

# Tutorial 10: An Introduction to SQL Server

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## 1 Deliverable 1

Table name:    dbo.purchase  
Attributes:    pid, cid, iid, day, qty  
Primary key:   pid  
Foreign Keys:  cid REFERENCES dbo.cutomer, iid REFERENCES dbo.item

## 2 Deliverable 2

Theoretically, the first query, which uses the inner join syntax, will keep only 1 copy of the joining attributes. While the second query, which just specifies the join condition, will keep both copies of the joining attributes. However, as a result of SQL Server, these 2 queries both keep only 1 copy of the joining attributes;

## 3 Deliverable 3

```
select c.cname
from   customer c, purchase p, item i
where  p.cid = c.cid and i.iid = p.iid
       and i.iname like '%Chococlade Frog%';
```

## 4 Deliverable 4

```
update purchase
set    qty = 5
where  pid in (select p.pid
               from customer c, purchase p, item i
               where c.cid = p.cid and p.iid = i.iid
               and c.cname like 'S. Uper'
               and i.iname like '%Chocolate Frog%');
```

## 5 Deliverable 5

```
delete from purchase
where qty = (select max(p.qty)
             from   purchase p
             where  p.iid = 180);
```

before:

after:

## 6 Deliverable 6

```
delete from item
where iid = 180;
```

Because the item with iid 180 is referenced from purchase table. If we delete

## 7 Deliverable 7

## 8 Deliverable 8

## 9 Deliverable 9