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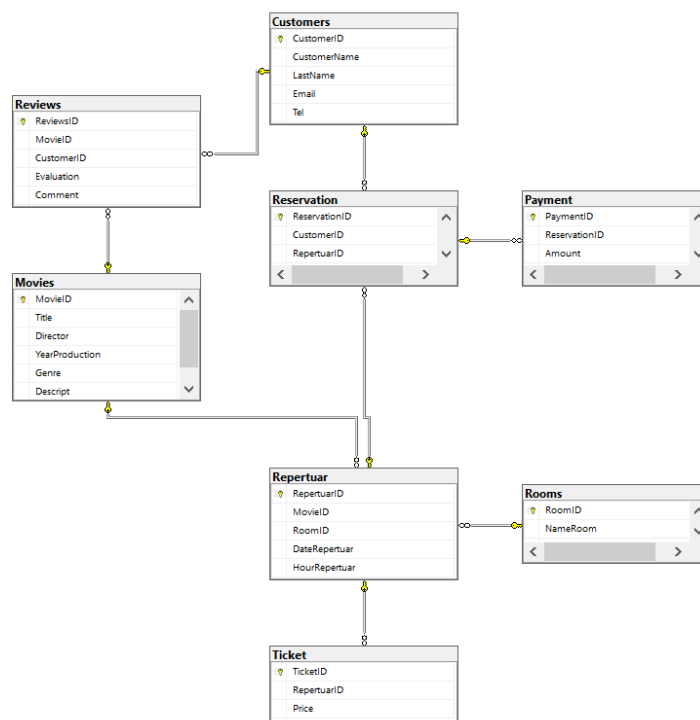
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Projekt 1.

Temat:

Baza danych multikina. W bazie powinny być przechowywane informacje o filmach, salach, seansach, sprzedawanych biletach.

Diagram:



Treść zapytań SQL:

-- Na początek tworzymy bazę danych oraz nadajemy jej nazwę

```
CREATE DATABASE MyMultikino;
```

```
-- Używamy stworzonej bazy danych
```

```
USE MyMultikino;
```

```
-- Tworzymy tabele
```

```
-- Tabela Filmów zawierające podstawowe parametry
```

```
CREATE TABLE Movies (
```

```
    MovieID INT PRIMARY KEY, -- Unikalny identyfikator filmu
```

```
    Title VARCHAR(100),
```

```
    Director VARCHAR(100),
```

```
    YearProduction INT,
```

```
    Genre VARCHAR(100),
```

```
    Descript TEXT -- Opis filmu
```

```
);
```

```
-- Tabela z salami kina
```

```
CREATE TABLE Rooms (
```

```
    RoomID INT PRIMARY KEY, -- Unikalny identyfikator sali kinowej
```

```
    NameRoom VARCHAR(100),
```

```
    NumberSeats INT
```

```
);
```

```
-- Tabela repertuaru
```

```

CREATE TABLE Repertuar (

    RepertuarID INT PRIMARY KEY, -- Unikalny identyfikator seansu
w repertuarze

    MovieID INT,

    RoomID INT,

    DateRepertuar DATE,

    HourRepertuar TIME,

    FOREIGN KEY (MovieID) REFERENCES Movies(MovieID), -- *Węzły
klucza obcego*

    FOREIGN KEY (RoomID) REFERENCES Rooms(RoomID) -- *Węzły klucza
obcego*

);

```

-- Tabela z biletami

```

CREATE TABLE Ticket (

    TicketID INT PRIMARY KEY, -- Unikalny identyfikator biletu

    RepertuarID INT,

    Price DECIMAL(8,2),

    FOREIGN KEY (RepertuarID) REFERENCES Repertuar(RepertuarID) --
*Węzły klucza obcego*

);

```

-- Tabela gromadząca klientów

```

CREATE TABLE Customers (

    CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY, -- Unikalny identyfikator klienta

    CustomerName VARCHAR(100),

```

```
        LastName VARCHAR(100),  
        Email VARCHAR(100),  
        Tel VARCHAR(20)  
    );
```

-- Tabela z rezerwacjami

```
CREATE TABLE Reservation (  
    ReservationID INT PRIMARY KEY, -- Unikalny identyfikator  
    rezerwacji  
    CustomerID INT,  
    RepertuarID INT,  
    NumberOfSeats INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID), --  
    *Węzły klucza obcego*  
    FOREIGN KEY (RepertuarID) REFERENCES Repertuar(RepertuarID) --  
    *Węzły klucza obcego*  
);
```

