

## Instructions

1. Solve the questions below **INDIVIDUALLY**. Do not take help from Internet resources or your friends, seniors, professors, etc. You could be assigned '0' in the project if you don't abide by this rule.
2. This project is to be done only using SQL Statements. Points will be deducted if you don't submit all the relevant SQL statements.
3. If you are facing problem with the syntax or looking for some functions to solve the queries, please refer to slides and MS-Access help (F1).
4. Please email your MS-Access database (.accdb) file with the queries to [info@ivyproschoool.com](mailto:info@ivyproschoool.com) / [connect@ivyproschoool.com](mailto:connect@ivyproschoool.com) (cc: prateek@ivyproschoool.com). This will be your project submission.
5. Make sure you name your queries starting with the question number. Eg. Q1-CREATE\_Station. I'll deduct 5% marks if the queries are not named properly.
6. Project Submission **deadline** is mentioned in the covering email.

## Important Concepts

1. **Composite Key Constraint** – The syntax given in the class notes to create composite key will not work on Access 2007. The correct syntax to create a composite key is using CONSTRAINT clause. For ex –
  - a. CREATE TABLE Test(ID Integer, FName CHAR(20), LName CHAR(20), CONSTRAINT Cpk PRIMARY KEY(ID, LName));
2. **UPDATE Statement** - You can use UPDATE statement to update the values (or data) of a table. This is quite useful when you want to update multiple column values from many tables, based on some condition. The syntax is as follows –
  - a. UPDATE TableName  
SET ColName=ColName\*0.1, Col2Name=Col2Name+5  
WHERE Col4Name='January'

## Questions (Total – 13)

1. Create a table “Station” to store information about weather observation stations:

ID	Number	Primary Key
CITY	CHAR(20),	
STATE	CHAR(2),	
LAT_N	Number	
LONG_W	Number	

2. Insert the following records into the table:

ID	CITY	STATE	LAT_N	LONG_W
13	Phoenix	AZ	33	112
44	Denver	CO	40	105
66	Caribou	ME	47	68

3. Execute a query to look at table STATION in undefined order.
4. Execute a query to select Northern stations (Northern latitude > 39.7).
5. Create another table, ‘STATS’, to store normalized temperature and precipitation data:

Column	Data type	Remark
ID	Number	must match some STATION table ID(so name & location will be known).
MONTH	Number	Range between 1 and 12
TEMP_F	Number	in Fahrenheit degrees, Range between -80 and 150,
RAIN_I	Number	in inches, Range between 0 and 100,

There will be no Duplicate ID and MONTH combination.

6. Populate the table STATS with some statistics for January and July:

ID	MONTH	TEMP_F	RAIN_I
13	1	57.4	.31
13	7	91.7	5.15
44	1	27.3	.18
44	7	74.8	2.11
66	1	6.7	2.1

66	7	65.8	4.52
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7. Execute a query to display temperature stats (from STATS table) for each city (from Station table).
8. Execute a query to look at the table STATS, ordered by month and greatest rainfall, with columns rearranged. It should also show the corresponding cities.
9. Execute a query to look at temperatures for July from table STATS, lowest temperatures first, picking up city name and latitude.
10. Execute a query to show MAX and MIN temperatures as well as average rainfall for each city.
11. Execute a query to display each city's monthly temperature in Celcius and rainfall in Centimeter.
12. Update all rows of table STATS to compensate for faulty rain gauges known to read 0.01 inches low.
13. Update Denver's July temperature reading as 74.9