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# CSCD 327 Homework #4 (40 points + 5 extra)

## Due: 12pm on Nov 18, 2011

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In this project, you will focus on writing SQL queries. In addition, you will embed your SQL queries into Java (using JDBC) to implement a standalone program that answers several queries about the university database (*database\_4*).

### 1. Java Files

You are provided two java files: 'TestMyQuery.java' and 'MyQuery.java'.

#### TestMyQuery.java

This file provides the main function for running the program. You should only modify three variables (mydatabase, username, and password), replacing them with your own information.

```
String serverName = "localhost";
String mydatabase = "DatabaseName";
String url = "jdbc:mysql://" + serverName + "/" + mydatabase; // a JDBC url
String username = "YourUsername";
String password = "YourPassword";
```

#### MyQuery.java

This is the file in which you need to implement the query functions. Feel free to make any modifications to the file.

### 2. Queries (40 points + 5 extra)

There are 8 total queries (Query1 to Query8). The points are evenly distributed (5 points per query). However, the queries may vary in terms of difficulty. If you get stuck on a harder query, try an easier one first, and then come back to the tough one.

#### Query 1: Calculate GPA for each student

First you need to turn letter grade into numeric grade:

A: 4.0; A-: 3.67; B+: 3.33; B: 3; B-: 2.67; C+: 2.33; C: 2; C-: 1.67; D+: 1.33; D: 1; D-: 0.67; F: 0

The GAP is calculated with the following formula (Don't include *null* grade in the calculation):

$$GAP = \text{sum}(\text{numerical grade} * \text{credit}) / \text{sum}(\text{credit})$$

Here is the correct query result for your reference:

id	name	GPA
00128	Zhang	3.858571
12345	Shankar	3.428571
19991	Brandt	3.000000
23121	Chavez	2.330000
44553	Peltier	2.670000
45678	Levy	2.029091
54321	Williams	3.500000
55739	Sanchez	3.670000
76543	Brown	4.000000
76653	Aoi	2.000000
98765	Bourikas	2.240000
98988	Tanaka	4.000000

### Query 2: Find all the course sections offered in the morning

Include all the course sections which have start\_hr <= 12 in the result. List *course\_id*, *title*, *section\_id*, *semester*, *year*, *instructor name*, and *enrolment* for each course.

Here is the correct query result for your reference:

course_id	sec_id	title	semester	year	name	enrollment
BIO-101	1	Intro. to Biology	Summer	2009	Crick	1
BIO-301	1	Genetics	Summer	2010	Crick	1
CS-101	1	Intro. to Computer Science	Fall	2009	Srinivasan	6
CS-190	2	Game Design	Spring	2009	Brandt	2
CS-319	1	Image Processing	Spring	2010	Katz	1
CS-319	2	Image Processing	Spring	2010	Brandt	1
CS-347	1	Database System Concepts	Fall	2009	Srinivasan	2
EE-181	1	Intro. to Digital Systems	Spring	2009	Kim	1
FIN-201	1	Investment Banking	Spring	2010	Wu	1
HIS-351	1	World History	Spring	2010	El Said	1
PHY-101	1	Physical Principles	Fall	2009	Einstein	1

### Query 3: Find the busies instructor(s)

Find the name(s) of instructor(s) who has(have) taught the most number of courses (there may be more than one such instructor). **You cannot use *ORDER BY* and *LIMIT* in your SQL.**

Here is the correct query result for your reference:

name
Srinivasan
Brandt

#### Query 4: Find the prereq for each course

For each course, list the name of the course and the name of its prereq course. You need to include those courses that don't have any prereqs (Leave the prereq field empty for those courses).

Here is the correct query result for your reference:

course	prereq
Intro. to Biology	
Genetics	Intro. to Biology
Computational Biology	Intro. to Biology
Intro. to Computer Science	
Game Design	Intro. to Computer Science
Robotics	Intro. to Computer Science
Image Processing	Intro. to Computer Science
Database System Concepts	Intro. to Computer Science
Intro. to Digital Systems	Physical Principles
Investment Banking	
World History	
Music Video Production	
Physical Principles	

#### Query 5: List the grade and the credit received

For each student, list the courses the student has taken, and the grade and the credit the student has received for each course (If a student got an *F* or the grade is *null*, he/she got 0 credits).

Here is the correct query result for your reference:

name	course_id	title	grade	credits
Zhang	CS-101	Intro. to Computer Science	A	4
Zhang	CS-347	Database System Concepts	A-	3
Shankar	CS-101	Intro. to Computer Science	C	4
Shankar	CS-190	Game Design	A	4
Shankar	CS-315	Robotics	A	3
Shankar	CS-347	Database System Concepts	A	3
Brandt	HIS-351	World History	B	3
Chavez	FIN-201	Investment Banking	C+	3
Peltier	PHY-101	Physical Principles	B-	4
Levy	CS-101	Intro. to Computer Science	F	0
Levy	CS-101	Intro. to Computer Science	B+	4
Levy	CS-319	Image Processing	B	3
Williams	CS-101	Intro. to Computer Science	A-	4
Williams	CS-190	Game Design	B+	4
Sanchez	MU-199	Music Video Production	A-	3
Brown	CS-101	Intro. to Computer Science	A	4
Brown	CS-319	Image Processing	A	3
Aoi	EE-181	Intro. to Digital Systems	C	3
Bourikas	CS-101	Intro. to Computer Science	C-	4
Bourikas	CS-315	Robotics	B	3
Tanaka	BIO-101	Intro. to Biology	A	4
Tanaka	BIO-301	Genetics	NULL	0

