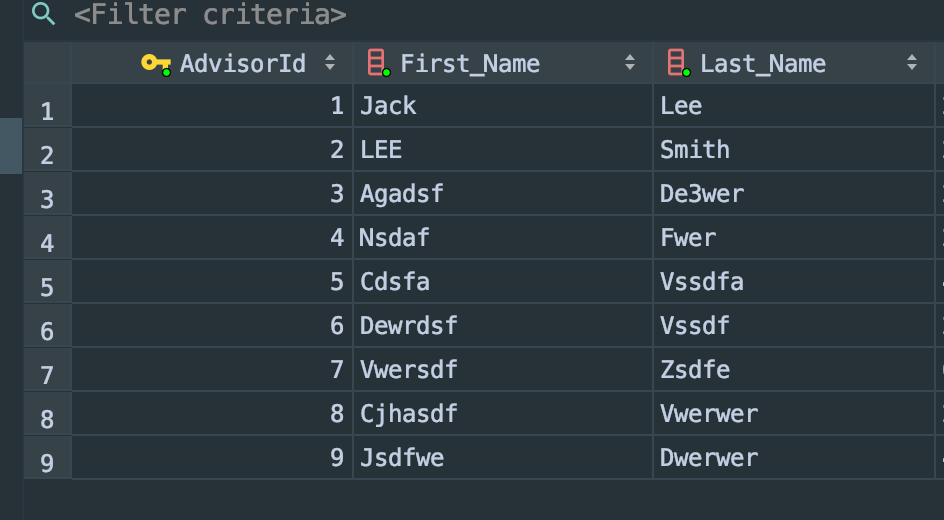
**- enforcing referential integrity**

I create a trigger Advisor\_delete. If user delete department, then the department advisor also will delete automatically.

*Delimiter* $$  
*create trigger* Advisor\_delete *after delete on* Department  
 *for each row  
 begin  
 delete from* Advisor  
 *where* AdvisorId = *old*.AdvisorId;  
 *end* $$

Let’s check if it is work.

Advisor table:



After I run MySQL below to delete apartment:

*delete from* Department  
*where* DepartmentId = 1;

The advisor table become to:



So, the trigger successfully deletes the CAS advisor automatically.

I also create Manage\_delete trigger, when user delete department, the trigger will automatically delete the department manager.

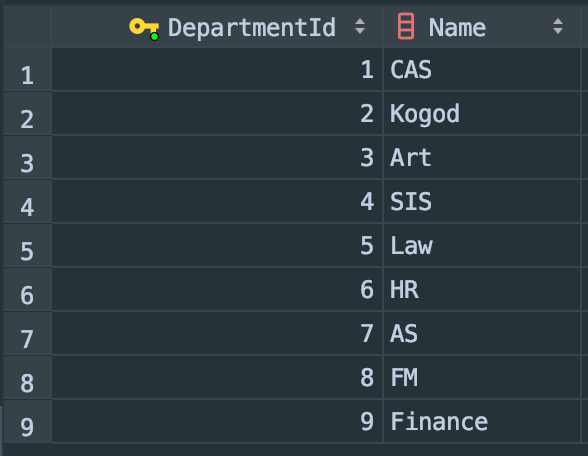
*Delimiter* $$  
*create trigger* Manager\_delete *after delete on* Department  
 *for each row  
 begin  
 delete from* Manager  
 *where* ManagerId = *old*.ManagerId;  
 *end* $$

Since the method of the trigger is the same, I didn’t take the screenshot for this trigger.

**- enforcing attribute domain constraints**

I’m going to make trigger that constraints college’s department.

Right now, my database department is below:



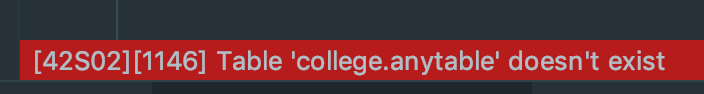
I don’t want to user add any other major to a new department. So, the trigger should be:

*Delimiter* $$  
*Create trigger* Department\_domain\_checking *before insert on* Major  
*For each row  
Begin  
Declare* temp *int*; *set* temp=0;  
*Select count*(\*) *into* temp  
*From* Department *where* Department.DepartmentId=new.DepartmentId;  
*If* temp=0 *then  
Insert into* mylog *values*('Invalid Major');  
*Insert into* anytable *values*('This major is not offered'); *End if*;  
*End*; $$

Let’s test (I create a new departmentId 15):

*insert into* major (MajorName, Minimum\_GPA, DepartmentId) *values* ("test",2.3,15);

Then the error pop up:



We are not allowed to add major to a new department anymore (15 is new department ID). The trigger is successfully prevented that happen.

