

Problem 1

1. Here is the screenshot of the solution SQL and query result for problem 1-a.

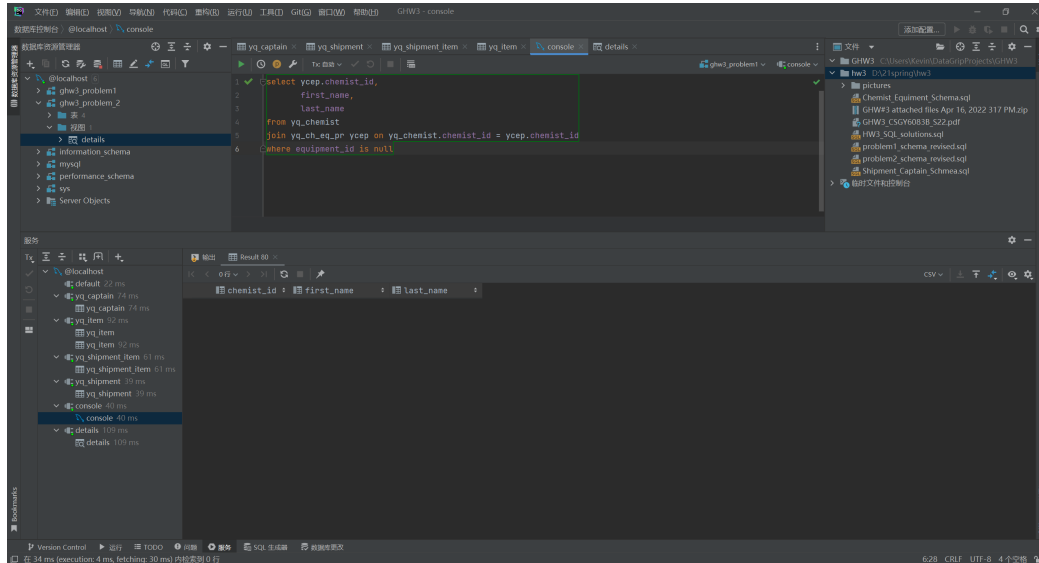


Figure 1. Screenshot for problem 1-a.

2. Here is the screenshot of the solution SQL and query result for problem 1-b.

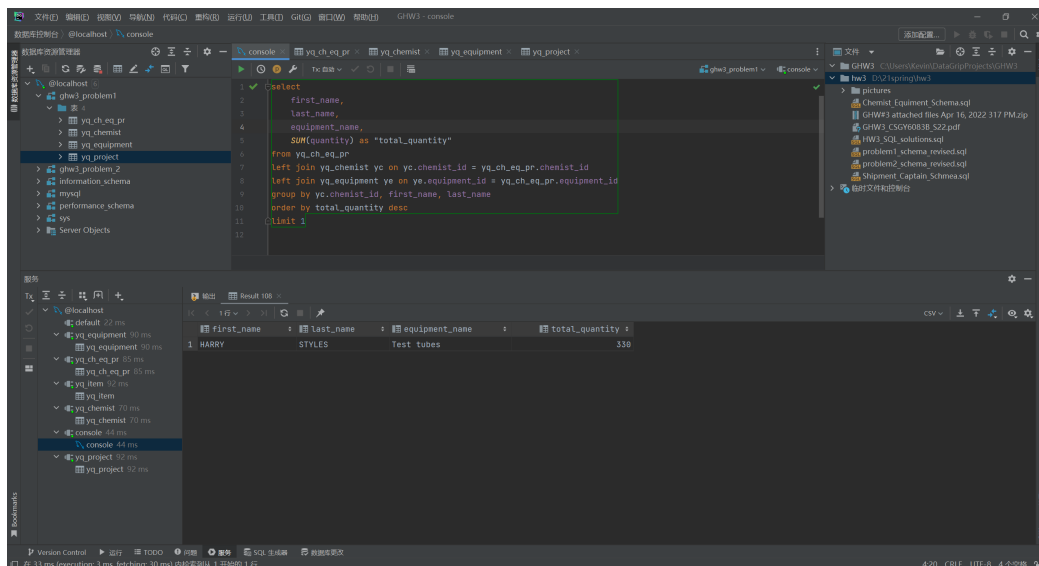
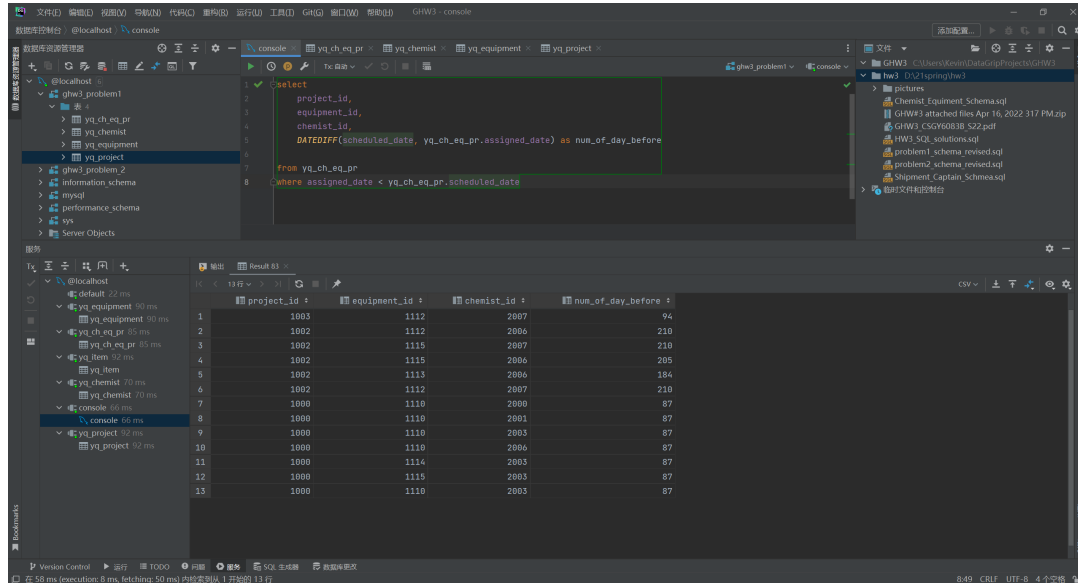