-- Tabela z płatnościami

```
CREATE TABLE Payment (  
    PaymentID INT PRIMARY KEY, -- Unikalny identyfikator płatności  
    ReservationID INT,  
    Amount DECIMAL(8,2),  
    PaymentDate DATE,  
    FOREIGN KEY (ReservationID) REFERENCES  
    Reservation(ReservationID) -- *Węzły klucza obcego*
```

```
);
```

```
-- Tabela z recenzjami
```

```
CREATE TABLE Reviews (
```

```
    ReviewsID INT PRIMARY KEY, -- Unikalny identyfikator recenzji
```

```
    MovieID INT,
```

```
    CustomerID INT,
```

```
    Evaluation INT,
```

```
    Comment TEXT,
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY (MovieID) REFERENCES Movies(MovieID), -- *Węzły  
klucza obcego*
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID) --  
*Węzły klucza obcego*
```

```
);
```

```
-- Tworzymy ograniczenia CHECK
```

```
-- Ograniczenie sprawdzające rok produkcji filmu
```

```
ALTER TABLE Movies
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_YearProduction CHECK (YearProduction >= 1970 AND  
YearProduction <= YEAR(GETDATE()));
```

```
-- Ograniczenie sprawdzające format numeru telefonu klienta
```

```
ALTER TABLE Customers
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Tel_Format CHECK (Tel LIKE '[0-9]');
```

```
-- Ograniczenie sprawdzające gatunek filmu
```

```
ALTER TABLE Movies
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Genre CHECK (Genre IN ('Action', 'Comedy',
'Drama', 'Science Fiction', 'Horror', 'Romance', 'Thriller',
'Adventure', 'Fantasy', 'Mystery', 'Crime', 'Animation', 'Family',
'Documentary', 'Musical', 'Historical', 'War', 'Biography',
'Western', 'Sports'));
```

```
-- Ograniczenie sprawdzające format adresu email klienta
```

```
ALTER TABLE Customers
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Email_Format CHECK (Email LIKE '%@%');
```

```
-- Wstawianie danych do tabeli Movies
```

```
INSERT INTO Movies (MovieID, Title, Director, YearProduction, Genre,
Descript)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
    (1, 'Inception', 'Christopher Nolan', 2010, 'Science Fiction',
'A thief enters the dreams of others to steal their secrets.'),
```

```
    (2, 'The Shawshank Redemption', 'Frank Darabont', 1994, 'Drama',
'Two imprisoned men bond over several years, finding solace and
eventual redemption through acts of common decency.'),
```

```
    (3, 'Pulp Fiction', 'Quentin Tarantino', 1994, 'Crime', 'Various
interconnected stories of criminals in Los Angeles.'),
```

```
    (4, 'The Dark Knight', 'Christopher Nolan', 2008, 'Action', 'A
vigilante known as Batman tries to save Gotham City from the
Joker.'),
```

```
    (5, 'Forrest Gump', 'Robert Zemeckis', 1994, 'Drama', 'The life
journey of a man with a low IQ but good intentions.'),
```

```
    (6, 'The Matrix', 'Lana Wachowski, Lilly Wachowski', 1999,
'Action', 'A computer hacker learns about the true nature of his
reality.'),
```

```
    (7, 'Schindler''s List', 'Steven Spielberg', 1993, 'Biography',
'In German-occupied Poland during World War II, Oskar Schindler
gradually becomes concerned for his Jewish workforce.'),
```

(8, 'The Godfather', 'Francis Ford Coppola', 1972, 'Crime', 'The aging patriarch of an organized crime dynasty transfers control of his clandestine empire to his reluctant son.'),

(9, 'Titanic', 'James Cameron', 1997, 'Romance', 'A seventeen-year-old aristocrat falls in love with a kind but poor artist aboard the luxurious, ill-fated R.M.S. Titanic.'),

(10, 'Avatar', 'James Cameron', 2009, 'Adventure', 'A paraplegic marine dispatched to the moon Pandora on a unique mission becomes torn between following his orders and protecting the world he feels is his home.');

-- Wstawianie danych do tabeli Rooms

INSERT INTO Rooms (RoomID, NameRoom, NumberSeats)

VALUES

(1, 'Room 1', 100),

(2, 'Room 2', 80),

(3, 'Room 3', 30),

(4, 'Room 4', 110),

(5, 'Room 5', 50),

(6, 'Room 6', 150),

(7, 'Room 7', 70),

(8, 'Room 8', 90);

-- Wstawianie danych do tabeli Repertuar

INSERT INTO Repertuar (RepertuarID, MovieID, RoomID, DateRepertuar, HourRepertuar)

VALUES

(1, 1, 1, '2023-12-31', '18:00:00'),

```
(2, 2, 2, '2023-12-29', '20:00:00'),  
(3, 3, 3, '2024-01-03', '15:30:00'),  
    (4, 4, 4, '2024-01-04', '19:30:00'),  
    (5, 5, 5, '2024-01-05', '20:30:00'),  
    (6, 6, 6, '2024-01-06', '22:30:00'),  
    (7, 7, 7, '2024-01-07', '10:00:00');
```

-- Wstawianie danych do tabeli Ticket

```
INSERT INTO Ticket (TicketID, RepertuarID, Price)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(1, 1, 15.99),  
(2, 2, 12.50),  
(3, 3, 18.00);
```