**- creating database log**

For this trigger, I’m going to create new table called log.

*Create table* StudentLog (message *varchar*(70));

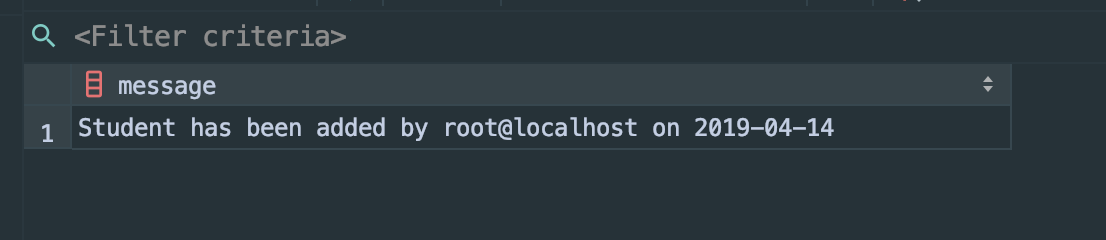
Trigger:

*Delimiter* $$  
*create trigger* Student\_Log *after insert on* students  
 *for each row  
 begin  
 insert into* StudentLog *values*(*concat*('Student has been added by ',*current\_user*(), ' on ',*current\_date*()));  
 *end*;  
 $$

Let’s active by using:

*insert into* students (First\_Name, Last\_Name, Country, Age, Phone, Email, Expacted\_graduation\_year, Address)  
*values* ("Bruce", "Guo", "Japna", 21, "20234234", "asdfaea@gmail.com", "2021-04-09", "addresss test 1");

Then the studentLog automatically add information below:



**- gathering statistics**

I’m going to create student’s age summary trigger.

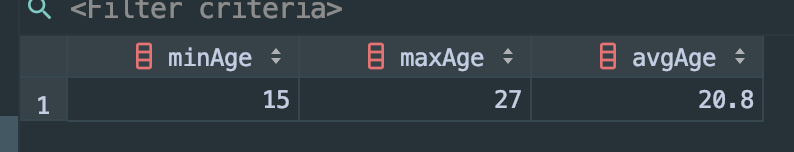
First, create table student\_age\_summary

*create table* student\_age\_summary(minAge *double*, maxAge *double*, avgAge *double*);

The trigger code should be:

*Delimiter* $$  
*create trigger* age\_sum *after insert on* Students  
*for each row  
begin  
delete from* student\_age\_summary;  
*insert* student\_age\_summary  
*select min*(age),*max*(age),*avg*(age) *from* students;  
*end*; $$

After I insert a new student in student table, the trigger automatically made Age summary for me:



**ColdFusion**

**Use MySQL and ColdFusion to create a Web-based application to enable the user to do the following operations:**

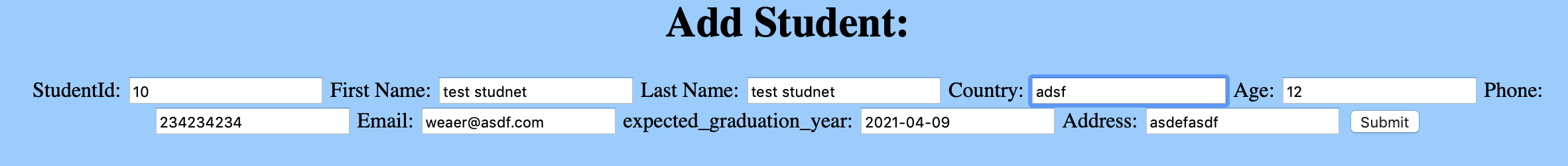
**Add a record**

I made “add student” on web server.

