IT252 Database Management System

Assignment VI

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Orders Schema

 Write a query to create a view that shows for each order the salesman and customer by name.

> CREATE VIEW order_scname AS SELECT o.ord_no "order", c.cust_name
"customer", s.name "salesman" FROM orders o, customer c, salesman s
WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND o.salesman_id =
s.salesman_id;

```
mysql> create view order_scname as select o.ord_no "order", c.cust_name
_id = c.customer_id and o.salesman_id = s.salesman_id;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from order_scname;
  order | customer
                                   salesman
  70002
70005
             Nick Rimando
            Brad Davis
Nick Rimando
                                    James Hoog
                                    James Hoog
Nail Knite
Nail Knite
  70013
             Nick Rimando
  70001
             Graham Zusi
  70007
             Graham Zusi
             Julian Green
                                    Nail Knite
  70012
  70003
             Geoff Cameron
                                    Lauson Hen
  70004
             Geoff Cameron
                                    Lauson Hen
Pit Alex
  70009
             Brad Guzan
                                    Mc Lyon
Paul Adam
  70011 | Jozy Altidor
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

ii. Write a query to create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest order of a day.

> CREATE VIEW schighday AS SELECT o.ord_date, s.salesman_id, s.name
FROM orders o, salesman s WHERE o.salesman_id = s.salesman_id AND
o.purch_amt = (SELECT MAX(purch_amt) FROM orders o1 WHERE o1.ord_date
= o.ord_date);

```
mysql> create view schighday as
-> select o.ord_date, s.salesman_id, s.name from orders o, salesman s where o.salesman_id = s.salesman_id and o.purch_amt = (select max(purch_amt) from orders o1 where o1.ord_date = o.ord_date);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> select * from schighday;
  ord_date | salesman_id | name
                                        James Hoog
  2012-09-10
2012-04-25
                              5001
5001
                                       James Hoog
                                       James Hoog
                                       Nail Knite
Nail Knite
   2012-10-05
                              5002
   2012-06-27
                              5002
   2012-08-17
                                       Lauson Hen
      ws in set (0.00 sec)
```

iii. Write a query to create a view to getting a count of how many customers we have at each level of a grade.

> CREATE VIEW ccountpgrade AS SELECT grade, COUNT(*) "count" FROM customer GROUP BY grade;

```
mysql> create view ccountpgrade as select grade, count(*) "count" from customer group by grade;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from ccountpgrade;
+-----+
| grade | count |
+-----+
| NULL | 1 |
| 100 | 2 |
| 200 | 3 |
| 300 | 2 |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

iv. Write a query to find the salesmen of the city New York who achieved the commission more than 13%.

```
> SELECT * FROM salesman WHERE city = 'New York' AND commission >
0.13;
```

Movie Schema

i. Create a view called TNS containing title-name-stars triples, where the movie (title) was reviewed by a reviewer (name) and received the rating (stars). Then referencing only view TNS and table Movie, write a SQL query that returns the latest year of any movie reviewed by Chris Jackson. You may assume movie names are unique.

```
> CREATE VIEW TNS AS SELECT m.title "Title", re.name "Name", r.stars "Stars" FROM Movie m, Reviewer re, Rating r WHERE r.mID = m.mID AND r.rID = re.rID;
```

> SELECT MAX(m.year) "Year" FROM TNS v, Movie m WHERE v.Name = "Chris
Jackson" AND v.Title = m.title;

```
mysql> create view TNS as select m.title "Title", re.name "Name", r.stars "Stars" from Movie m, Reviewer re, Rating r where r.mID = m.mID and r.rID = re.rID;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select max(m.year) "Year" from TNS v, Movie m where v.Name = "Chris Jackson" and v.Title = m.title;

+-----+
| Year |
+-----+
| 1982 |
+------+
| 1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

ii. Referencing view TNS from Exercise 1 and no other tables, create a view RatingStats containing each movie title that has at least one rating, the number of ratings it received, and its average rating. Then referencing view RatingStats and no other tables, write a SQL query to find the title of the highest-average-rating movie with at least three ratings.

```
> CREATE VIEW RatingStats AS SELECT Title, COUNT(*) "No of Ratings",
AVG(Stars) "Avg Rating" FROM TNS GROUP BY Title HAVING COUNT(*) >=
1;
```

> SELECT Title FROM RatingStats WHERE `Avg Rating` = (SELECT MAX(`Avg Rating`) FROM RatingStats WHERE `No of Ratings` >= 3);

- iii. Create a view Favorites containing rID-mID pairs, where the reviewer with rID gave the movie with mID the highest rating he or she gave any movie. Then referencing only view Favorites and tables Movie and Reviewer, write a SQL query to return reviewer-reviewer-movie triples where the two (different) reviewers have the movie as their favorite. Return each pair once, i.e., don't return a pair and its inverse.
 - > CREATE VIEW Favorites AS SELECT rID, mID FROM Rating r WHERE stars
 = (SELECT MAX(stars) FROM Rating r1 WHERE r1.rID = r.rID);
 - > SELECT r1.name, r2.name, m.title FROM Favorites f1, Favorites f2, Reviewer r1, Reviewer r2, Movie m WHERE f1.mID = f2.mID AND m.mID = f1.mID AND r1.rID = f1.rID AND r2.rID = f2.rID AND r1.name > r2.name;