DBMS Assignment

Creating Sailors, Boats and Reserves Tables:

```
Enter password: ***********
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 5
Server version: 5.5.16 MySQL Community Server (GPL)
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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
  Database
  information_schema
  mysql
  performance_schema
shivathmika
  sonaa
test
  rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> use Shivathmika;
Database changed
mysql> create table sailors(sid integer(15) primary key,sname char(20),rating integer(10),age real);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> create table boats(bid integer(10) primary key,bname varchar(20),color char(15));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> create table reserves(sid integer(15),bid integer(10),date date,foreign key(sid) references sailors(sid),foreign key(bid) references boats(bid));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

Inserting data into tables:

```
mysql> insert into sailors values(22,'Dustin',7,45),(29,'Brutus',1,33),(31,'Lubber',8,55.5),(32,'Andy',8,25.5),(58,'Rusty',10,35),(64,'Horatio',7,35),(71,'Z orba',10,16),(74,'Horatio',9,35),(85,'Art',3,25.5),(95,'Bob',3,63.5);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
 mysql> select * from sailors;
   sid | sname | rating | age |
            Dustin
                                             45
    29
31
32
58
64
71
74
             Brutus
                                  1
8
8
10
7
                                          55.5
25.5
35
35
16
35
            Lubber
            Andy
Rusty
Horatio
                                  10
9
            Zorba
Horatio
            Art
Bob
                                          25.5
63.5
10 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into boats values(101,'Interlake','blue'),(102,'Interlake','red'),(103,'Clipper','green'),(104,'Marine','red');
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from boats:
  bid | bname
                            color
           Interlake | blue
Interlake | red
   101
102
            Clipper
Marine
                               green
red
   rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into reserves values(22,101,'1998-10-10'),(22,102,'1998-10-10'),(22,103,'1998-10-08'),(22,104,'1998-10-07'),(31,102,'1998-11-10'),(31,103,'199
8-11-06'),(31,104,'1998-11-12'),(64,101,'1998-09-05'),(64,102,'1998-09-08'),(74,103,'1998-09-08');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from reserves;
 sid | bid | date
         101 | 1998-10-10
   22
   22 |
         102 | 1998-10-10
   22
        103 | 1998-10-08
   22 |
        104 | 1998-10-07
   31
         102 | 1998-11-10
         103 | 1998-11-06
   31
   31
         104 | 1998-11-12
         101 | 1998-09-05
   64
   64
         102 | 1998-09-08
         103 | 1998-09-08
   74
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```

Problem 1:

Find the names of sailors who have reserved a red boat.

Problem 2:

Find the names of the Sailors who have reserved at least one boat.

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT Sailors.SNAME FROM Sailors JOIN Reserves ON Sailors.SID = Reserves.SID;
+------+
| SNAME |
+-----+
| Dustin |
| Lubber |
| Horatio |
+------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Problem 3:

Compute increments for the ratings of persons who have sailed two different boats on the same day.

Problem 4:

Find the ages of sailors whose name begins and ends with B and has at least 3 characters.

```
mysql> SELECT sname, age FROM sailors WHERE sname LIKE 'B%_%B';
+-----+
| sname | age |
+-----+
| Bob | 63.5 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Problem 5:

Find the names of sailors who have reserved a red and a green boat.

Problem 6:

Find the sids of all sailors who have reserved red boats but not green boats.

```
mysql> SELECT s.sname, b.color, s.sid FROM sailors s JOIN reserves r ON r.sid=s.sid JOIN boats b ON r.bid=b.bid AND b.color='red' WHERE r.sid NOT IN( SELECT s.sid FROM sailors s JOIN reserves r ON r.sid=s.sid JOIN boats b ON r.bid=b.bid WHERE b.color='green');

+-----+

| sname | color | sid |

+-----+

| Horatio | red | 64 |

+------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Problem 7:

Find the sailors with the highest rating.

```
mysql> select distinct sname,max(rating) from sailors;
+-----+
| sname | max(rating) |
+-----+
| Dustin | 10 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Problem 8:

Find the name of the oldest sailor.

```
mysql> SELECT sname FROM (SELECT sname,max(age) FROM sailors) t1;
+-----+
| sname |
+-----+
| Dustin |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Problem 9:

Count the number of different sailor names.

Method-2:

Problem 10:

Find the no. of sailors who is eligible to vote for each rating level

Method-2:

SQL Queries On Sailors Schema

1. If boat Number is 103. Then find the names of sailors?

2. Find the names of sailors who have never reserved boat number 103.

3. Red boats are reserved, Find the names of Sailors?

4. What is the color of the boat reversed by Lubber?

```
mysql> select b.color from boats b,sailors s,reserves r where s.sid=r.sid and b.bid=r.bid and s.sname='Lubber';

+-----+
| color |
+-----+
| red |
| green |
| red |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 5. Find the names of sailors who have reserved both a red and a green boat?
- 6. Find the names of sailors who have reserved a red but not a green boat?

7. Find the sids of sailors with age over 20 who have not reserved a red boat.

8. Find the names of sailors who have reserved at least two different boats.

9. Write an SQL Query to find the sailors who reserved all the boats?

10. Write a SQL Query to Find the ages of Sailors whose name begins and end with b and have at least three characters?