Student table before adding:

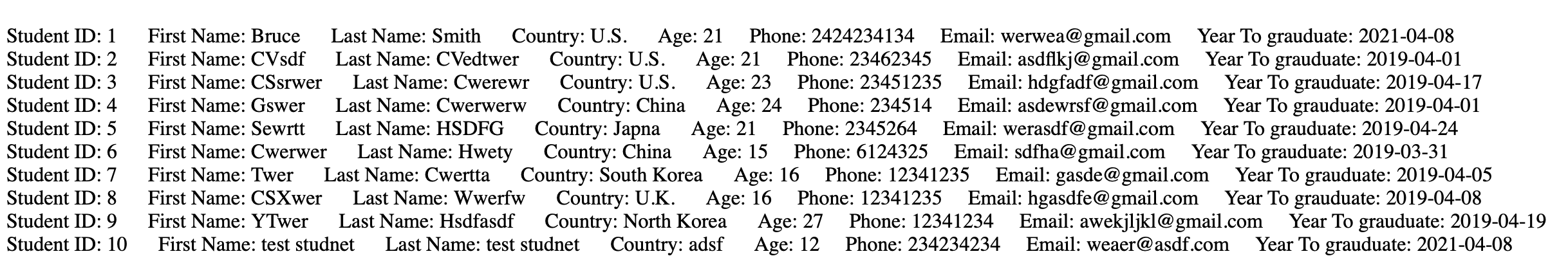


Then, I add student on the web server:





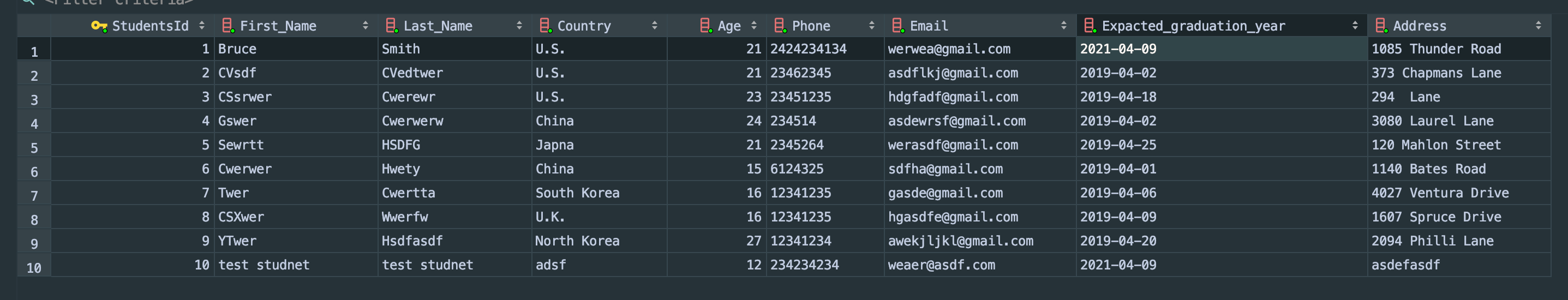
Then, let’s check student table:



We can see that student 10 has been added.

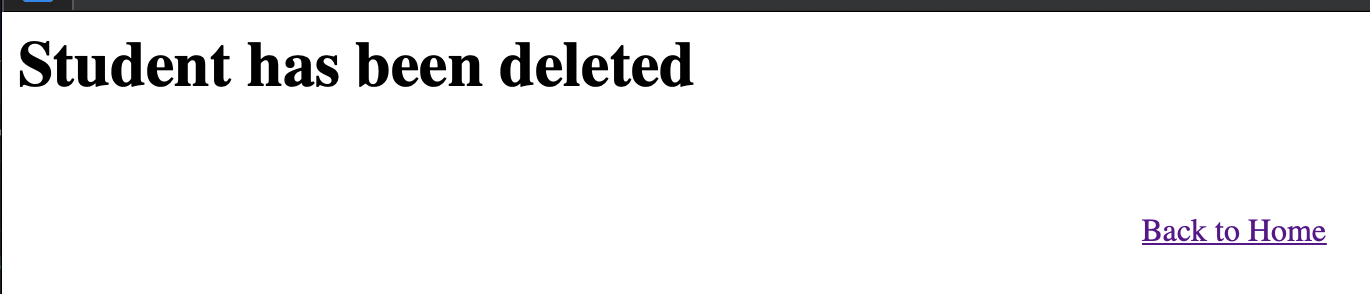
**Delete a record**

Student table before delete:



Then, I write the studentID in web server:





Let’s check student table now:

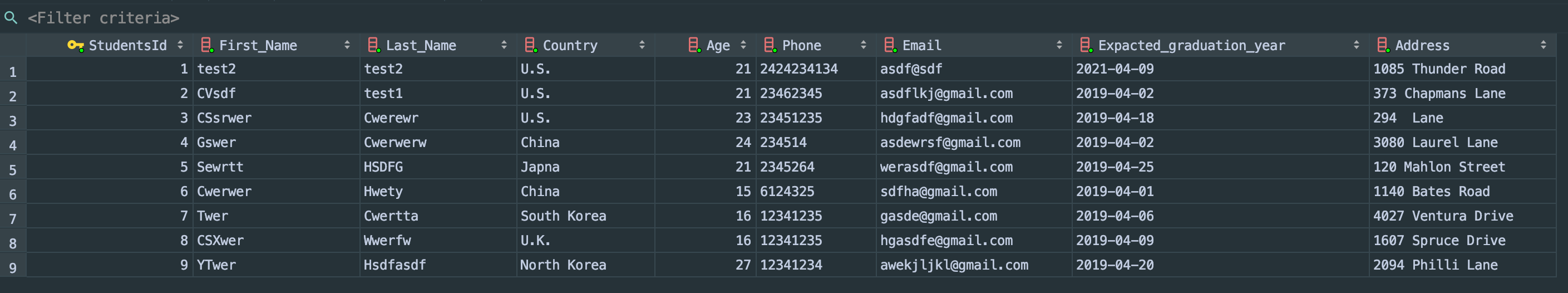


Student 10 has been successfully deleted.

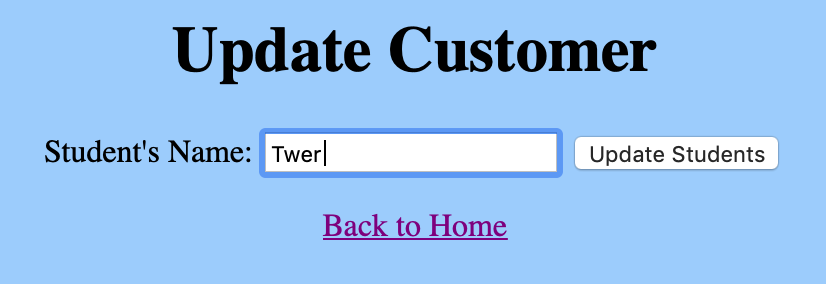
**Update a record**

I made student update ColdFusion.

Student table before update:



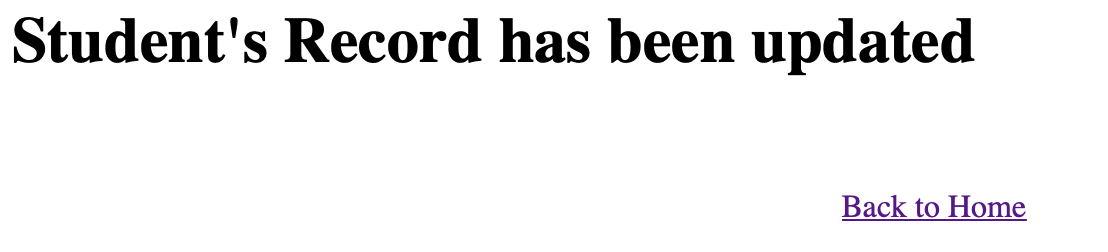
Then I put student Twer name to the web server:



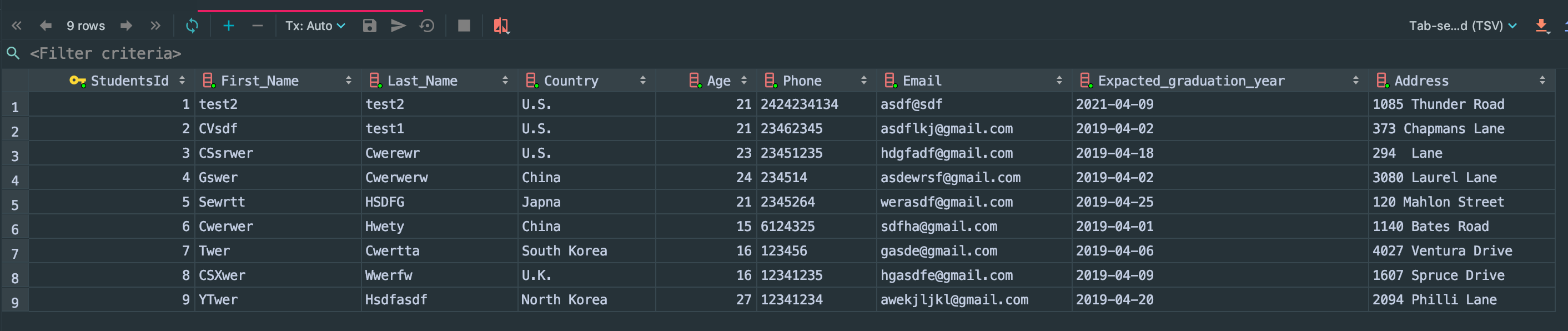
****

Change the phone number to 123456

After click button:



