

CMPUT 291 - Midterm Exam (20%)

Instructor: *E. Elmallah*

Date: March 6, 2001

Total Pages: 2 + an appendix

Total Marks: 80

Calculators: allowed

Questions: 3

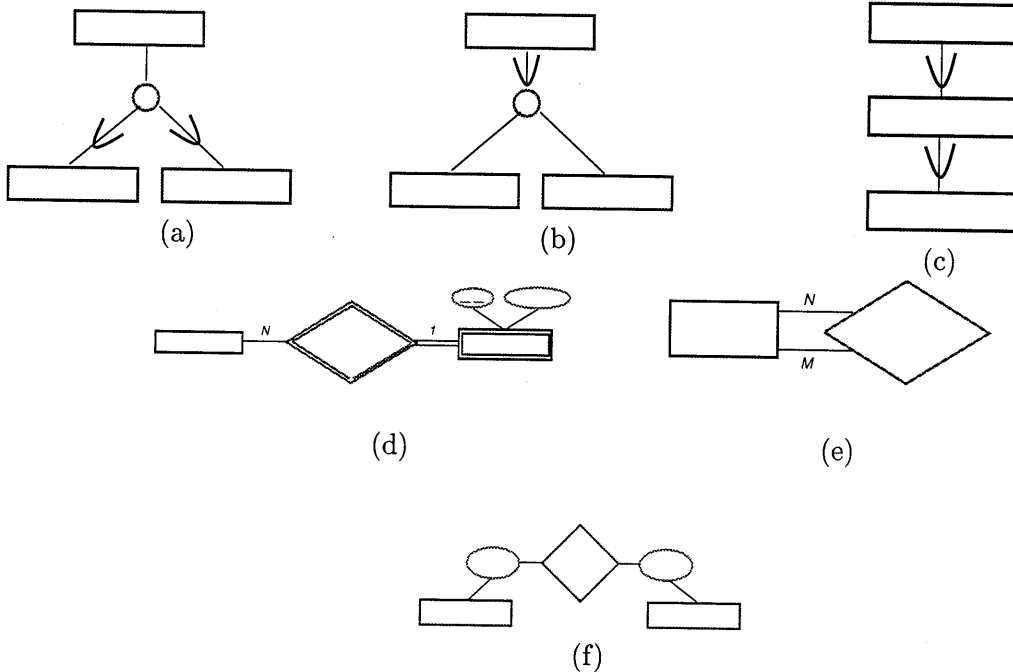
Time: 70 minutes

Closed Book

- *No questions during exam time.*
- *If you are unsure, write down your assumptions.*

Question 1: [27 marks]

For each of the following diagrams indicate whether it represents a valid E-R diagram, or not. If the diagram is invalid explain the reason. If the diagram is valid, redraw the diagram and fill in the empty boxes, diamonds, and ellipses with suitable data. Briefly explain your answer.



Question 2: [13 marks]

Draw an E-R diagram of an example specialization where the subclasses overlap. Label all types and attributes. Briefly explain the context that you are modelling, and the suitability of using overlapping specialization to model the context. Devise a database schema that implements your E-R diagram. Identify all primary keys.

Question 3: [40 marks] Consider the following simple university database schema for storing information of students taking courses offered by departments in various faculties.

student (s_id, s_last, s_first, s_deptName, s_gpa)
course (c_number, c_session, c_instr, c_deptName, c_size, c_maxSize)
takes (t_sid, t_cNumber)
department (d_deptName, d_facultyName)

Attribute names have intuitive meaning. For example, `s_id` (also `t_sid`) refers to the student identification number, `c_number` (also `t_cNumber`) is the course number, `s_last` is the student's last name, `c_session` is the date of offering a course, `c_instr` is the instructor's name, `c_size` is the current enrollment, and `c_maxSize` is the maximum allowed enrollment. Refer to the attached Appendix for the `create` commands, and an instance of the database. Answer the following questions using the given instance.

1. Give a possible sequence of `create` statements to create the database. You don't need to copy the detailed statements given in the Appendix, just outline a possible order for creating the tables.
2. Give a possible sequence of `drop` statements to delete all tables from the database. Use as few `drop` commands as possible.

3. Write in a tabular form the answer to the following query (refer to the given instance):

```
select  d_deptName, c_number, c_instr
from    department, course
where   d_deptName = c_deptName and
        c_instr in (select  c_instr
                    from    course
                    where   c_size >= 60);
```

4. Write in a tabular form the answer to the following query:

```
select  s_id, s_last
from    student
where   not exists (select  *
                    from    takes, course
                    where   s_id = t_sid and
                            t_cNumber= c_number and
                            c_session = '9907');
```

5. Write in a tabular form the answer to the following query:

```
select  d_facultyName, d_deptName, count(*)
from    student, department
where   s_deptName = d_deptName
group by d_facultyName, d_deptName
having  max(s_gpa) >= 7.7;
```

6. Write in a tabular form the answer to the following **sequence** of statements.

```
delete from course
where    c_number like 'ENG%';
select * from takes;
```

7. Write an SQL query that outputs a table of course numbers for all courses involving a person whose last name is 'Smith', either as a student taking the course, or as an instructor teaching the course.
8. Write an SQL query that outputs a department name, and its associated faculty, only if the department offers at least 10 courses where the student enrollment `c_size` in each course is at least 90% of the maximum allowed enrollment `c_maxSize`.

```
create table student (  
    s_id            number,  
    s_last         char(10),  
    s_first        char(10),  
    s_deptName     char(10),  
    s_gpa          number,  
    primary key (s_id),  
    foreign key (s_deptName) references department);  
  
create table course (  
    c_number       char(10),  
    c_session      char(10),  
    c_instr        char(10),  
    c_deptName     char(10),  
    c_size         number,  
    c_maxSize      number,  
    primary key (c_number),  
    foreign key (c_deptName) references department);  
  
create table takes (  
    t_sid          number,  
    t_cNumber      char(10),  
    primary key (t_sid, t_cNumber),  
    foreign key (t_sid) references student on delete cascade,  
    foreign key (t_cNumber) references course on delete cascade);  
  
create table department (  
    d_deptName     char(10),  
    d_facultyName  char(10),  
    primary key (d_deptName));
```

SQL> select * from department;

D_DEPTNAME D_FACULTYN

```
-----
CS          Science
Math        Science
English     Arts
History     Arts
Forestry    Forestry
```

SQL> select * from course;

```
C_NUMBER  C_SESSION  C_INSTR  C_DEPTNAME  C_SIZE  C_MAXSIZE
-----
CMPUT291  9901       Bunt     CS           50      70
CMPUT304  9908       Karp     CS           50      70
MATH200   9704       Syslo    Math         80      300
MATH300   9605       Cantor   Math         40      70
ENG100    9904       Murray  English      70      100
HIST100   9405       Smith    History      40      200
FOREST100 9907       Rose     Forestry     40      60
```

SQL> select * from student;

```
S_ID S_LAST  S_FIRST  S_DEPTNAME  S_GPA
-----
1 Talor  Jason    CS          8.7
2 Maher  William  Math       7.5
3 Wong   Andrew   English    8.1
4 Smith  Alan     Forestry   8.3
5 Pike   Ronald   CS         7.8
```

SQL> select * from takes;

T_SID T_CNUMBER

```
-----
1 CMPUT291
1 CMPUT304
1 ENG100
2 CMPUT304
2 MATH200
2 HIST100
3 MATH300
3 ENG100
3 FOREST100
4 MATH300
4 ENG100
4 FOREST100
```