

When taking this exam you may use a single  $3 \times 5$  card containing SQL syntax. The card must be written by you. Write your name on this paper and write your answers on the answer sheets provided.

1. (2 pts each) Briefly define each of the following terms:
  - (a) relation
  - (b) primary key
  - (c) foreign key
  - (d) DBA (expand acronym and then define)
2. (4 pts) What does SQL stand for and why is it important to know?
3. (2 pts each) Briefly describe the types of data defined by each of the following SQL types:
  - (a) CHAR(10)
  - (b) VARCHAR(10)
  - (c) NUMERIC(8,2)
  - (d) SERIAL
4. (2 pts) What is the difference between  $x='A\%'$  and  $x \text{ LIKE } 'A\%'$  in the WHERE clause of a SELECT query?
5. Consider the following three relations/tables that represent the domain of scheduling university classes.
  - $\text{room}=(\underline{\text{room\_num}}, \text{capacity}, \text{desc})$
  - $\text{schedule}=(\underline{\text{id}}, \text{course}, \text{inst\_id}, \text{room\_num}, \text{time\_slot})$
  - $\text{instructor}=(\underline{\text{inst\_id}}, \text{lastname}, \text{firstname}, \text{title})$

Assume that matching field names represent related fields among the tables.

room_num	capacity	desc
JSC 341	30	Main math room
JSC 342	18	Math education room
JSC 343	24	Computer science lab
JSC 427	32	Consumer science room
JSC 130	20	Biology Room

id	course	inst_id	room_num	time_slot
523	CORE 1033	534	JSC 341	A
524	CORE 1033	534	JSC 341	B
525	MATH 1003	716	JSC 325	A
526	MATH 2014	398	JSC 427	D

  

inst_id	lastname	firstname	title
534	Adams	Joe	Assistant Professor
716	Tireless	Tom	Instructor
398	Green	Anne	Professor
322	Smithe	Sammy	Associate Professor

- (a) (4 pts) Represent the tables graphically using UML notation. Be sure to specify the cardinality of relationships based on the structure of the tables and what you know of the problem domain.
- (b) (3 pts each) Given the structure and contents of the tables above, show the output that would be produced by each of these queries:
- i. `SELECT course, capacity FROM room NATURAL INNER JOIN schedule`
  - ii. `SELECT course, capacity FROM room FULL OUTER JOIN schedule USING (room_num)`
- (c) (3 pts each) Construct SQL statements to achieve the following results (do *not* assume that the contents of the tables exactly match the samples given above):
- i. Create the `room` table having field names and types as illustrated above. Also specify the primary key.
  - ii. Add an Associate Professor to the `instructor` table whose name is Mary Evans. Assign an id number of 598.
  - iii. Remove all classes scheduled in rooms that house fewer than 20 students.
  - iv. Assign all sections of “CSCI 1303” to be taught in “JB 105”
  - v. List all course names and id numbers for whom no instructor has been assigned.
  - vi. List all course names that are taught by instructors who have the word “Professor” in their title.
  - vii. List the number of courses taught at each time slot. Order the list by time slot.
  - viii. List all rooms that have more than 5 courses taught in them.
  - ix. Create a view named `all` that lists all information for all classes including the full room information and the full instructor information. Have the courses ordered first by the course name then by the time slot.
  - x. Use the view you created in problem 5(c)ix to produce a list of rooms (along with their descriptions) that are in use during time slot B.
  - xi. With a single query modify the capacity of all rooms whose capacity is less than 25 to have a capacity of 25 (i.e., make sure every room has a capacity of at least 25).
  - xii. Remove all rows from the `instructor` table.
6. Suppose we have a database that lists all registered voters for Taylor county. The database is used to identify which polling station a voter is allowed to use and whether or not they have voted yet. The following information is to be kept. The `SiteID` and the `SiteName` represent the polling station. The `SiteAdmins` field identifies who the contact person for that particular site is along with their contact information. The `VoterID`, `VoterName`, and `Voted` fields provide information regarding a given voter.

SiteID	SiteName	SiteAdmins	VoterID	VoterName	Voted
145	VFW Building	Sam Jones (123-4567)	32657	Alice Aitken	yes
145	VFW Building	Sam Jones (123-4567)	34567	Bea Bacon	no
145	VFW Building	Sam Jones (123-4567)	56563	Clyde Caldwell	yes
145	VFW Building	Sam Jones (123-4567)	34342	Drake Duncan	no
145	VFW Building	Sam Jones (123-4567)	09238	Elias Egbert	no
476	First Church	Amy Hu (234-5678 or 234-6789); Jan Evans (456-7890)	12342	Fred Flintstone	no
476	First Church	Amy Hu (234-5678 or 234-6789); Jan Evans (456-7890)	23244	Greg Grigson	no
476	First Church	Amy Hu (234-5678 or 234-6789); Jan Evans (456-7890)	34454	Heidi Hill	no
476	First Church	Amy Hu (234-5678 or 234-6789); Jan Evans (456-7890)	45454	Ida Ingels	yes
476	First Church	Amy Hu (234-5678 or 234-6789); Jan Evans (456-7890)	58688	Jeff Jordan	yes
567	United	Mike Miller (679-2322); Kevin Klein (235-3433 or 236-2342)	23424	Lionel Liu	yes
567	United	Mike Miller (679-2322); Kevin Klein (235-3433 or 236-2342)	93483	Nathan Nix	no
567	United	Mike Miller (679-2322); Kevin Klein (235-3433 or 236-2342)	89343	Oprah Oliver	no

- (a) (6 pts) Name as many reasons as you can think of that this table is not in BCNF.
- (b) (2 pts) Based on your answer to question 6a, how would you classify the form of this table (unnormalized, 1NF, or BCNF)?
- (c) (4 pts) List the functional dependencies that exist in this table.
- (d) (8 pts) Convert the table to BCNF. For each resulting table identify the primary key field(s). Show the table structure using list notation only (i.e., do *not* list the data in the table for your answer).