Finally, let’s check student’s table:

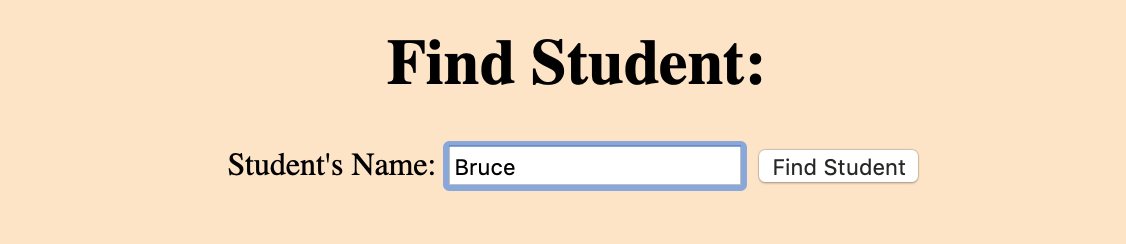


Student Twer’s phone has been updated to 123456.

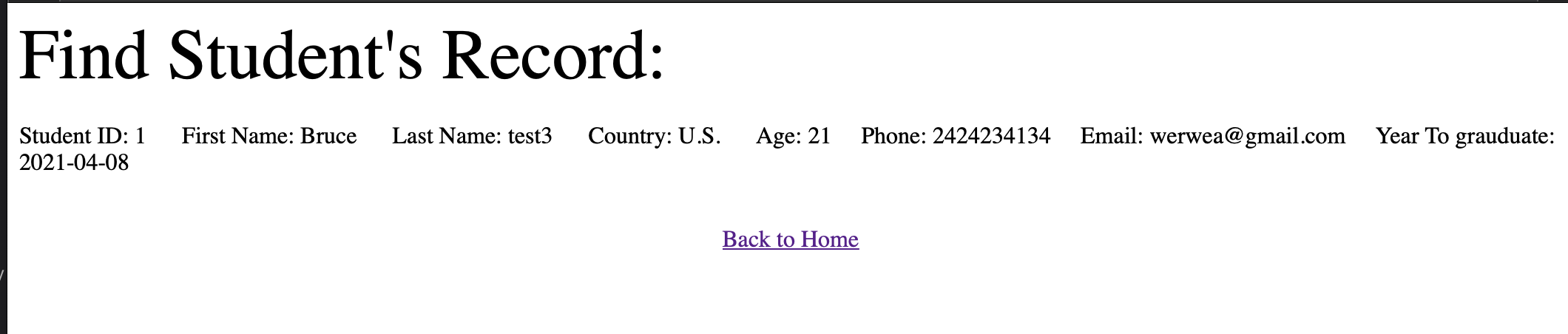
**Query (at least 3 select statements on one relation)**

**The first query: Find students:**

As you can see from the screenshot below, you can type student name Bruce here:



Once you click find student, the page will find the student Bruce’s all information:

****

**The second query: Find advisor:**

As you can see from the screenshot below, you can type advisor ID “1” here:

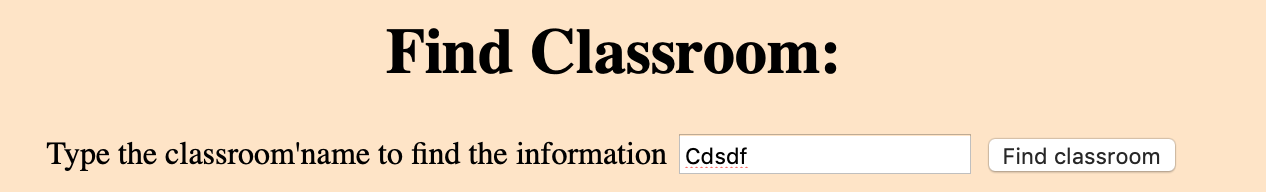
****

Once you click find advisor, the page will find the advisor’s all information:

****

**The Third query: Find classroom:**

As you can see from the screenshot below, you can type classroom name “Cdsdf” here:

****

Once you click find advisor, the page will find the classroom’s all information:

****