Figure 2. Screenshot for problem 1-b.

3. Here is the screenshot of the solution SQL and query result for problem 1-c.

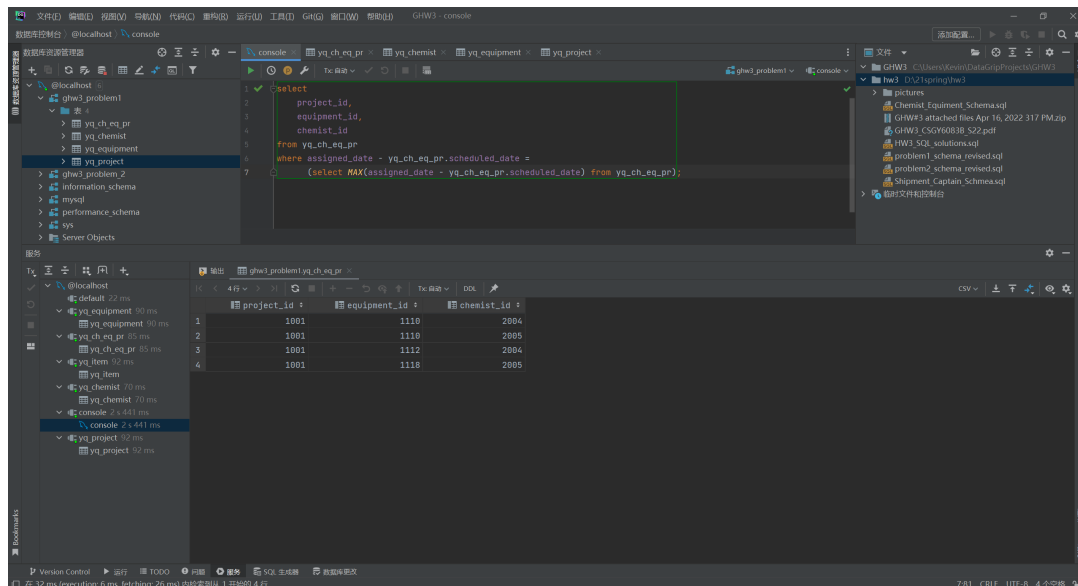


```
select
  project_id,
  equipment_id,
  chemist_id,
  DATEDIFF(scheduled_date, yq_ch_eq_pr.assigned_date) as num_of_day_before
from yq_ch_eq_pr
where assigned_date < yq_ch_eq_pr.scheduled_date
```

project_id	equipment_id	chemist_id	num_of_day_before
1003	1112	2007	94
1002	1112	2006	210
1002	1115	2007	210
1002	1115	2006	205
1002	1113	2006	184
1002	1112	2007	210
1000	1110	2000	87
1000	1110	2001	87
1000	1110	2003	87
1000	1110	2006	87
1000	1114	2003	87
1000	1115	2003	87
1000	1110	2003	87

Figure 3. Screenshot for problem 1-c.

4. Here is the screenshot of the solution SQL and query result for problem 1-d.



```
select
  project_id,
  equipment_id,
  chemist_id
from yq_ch_eq_pr
where assigned_date = (select MAX(assigned_date - yq_ch_eq_pr.scheduled_date) from yq_ch_eq_pr);
```

project_id	equipment_id	chemist_id
1001	1110	2004
1001	1110	2005
1001	1112	2004
1001	1118	2005

Figure 4. Screenshot for problem 1-d.

