## Examen BD - SQL

```
-- Subiect nr. 145
-- Tudor Raluca, Grupa 135
--1
SELECT u.nume, u.prenume,
       c.denumire AS curs,
       md.denumire AS desfasurare,
       p.oras
FROM curs c JOIN sesiune_curs sc ON (c.id = sc.id_curs)
    LEFT JOIN mod desfasurare md ON (md.id = sc.id mod desfasurare)
    JOIN se_inscrie si ON (sc.id = si.id_sesiune_curs)
    JOIN utilizator u ON (u.id = si.id_utilizator)
    JOIN profil p ON (p.id_utilizator = u.id)
WHERE (si.data inscriere + c.durata zile) >= SYSDATE;
--2
SELECT u.email, NVL(p.cale_poza, 'Fara poza'),
-- durata totala a cursurilor pe care utilizatorul
-- le-a urmat in modul de desfasurare respectiv
    SUM(CASE
        WHEN md.denumire='online' THEN c.durata zile
        ELSE 0
        END) "Durata totala online",
    SUM(CASE
        WHEN md.denumire='sediu client' THEN c.durata zile
        END) "Durata totala sediu client",
    SUM(CASE
        WHEN md.denumire='sediu propriu' THEN c.durata_zile
        ELSE 0
        END) "Durata totala sediu propriu"
FROM utilizator u
    JOIN profil p ON (p.id_utilizator = u.id)
    JOIN se_inscrie si ON (u.id = si.id_utilizator)
    JOIN sesiune_curs sc ON (si.id_sesiune_curs = sc.id)
    JOIN mod desfasurare md ON (md.id = sc.id mod desfasurare)
    JOIN curs c ON (c.id = sc.id_curs)
GROUP BY u.id, u.email, p.cale_poza;
--3
-- Rezolv simuland DIVISION cu COUNT
SELECT c0.denumire, sc0.cost
FROM curs c0 JOIN sesiune curs sc0 ON (c0.id = sc0.id curs)
WHERE sc0.id curs IN (SELECT sc.id curs
                      FROM curs c JOIN sesiune curs sc ON (c.id = sc.id curs)
                      WHERE sc.data_start + c.durata_zile >= SYSDATE
                     )
```

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GROUP BY c0.denumire, sc0.cost
HAVING COUNT(sc0.id_curs) = (SELECT COUNT(sc.id_curs)
                             FROM curs c JOIN sesiune_curs sc ON (c.id = sc.id_curs)
                             WHERE sc.data_start + c.durata_zile >= SYSDATE
                             );
-- folosesc COUNT(id) si nu COUNT(*) pentru a nu numara si null-urile
-- adaug in sesiune_curs
INSERT INTO sesiune curs(id, data start, id curs, cost)
VALUES (
        NVL((SELECT MAX(id) + 1 FROM sesiune_curs), 0),
        SYSDATE + 2,
        -- cursul care nu are o sesiune in desfasurare la data curenta
        (SELECT c0.id
                                                 -- aflu id ul cursului
         FROM curs c0
         WHERE NOT EXISTS (
            SELECT c.id
            FROM curs c JOIN sesiune_curs sc ON (c.id = sc.id_curs)
            WHERE sc.data_start + c.durata_zile >= SYSDATE
                AND c0.id = c.id
            )
        ),
        (SELECT min(cost)
         FROM sesiune curs sc
         WHERE id_curs = (SELECT c0.id
                          FROM curs c0
                          WHERE NOT EXISTS (
                             SELECT c.id
                             FROM curs c JOIN sesiune curs sc ON (c.id = sc.id curs)
                             WHERE sc.data_start + c.durata_zile >= SYSDATE
                                  AND c0.id = c.id
                              )
                         )
        )
       );
--5
-- Aflu denumirea astfel:
SELECT constraint_name
FROM user_constraints
WHERE LOWER(table_name) = 'profil' AND constraint_type = 'R';
--Denumirea este FK PROFIL UTILIZATOR
-- Suprim constrangerea:
ALTER TABLE profil
DROP CONSTRAINT FK PROFIL UTILIZATOR;
-- O readaug cu ON DELETE CASCADE:
ALTER TABLE profil
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PROFIL_UTILIZATOR FOREIGN KEY (id_utilizator) REFERENCES utilizator(id) ON DELETE CASCADE;

--Verific:
SELECT *
FROM user_constraints
WHERE LOWER(table_name) = 'profil';
-- La delete rule se poate observa acum "CASCADE"
```