

# Lecture 12: Course summary, exam preparation

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# Today's lecture

- Course goals, and non-goals
- The exam – practical info
- Advice on how to prepare
- Stand-up exam, with grading
- DataBuse: Solving Sudoku with a relational database.

# Course goal

After the course the students should be able to:

- write SQL queries, involving multiple relations, compound conditions, grouping, aggregation, and subqueries.

# Course goal

After the course the students should be able to:

- suggest a database design according to the relational model, and present it as an SQL schema, using the concepts key, type, and constraint.

# Course goal

After the course the students should be able to:

- find functional dependencies in a relation and perform decomposition to eliminate unwanted dependencies.

# Course goal

After the course the students should be able to:

- define a database design by E-R modeling, using the concepts entity, attribute, key, cardinality, and relationship

# Course goal

After the course the students should be able to:

- express simple relational expressions using the relational algebra operators select, project, join, intersection, union, set difference, and cartesian product.

# Course goal

After the course the students should be able to:

- decide if a given index is likely to improve performance for a given query.

# Course goals

After the course the students should be able to:

- identify possible problems in transaction handling, related to consistency, atomicity, and isolation.
- apply a simple technique for avoiding deadlocks

# Course goal

After the course the students should be able to:

- use SQL in applications (Java).

# Course goals

- write simple XML Schemas and simple XQuery.
- explain the meaning of a DTD, and the effect of simple XSLT transformations.

# Course non-goals

- The book wants to teach many things.
  - We have chosen to emphasize some.
  - It is **not** a goal of the course that you learn the curriculum by heart.
- Many relevant aspects of using databases are not covered by course goals.
  - The course is not making you an expert.
- Your MySQL specific skills will not be tested at the exam.

# Focusing your effort

- The exam curriculum will be available via my.itu.
  - Reading it all is recommended.
  - However, to be successful at the exam it is a good idea to focus your effort.
- Main components:
  - Study the “practice exams” that will be made available.
  - Do the exercises that you missed during the semester.
  - Use the slides to help focus on the essentials.

# How to ask questions

- We will use the course newsgroup for this.
  - No physical Q&A session due to exam date.
  - Please ask concrete questions that can be answered succinctly
    - Not: please tell about 3NF again
    - Not: please tell me the solution to problem X
    - Instead: I want to know if the following solution for problem X is ok; I have a doubt about what is written on page 123, namely...
  - I will answer questions until December 17, and again on January 2, but not during my christmas holiday.

# The exam

- Written, 4 hours.
- Designed to measure to what extent you fulfil course goals.
- All written aids allowed, but no computer, cell phone, ...
- About 75% of the exam will be similar to exams in previous database courses.
- About 25% will be different, mainly covering XML related skills.

# Grading

- Point scale 0-100, with explicit percentages stated for each problem.
- Points are summed up, and converted into a grade.
  - Passing level is 50 points.
  - Double-digit grades from 80 points.

# Stand-up exam

- Based on exam in Databasesystemer, june 2005.
- I will simulate a mediocre exam performance, making a lot of typical mistakes.
- Good answers available on course home page.

# DataBuse

- Yes, your DBMS will solve your Sudoku puzzle.
- Here are the easy steps:
  - Define the AllDifferent relation
  - Make the SQL query with 27 AllDifferent constraints in the WHERE clause.
- But be patient...

# PhD defenses

- This week, Monday and Tuesday 1-2 PM you have a chance to hear about systems that are **meant** for storing logical information, in two **PhD defenses**.
- Monday: Peter Tiedmann (Aud. 3)
- Tuesday: Esben Rune Hansen (Aud. 4)