5. Here is the screenshot of the solution SQL and query result for problem 1-e.

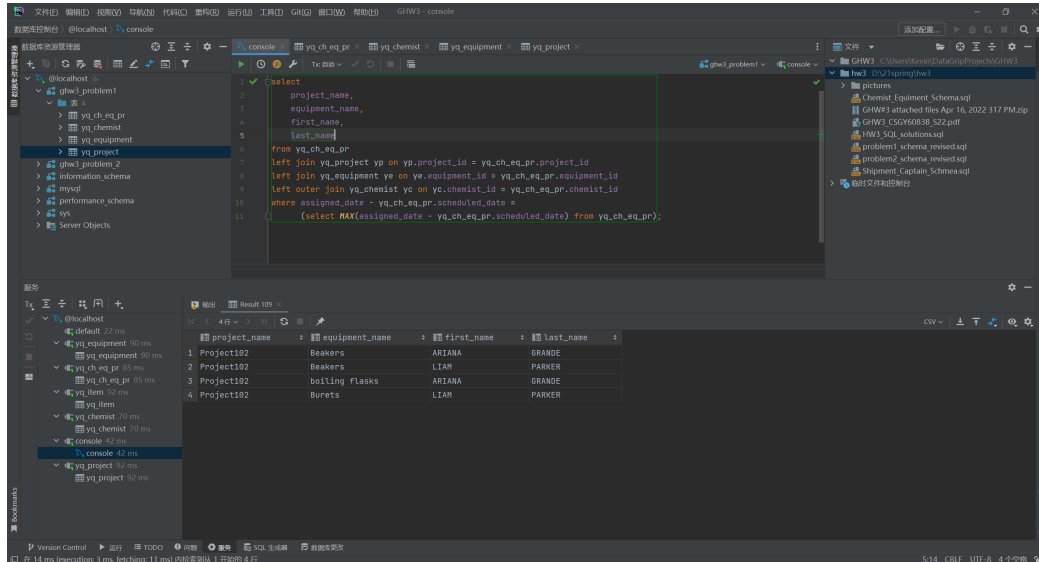


Figure 5. Screenshot for problem 1-e.

Problem 2

1. Here is the screenshot of the solution SQL and query result for problem 2-a.

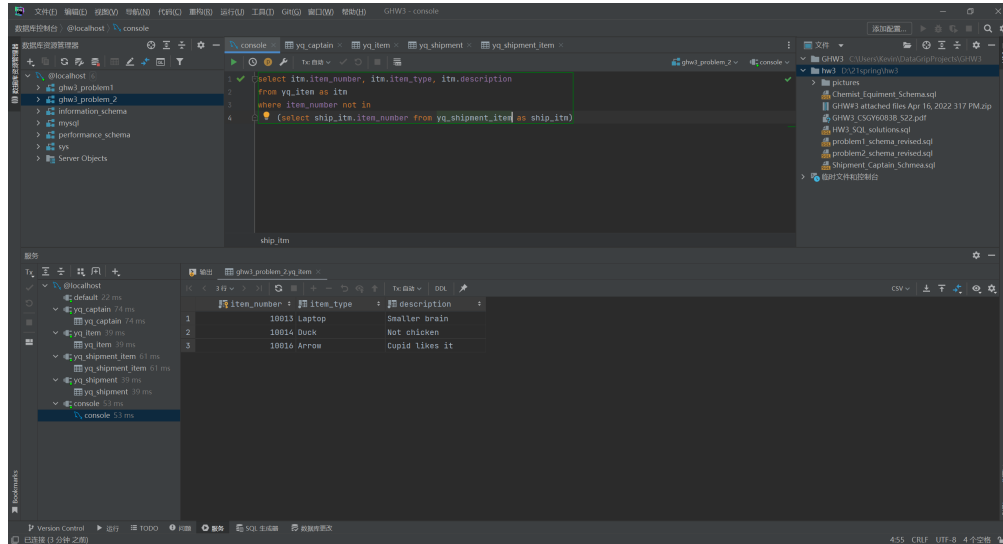


Figure 6. Screenshot for problem 2-a.

2. Here is the screenshots of the solution SQL and query result for problem 2-b. Please check the full result charts in multiple pictures.