```
mysql> select s.sid,s.age from sailors s where s.sname like 'B_%b';
+----+
| sid | age |
+----+
| 95 | 63.5 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

11. find sid's of sailors who've reserved a red or a green boat

12. Find sailors who have reserved all boats.

```
mysql> SELECT S.sname FROM Sailors S WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT B.bid FROM Boats B WHERE NOT EXISTS ( SELECT R.bid FROM Reserves R WHERE R.bid=B.bid AND R.sid =S.sid));

+-----+
| sname |
+-----+
| Dustin |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

SQL's Aggregate Operators

1. How many instances in the sailor relation?

```
mysql> select count(*) from sailors;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 10 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select count(*) as SailorsInstances_Count from sailors;
+-----+
| SailorsInstances_Count |
+-----+
| 10 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Average age of Sailors with a rating of 10?

```
mysql> SELECT AVG(S.age) FROM Sailors S WHERE S.rating=10;
+-----+
| AVG(S.age) |
+-----+
| 25.5 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

3. Names of all Sailors who have achieved the maximum rating

```
mysql> SELECT S.sname FROM Sailors S WHERE S.rating=(SELECT MAX(S2.rating) FROM Sailors S2);
+-----+
| sname |
+-----+
| Rusty |
| Zorba |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. How many distinct ratings for Sailors less than 40 years of age?

5. How many reservations were made by Sailors less than 40 years old?

6. Find name and age of the oldest sailor(s)?

```
mysql> SELECT S.sname, MAX(S.age) as Maximum_age FROM Sailors S;
+-----+
| sname | Maximum_age |
+----+
| Dustin | 63.5 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT S.sname, S.age FROM Sailors S WHERE S.age = (SELECT MAX(S2.age) FROM Sailors S2);
+-----+
| sname | age |
+-----+
| Bob | 63.5 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT S.sname, S.age FROM Sailors S WHERE (SELECT MAX(S2.age) FROM Sailors S2) = S.age;
+-----+
| sname | age |
+-----+
| Bob | 63.5 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

•

Queries With GROUP BY and HAVING

1. Find the age of the youngest sailor for each rating level.

```
mysql> SELECT S.rating, MIN(S.age) AS minage FROM Sailors S GROUP BY S.rating;
+-----+
| rating | minage |
+-----+
| 1 | 33 |
| 3 | 25.5 |
| 7 | 35 |
| 8 | 25.5 |
| 9 | 35 |
| 10 | 16 |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Find age of the youngest sailor with age ≥ 18, for each rating with at least 2 such sailors.

```
mysql> SELECT S.rating, MIN(S.age) AS minage FROM Sailors S WHERE S.age>=18 GROUP BY S.rating HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

+-----+

| rating | minage |

+-----+

| 3 | 25.5 |

| 7 | 35 |

| 8 | 25.5 |

+-----+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Find age of the youngest sailor with age ≥ 18, for each rating with atleast 2 such sailors and where every sailor is under 60.

```
mysql> SELECT S.rating, MIN(S.age) AS minage FROM Sailors S WHERE S.age >= 18 AND S.age < 60 GROUP BY S.rating HAVING COUNT(*) >= 2;
+-----+
| rating | minage |
+-----+
| 7 | 35 |
| 8 | 25.5 |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Find age of the youngest sailor with age ≥ 18, for each rating with at least 2 sailors between 18 and 60.

```
mysql> SELECT S.rating, MIN(S.age) AS minage FROM Sailors S WHERE S.age >= 18 AND S.age <= 60 GROUP BY S.rating HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
+-----+
| rating | minage |
+-----+
| 7 | 35 |
| 8 | 25.5 |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. For each red boat, find the number of reservations for this boat

6. Find age of the youngest sailor with age > 18, for each rating with at least 2 sailors (of any age);

```
mysql> SELECT S.rating, MIN(S.age) AS minage FROM Sailors S WHERE S.age >= 18 GROUP BY S.rating HAVING (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Sailors S2 WHERE S2.rating = S. rating AND S2.age >= 18) > 1;

------+

| rating | minage |

------+
| 3 | 25.5 |
| 7 | 35 |
| 8 | 25.5 |

------+
| 3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. Find those ratings for which the average age is the minimum over all ratings;

```
mysql> SELECT Temp.rating, Temp.avgage
    -> FROM (
           SELECT S.rating, AVG(S.age) AS avgage
           FROM Sailors S
           GROUP BY S.rating
    -> ) AS Temp
    -> WHERE Temp.avgage = (
           SELECT MIN(Temp.avgage)
           FROM (
    ->
               SELECT AVG(S.age) AS avgage
               FROM Sailors S
               GROUP BY S.rating
           ) AS Temp
  rating | avgage |
      10 |
             25.5 I
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

ORDER BY imposes sorting:

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