## Query 6: Update Tot\_Cred

When you look at the *student* relation you will find that the *tot\_cred* field provides incorrect information. Now you are going to update this field with the real total credits the students received. To maintain the cleanness of the original data, however, instead of making changes to the *student* relation, I would like you to make a copy of the *student* table, and name it as *studentCopy*, and update the *tot\_cred* field in *studentCopy*. Note that if a student got an *F* or the grade is *null*, he/she got 0 credits for that course. Display the *studentCopy* table after the update.

Here is the correct query result for your reference:

ID	name	dept_name	tot_cred
00128	Zhang	Comp. Sci.	7
12345	Shankar	Comp. Sci.	14
19991	Brandt	History	3
23121	Chavez	Finance	3
44553	Peltier	Physics	4
45678	Levy	Physics	7
54321	Williams	Comp. Sci.	8
55739	Sanchez	Music	3
70557	Snow	Physics	0
76543	Brown	Comp. Sci.	7
76653	Aoi	Elec. Eng.	3
98765	Bourikas	Elec. Eng.	7
98988	Tanaka	Biology	4

## Query 7: Find the first and the last semesters

For each student, find the first semester and the last semester in which he/she has taken a course. The key to this query is to find a way to compare three different semesters (Spring, Summer, and Fall) in a year. Combine the semester and the year information in one field in your result.

Here is the correct query result for your reference:

id	name	First_Semester	Last_Semester
00128	Zhang	Fall 2009	Fall 2009
12345	Shankar	Spring 2009	Spring 2010
19991	Brandt	Spring 2010	Spring 2010
23121	Chavez	Spring 2010	Spring 2010
44553	Peltier	Fall 2009	Fall 2009
45678	Levy	Fall 2009	Spring 2010
54321	Williams	Spring 2009	Fall 2009
55739	Sanchez	Spring 2010	Spring 2010
76543	Brown	Fall 2009	Spring 2010
76653	Aoi	Spring 2009	Spring 2009
98765	Bourikas	Fall 2009	Spring 2010
98988	Tanaka	Summer 2009	Summer 2010

**Extra Credit (5 points):** write Query 7 with SQL. Instead of using application program to obtain the required information, use SQL as an independent query language to answer this query. I know it's challenging, but it's fun!! Please include the query in your submission.

## Query 8: Write a stored procedure to get the head count

First you define a stored procedure in *database\_4* named *getNumbers*. This procedure takes department name as input, and returns the number of instructors and the number of students in the department as outputs. In other words, *getNumbers()* has one input parameter and two output parameters. Test this procedure in MySQL to make sure it functions properly. Next, your application program asks the user to enter a department name (e.g., “Comp. Sci.”), and the program should return the number of instructors and the number of students in the department accordingly. Here is a snapshot of the output.

```
***** Query 8 *****
Please enter the department name for the query:
Comp. Sci.
Comp. Sci. Department has 3 instructors.
Comp. Sci. Department has 4 students.
```

## 3. Compiling and Running Your Code

For security consideration, the database server is only opened up for access via localhost. This means to access your databases, your application program must be on the same machine as the database server (i.e., *cscd-327-dev.eastern.ewu.edu*). Use your Eastern credential to access the server. I have already installed JDK and JDBC on the server for your application development, but you need to complete one extra task before you start working on your code, i.e. set up the environmental variable *CLASSPATH* properly.

Use *vim* or other editor to edit your profile file named *.profile* under your home directory. Copy and paste the following line to the bottom of your *.profile* file.

```
export CLASSPATH=$CLASSPATH:/usr/share/java/mysql-connector-java.jar
```

Save the file. Logout the server, and log back in. Type *javac* to make sure the system recognizes this command. Now you are ready to edit, compile, and run your application code on the server.

- **How to edit:** Your Eastern NetStorage folder has been mapped onto our server. I would suggest you to put all your project files on NetStorage so that you can easily access and edit your source files on a Windows machine ( I assume Windows is your preferred operating system).
- **How to compile:** ssh to the server and enter “*javac TestMyQuery.java*”.
- **How to run:** ssh to the server and enter “*java TestMyQuery*”.

## 4. Submission

You need to submit your work through Blackboard online submission system. Include the following files into a single .zip file, name it as *YourFirstName\_YourLastName.zip*, and submit this file:

- *TestMyQuery.java*
- *MyQuery.java*
- *result.txt*, *result.doc*, *result.pdf*, or *result.jpg*

The result file should show the test results you have obtained. If you have worked on the extra credit for Query 7, please also include the SQL query in the result file. You don’t need to provide the results in any fancy format, but I hope the results are organized neatly.

## 5. One Last Note

For each of these queries, think carefully about what computation should be done in SQL, and what computation should be done in Java. Of course, you can always compute the “correct” answer by fetching all of the data from MySQL, and loading it into Java virtual memory, but this is very inefficient! Instead, most of the computation can (and should) be done in SQL, and you should only retrieve the minimum amount of data necessary.