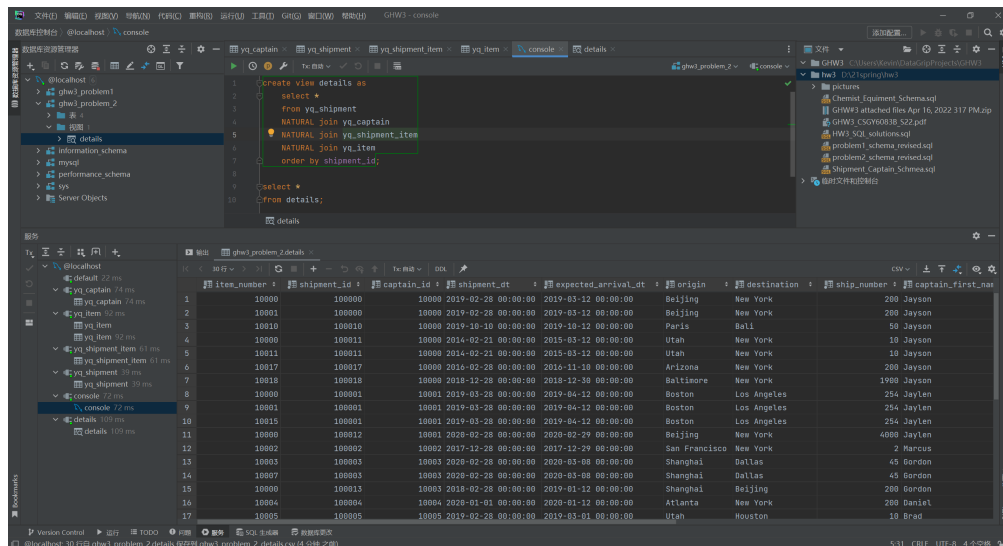
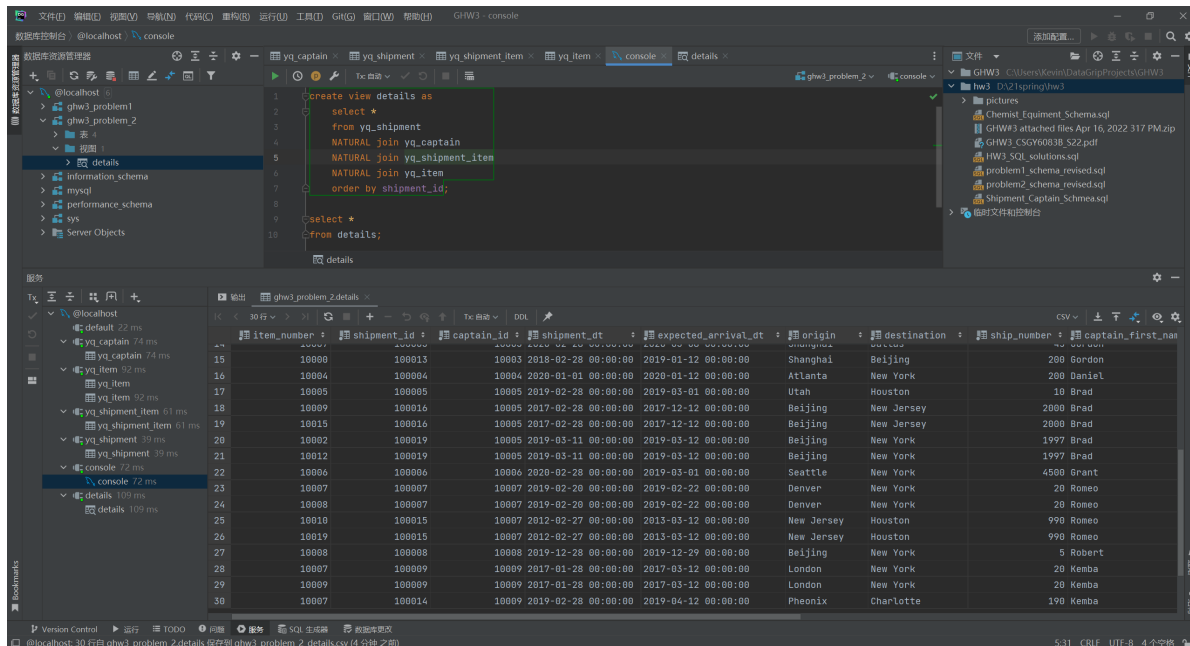


Figure 7. Screenshot for problem 2-b.

