

Homework 3 Due Tuesday, 1-16-18
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Note: Create a subdirectory `~/MCA/hw3` for your work on this homework. Submit your work using `stogit`

A. SQL

1. *By hand*, write Postgres SQL commands to accomplish the following. Use the text page *Introduction to SQL* and the Postgres reference (linked to homepage) to look up the syntax. For this part, try to get the syntax exactly correct without checking your work on the computer.

- a) Write a `CREATE TABLE` command to define a table `book` representing books in a library, with fields described by the following diagram.

callno	category	title	author

The call number `callno` should be a primary key, and should be a string of up to ten characters. The other fields should be strings of any width (use the Postgres type `text`).

- b) Write `INSERT` commands to add the following values to the table `book`.

Note: Write out at least one of these `INSERT` commands by hand.

- The novel *War and Peace* by Tolstoy, with call number TOL-WP.
- The biography *PT 109* by Kennedy, with call number KEN-PT1.
- The text *Modern Operating Systems* by Tanenbaum, with call number TAN-MOS.
- The text *Structured Computer Organization* by Tanenbaum, with call number TAN-SCO.
- The novel *Catch-22* by Heller, with call number HEL-C22.

- c) Write a `CREATE TABLE` command to define a table `patron` representing a person who may check out books from a library, with fields described by the following diagram.

pid	name	phone

The column `pid` should be the primary key and should be an integer. The column `name` should be a string of any length, and must not be `null`. The column `phone` should be a string of length four. Also, no two rows of the table should have the same combination of `name` and `phone` values.

- d) Write `INSERT` commands to add the following values to the table `patron`.

Note: Write out at least one of these `INSERT` commands by hand.

- Chris, with phone number 9162 and key value 1.
- Paul, with phone number 9044 and key value 2.
- Sam, with no phone number and key value 4.
- Sue, with phone number 9292 and key value 5.

2. Enter your SQL commands from the previous question, using your Postgres database on our system.

Notes:

- These instructions assume you are working on a Link machine, either logged into the console or connected via `ssh`.
- Your database password was distributed to you in a specially formatted google doc. Download that google doc and rename it to `~/pgpass`, then execute

```
% chmod 600 ~/pgpass
```

to prevent others from accessing this password. (The Postgres programs we will use expect that security protection.)

- To connect to the system, enter

```
% psql mca_i18 -h shelob.cs.stolaf.edu
mca_i18=> set search_path = username,public;
```

where `username` is your Postgres username (same as your St. Olaf username).

- Entering the `set` command above causes the table operations you perform to happen in your personal Postgres schema rather than someplace else.
- The `public` provides you with access to the shared schema for the course.
- To exit `psql`, you can enter `\q` or `\quit` at the `mca_i18=>` prompt. *Note:* `\q` and `\quit` are **not SQL commands**. They are “meta-commands” that are processed by `psql`, not by the Postgres DBMS.
- Here are suggested steps for entering your table definitions:

- i) First, enter the definition of the table `patron` and the four `INSERT` commands for populating it, directly into your `psql` session, to get experience with that interface. You can check your work by entering

```
mca_i18=> SELECT * FROM patron;
```

which, at the end, should display the four user records.

- ii) Then, use an editor to create a text file `book.sql` containing your `book` table definition and `INSERT` commands.
- iii) Now in `psql`, enter the meta-command

```
mca_i18=> \i book.sql
```

You can use `SELECT * FROM book;` to check for success, and you can edit `book.sql` to make corrections and try again using `\i`. *Note:* To remove an (incorrect) version of the table `book`, enter

```
mca_i18=> DROP TABLE book;
```

3. To deliver this work, create a dump of your database using the following command, where `user` is your username, then submit the file `hw3A3.sql` electronically with the remainder of your homework via `stogit`.

```
% pg_dump mca_i18 -n username -h shelob.cs.stolaf.edu > hw3A3.sql
```

Here, `username` is your St. Olaf username. Be sure to submit your files `hw3A3.sql` and `book.sql` via `stogit`.

Note: A *dump* of a database can be used as a backup to restore that database in case of data loss, or to move that database between different servers for the same DBMS software.

B) Databases vs. file systems [H]

Read the advantages of a DBMS vs. a file system in the online text web page “Introduction to Databases” (<http://www.stolaf.edu/people/rab/mca/text/dbintro.html>, hereafter abbreviated as [mca/text/dbintro.html](http://www.stolaf.edu/people/rab/mca/text/dbintro.html)), then answer the following question for each of the data situations below.

Question: For each of the purposes listed below, which type of system would you use to store data for that purpose, and why? Answer D for database or F for file system, and justify your answer in a paragraph citing advantages of those systems listed in [mca/text/dbintro.htm](http://www.stolaf.edu/people/rab/mca/text/dbintro.html). (Submit these answers by hand.)

1. External documentation for developers of a software application.
2. Telephone company records of phone calls (not transcripts of the conversations, but dates, times, costs, phone numbers, etc.)
3. Components of a newspaper page: column structure, text, pictures, page number and section name, etc.
4. A body of email messages.
5. Responses to a survey consisting of multiple choice and short answer questions.

C) Reading

1. Read the *Introduction to Databases* ([mca/text/dbintro.html](http://www.stolaf.edu/people/rab/mca/text/dbintro.html) and the Introduction to SQL SELECT in the “text” area, [mca/text/sql.html#select](http://www.stolaf.edu/people/rab/mca/text/sql.html#select), and submit one or more questions on that (or other SQL pages in the “text”) using the reading-question form.
2. **Also, read Lab 7 which will be assigned soon.** You may optionally submit one or more questions in a *separate submission* of the reading-question form.