Homework 3



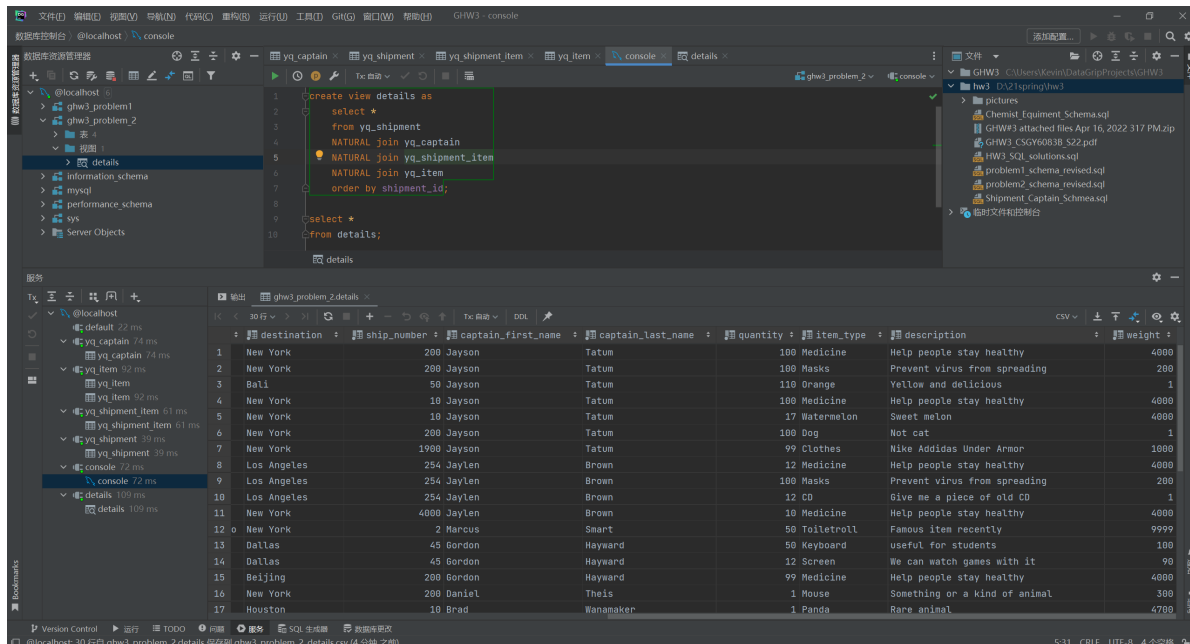
The screenshot shows a database IDE with a SQL query editor and a results pane. The query is as follows:

```
1 create view details as
2 select *
3 from yq_shipment
4 NATURAL join yq_captain
5 NATURAL join yq_shipment_item
6 NATURAL join yq_item
7 order by shipment_id;
8
9
10 select *
11 from details;
```

The results pane displays a table with the following columns: `item_number`, `shipment_id`, `captain_id`, `shipment_dt`, `expected_arrival_dt`, `origin`, `destination`, `ship_number`, and `captain_first_name`. The table contains 30 rows of data.

item_number	shipment_id	captain_id	shipment_dt	expected_arrival_dt	origin	destination	ship_number	captain_first_name
15	10000	10003	2018-02-28 00:00:00	2019-01-12 00:00:00	Shanghai	Beijing	280	Gordon
16	10004	100004	2020-01-01 00:00:00	2020-01-12 00:00:00	Atlanta	New York	280	Daniel
17	10005	100005	2019-02-28 00:00:00	2019-03-01 00:00:00	Utah	Houston	10	Brad
18	10009	100016	2019-02-28 00:00:00	2017-12-12 00:00:00	Beijing	New Jersey	2800	Brad
19	10015	100016	2019-02-28 00:00:00	2017-12-12 00:00:00	Beijing	New Jersey	2800	Brad
20	10002	100019	2019-03-11 00:00:00	2019-03-12 00:00:00	Beijing	New York	1997	Brad
21	10012	100019	2019-03-11 00:00:00	2019-03-12 00:00:00	Beijing	New York	1997	Brad
22	10006	2020-02-28 00:00:00	2019-03-12 00:00:00	2019-03-01 00:00:00	Seattle	New York	4500	Grant
23	10007	100007	2019-02-20 00:00:00	2019-02-22 00:00:00	Denver	New York	20	Romeo
24	10008	100007	2019-02-20 00:00:00	2019-02-22 00:00:00	Denver	New York	20	Romeo
25	10010	100015	2012-02-27 00:00:00	2013-03-12 00:00:00	New Jersey	Houston	990	Romeo
26	10019	100015	2012-02-27 00:00:00	2013-03-12 00:00:00	New Jersey	Houston	990	Romeo
27	10008	100008	2019-12-28 00:00:00	2019-12-29 00:00:00	Beijing	New York	5	Robert
28	10007	100009	2017-01-28 00:00:00	2017-03-12 00:00:00	London	New York	20	Kemba
29	10009	100009	2017-01-28 00:00:00	2017-03-12 00:00:00	London	New York	20	Kemba
30	10007	100014	2019-02-28 00:00:00	2019-04-12 00:00:00	Phoenix	Charlotte	190	Kemba

Figure 8. Screenshot for problem 2-b.



The screenshot shows a database IDE with a SQL query editor and a results pane. The query is as follows:

```
1 create view details as
2 select *
3 from yq_shipment
4 NATURAL join yq_captain
5 NATURAL join yq_shipment_item
6 NATURAL join yq_item
7 order by shipment_id;
8
9
10 select *
11 from details;
```

The results pane displays a table with the following columns: `destination`, `ship_number`, `captain_first_name`, `captain_last_name`, `quantity`, `item_type`, `description`, and `weight`. The table contains 17 rows of data.

destination	ship_number	captain_first_name	captain_last_name	quantity	item_type	description	weight
New York	280	Jayson	Tatum	100	Medicine	Help people stay healthy	4800
New York	280	Jayson	Tatum	100	Masks	Prevent virus from spreading	280
Ball	80	Jayson	Tatum	110	Orange	Yellow and delicious	1
New York	10	Jayson	Tatum	100	Medicine	Help people stay healthy	4800
New York	10	Jayson	Tatum	17	Watermelon	Sweet melon	4800
New York	280	Jayson	Tatum	100	Bag	Not cat	1
New York	1900	Jayson	Tatum	99	Clothes	Nike Adidas Under Armor	1000
Los Angeles	254	Jaylen	Brown	12	Medicine	Help people stay healthy	4800
Los Angeles	254	Jaylen	Brown	100	Masks	Prevent virus from spreading	280
Los Angeles	254	Jaylen	Brown	12	CD	Give me a piece of old CD	1
New York	4800	Jaylen	Brown	10	Medicine	Help people stay healthy	4800
New York	2	Marcus	Smart	50	Toiletroll	Famous item recently	9999
Dallas	45	Gordon	Hayward	50	Keyboard	useful for students	100
Dallas	45	Gordon	Hayward	12	Screen	We can watch games with it	99
Beijing	280	Gordon	Hayward	99	Medicine	Help people stay healthy	4800
New York	280	Daniel	Thais	1	Mouse	Something on a kind of animal	300
Houston	10	Brad	Wanamaker	1	Panda	Rare animal	4700

Figure 9. Screenshot for problem 2-b.

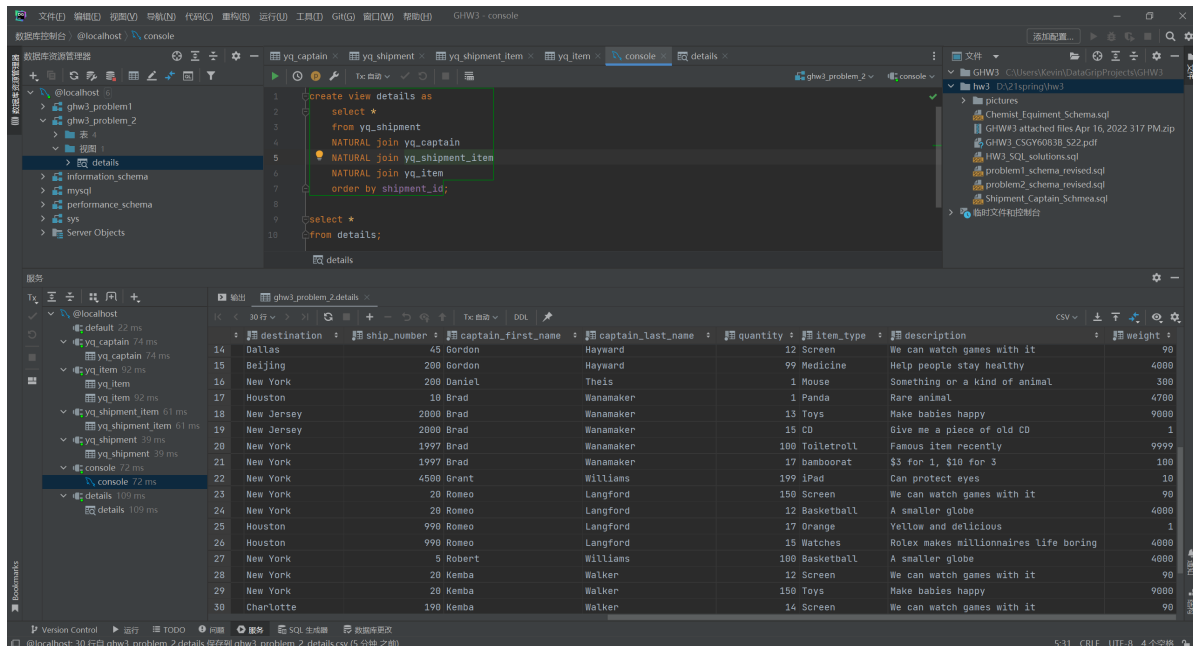


Figure 10. Screenshot for problem 2-b.

3. Here is the screenshot of the solution SQL and query result for problem 2-c.

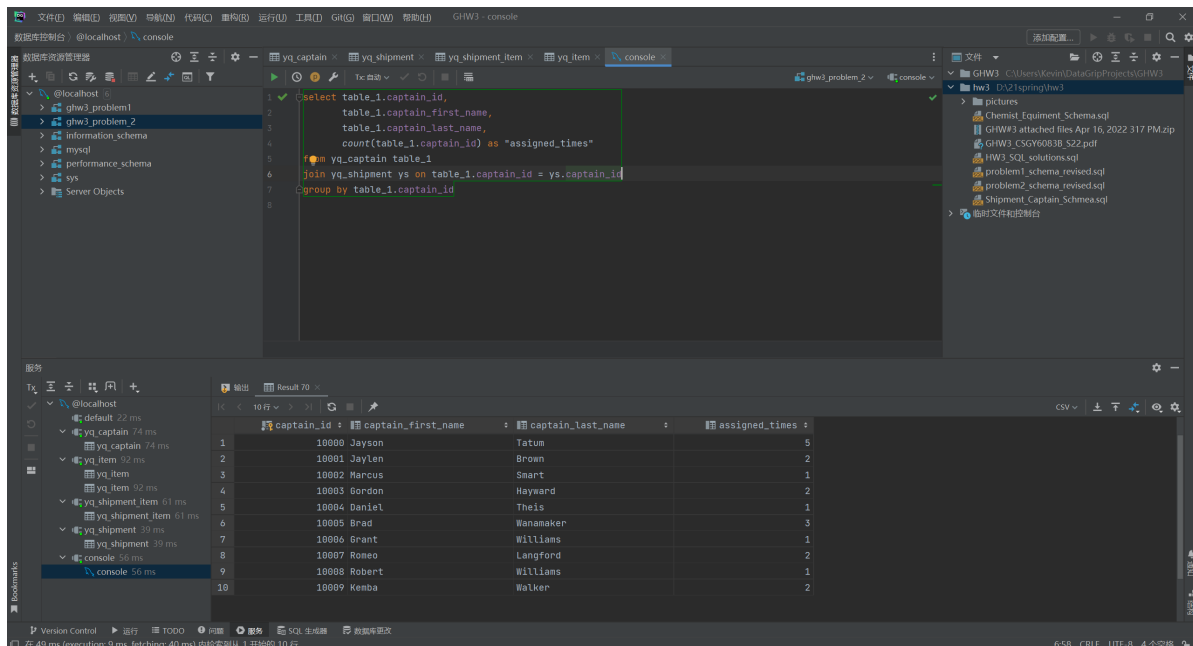
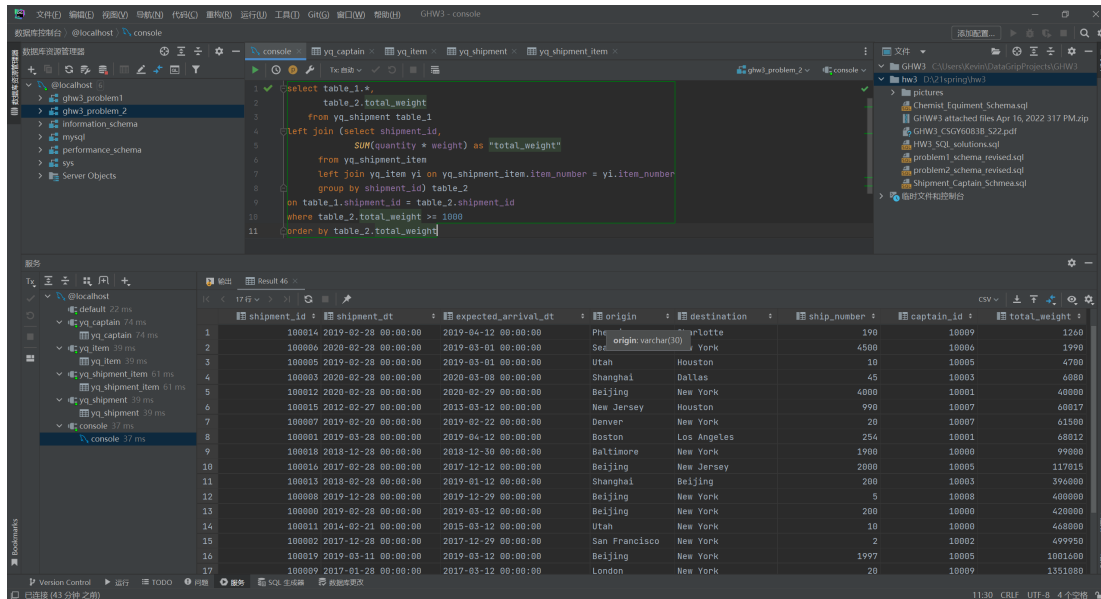


Figure 11. Screenshot for problem 2-c.

4. Here is the screenshot of the solution SQL and query result for problem 2-d.

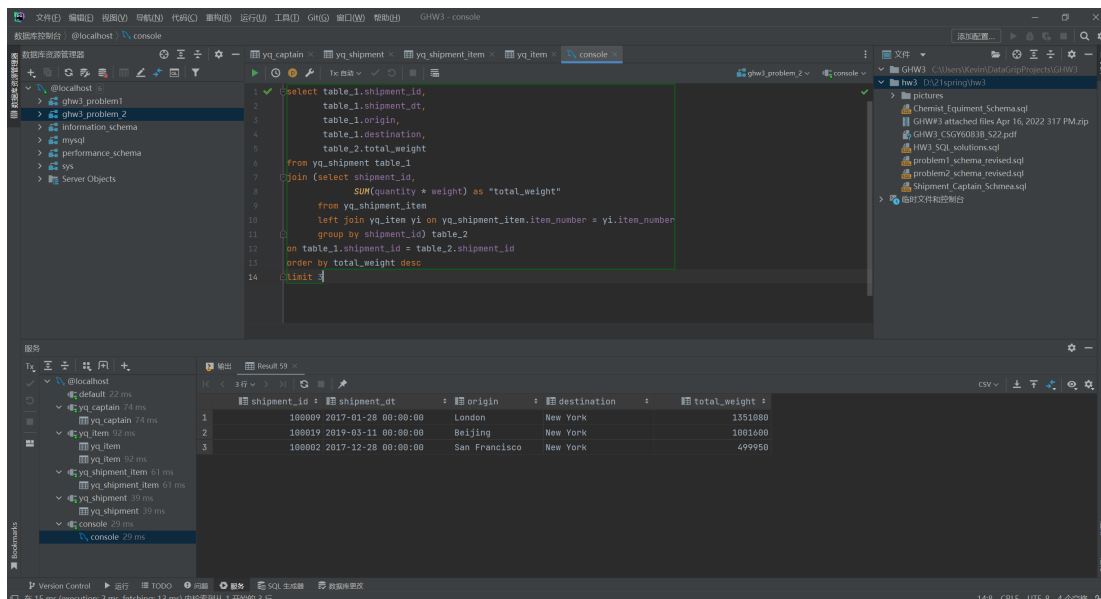


```
select table_1.shipment_id,
       table_2.total_weight
  from yq_shipment table_1
 left join (select shipment_id,
                    SUM(quantity * weight) as "total_weight"
            from yq_shipment_item
            left join yq_item yi on yq_shipment_item.item_number = yi.item_number
            group by shipment_id) table_2
    on table_1.shipment_id = table_2.shipment_id
 where table_2.total_weight >= 1000
 order by table_2.total_weight desc
```

shipment_id	shipment_dt	expected_arrival_dt	origin	destination	ship_number	captain_id	total_weight
100014	2019-02-28 00:00:00	2019-04-12 00:00:00	Phoenix	Charlotte	190	10009	1260
100006	2020-02-28 00:00:00	2019-03-01 00:00:00	Seattle	New York	4500	10004	1990
100005	2019-02-28 00:00:00	2019-03-01 00:00:00	Utah	Houston	10	10005	4700
100003	2020-02-28 00:00:00	2020-03-08 00:00:00	Shanghai	Dallas	45	10003	6800
100012	2020-02-28 00:00:00	2020-02-29 00:00:00	Beijing	New York	4000	10001	40000
100015	2012-02-27 00:00:00	2013-03-12 00:00:00	New Jersey	Houston	990	10007	60017
100007	2019-02-20 00:00:00	2019-02-22 00:00:00	Denver	New York	20	10007	61500
100001	2019-03-28 00:00:00	2019-04-12 00:00:00	Boston	Los Angeles	254	10001	68012
100018	2018-12-28 00:00:00	2018-12-30 00:00:00	Baltimore	New York	1900	10000	99000
100016	2017-02-28 00:00:00	2017-12-12 00:00:00	Beijing	New Jersey	2000	10005	117015
100013	2018-02-28 00:00:00	2019-01-12 00:00:00	Shanghai	Beijing	200	10003	396000
100008	2019-12-28 00:00:00	2019-12-29 00:00:00	Beijing	New York	5	10008	400000
100000	2019-02-28 00:00:00	2019-03-12 00:00:00	Beijing	New York	200	10000	420000
100011	2014-02-21 00:00:00	2015-02-12 00:00:00	Utah	New York	10	10000	460000
100002	2017-12-28 00:00:00	2017-12-29 00:00:00	San Francisco	New York	2	10002	499950
100019	2019-03-11 00:00:00	2019-03-12 00:00:00	Beijing	New York	1997	10005	1001400
100009	2017-01-28 00:00:00	2017-03-12 00:00:00	London	New York	20	10009	1351000

Figure 12. Screenshot for problem 2-d.

5. Here is the screenshot of the solution SQL and query result for problem 2-e.



```
select table_1.shipment_id,
       table_1.shipment_dt,
       table_1.origin,
       table_1.destination,
       table_2.total_weight
  from yq_shipment table_1
 left join (select shipment_id,
                    SUM(quantity * weight) as "total_weight"
            from yq_shipment_item
            left join yq_item yi on yq_shipment_item.item_number = yi.item_number
            group by shipment_id) table_2
    on table_1.shipment_id = table_2.shipment_id
 where table_2.total_weight >= 1000
 order by total_weight desc
```

shipment_id	shipment_dt	origin	destination	total_weight
100009	2017-01-28 00:00:00	London	New York	1351000
100019	2019-03-11 00:00:00	Beijing	New York	1001400
100002	2017-12-28 00:00:00	San Francisco	New York	499950

Figure 13. Screenshot for problem 2-e.