-- Wstawianie danych do tabeli Customers

```
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, CustomerName, LastName, Email,  
Tel)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(1, 'John', 'Doe', 'john.doe@email.com', '123456789'),  
(2, 'Jane', 'Smith', 'jane.smith@email.com', '987654321'),  
(3, 'Alice', 'Johnson', 'alice.johnson@email.com', '456789123'),  
    (4, 'Emily', 'Johnson', 'emily.j@example.com', '55581234'),  
(5, 'Michael', 'Williams', 'michael.w@example.com', '55515678'),  
(6, 'Sophia', 'Smith', 'sophia.s@example.com', '55569876'),  
(7, 'Daniel', 'Johnson', 'daniel.j@example.com', '55584321'),
```



```
(8, 'Emma', 'Brown', 'emma.b@example.com', '55571111'),  
(9, 'Matthew', 'Miller', 'matthew.m@example.com', '55592222'),  
(10, 'Olivia', 'Davis', 'olivia.d@example.com', '55503333');
```

-- Wstawianie danych do tabeli Reservation

```
INSERT INTO Reservation (ReservationID, CustomerID, RepertuarID,  
NumberOfSeats)
```

VALUES

```
(1, 1, 1, 2),  
(2, 2, 2, 3),  
(3, 3, 3, 1),  
(4, 4, 4, 2),  
(5, 5, 5, 3),  
(6, 6, 6, 1),  
(7, 7, 7, 4);
```

-- Wstawianie danych do tabeli Payment

```
INSERT INTO Payment (PaymentID, ReservationID, Amount, PaymentDate)
```

VALUES

```
(1, 1, 31.98, '2023-01-01'),  
(2, 2, 37.50, '2023-01-02'),  
(3, 3, 18.00, '2023-01-03'),  
(4, 4, 25.00, '2023-01-10'),  
(5, 5, 30.00, '2023-01-11'),  
(6, 6, 15.00, '2023-01-12'),
```

```
(7, 7, 34.00, '2023-01-13');
```

```
-- Wstawianie danych do tabeli Reviews
```

```
INSERT INTO Reviews (ReviewsID, MovieID, CustomerID, Evaluation,  
Comment)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(1, 1, 1, 5, 'Amazing movie!'),
```

```
(2, 2, 2, 4, 'A classic!'),
```

```
(3, 3, 3, 3, 'Decent storyline.'),
```

```
(4, 4, 4, 4, 'Great movie!'),
```

```
(5, 5, 5, 5, 'Mind-bending!'),
```

```
(6, 6, 6, 4, 'Classic masterpiece'),
```

```
(7, 7, 7, 3, 'Good, but a bit long'),
```

```
(8, 8, 8, 5, 'Awesome!');
```

```
-- Przy wypełnianiu tabel danymi trzeba bardzo uważać na to aby  
posiadały one spójność warto dlatego też sprawdzać je poleceniami  
SELECT * FROM "nazwa tabeli" jeżeli pojawi się błąd aby upewnić się  
czy rekrody już nie istnieją w naszej bazie danych.
```

```
-- Tworzymy widoki:
```

```
-- Widok 1: Repertuar z informacją o liczbie dostępnych miejsc w  
sali
```

```
CREATE VIEW ViewFreeSeats AS

SELECT

    Repertuar.RepertuarID,

    Movies.Title AS MovieTitle,

    Rooms.NameRoom AS RoomName,

    Repertuar.DateRepertuar,

    Repertuar.HourRepertuar,

    Rooms.NumberSeats - COUNT(Reservation.ReservationID) AS
AvailableSeats

FROM

    Repertuar

JOIN Movies ON Repertuar.MovieID = Movies.MovieID

JOIN Rooms ON Repertuar.RoomID = Rooms.RoomID

LEFT JOIN Reservation ON Repertuar.RepertuarID =
Reservation.RepertuarID

GROUP BY

    Repertuar.RepertuarID, Movies.Title, Rooms.NameRoom,
Repertuar.DateRepertuar, Repertuar.HourRepertuar, Rooms.NumberSeats;
```

-- Przypadek użycia:

```
SELECT * FROM ViewFreeSeats

WHERE DateRepertuar = '2023-12-31' AND HourRepertuar = '18:00:00';
```

	RepertuarID	MovieTitle	RoomName	DateRepertuar	HourRepertuar	AvailableSeats
1	1	Inception	Room 1	2023-12-31	18:00:00.0000000	119

-- Widok 2: Ten prezentuje średnią ocenę filmów wraz z ilością recenzji

```
CREATE VIEW ViewAverageMovie AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    Movies.MovieID,
```

```
    Movies.Title,
```

```
    AVG(Reviews.Evaluation) AS AverageRating,
```

```
    COUNT(Reviews.ReviewsID) AS NumberReviews
```

```
FROM
```

```
    Movies
```

```
LEFT JOIN Reviews ON Movies.MovieID = Reviews.MovieID
```

```
GROUP BY
```

```
    Movies.MovieID, Movies.Title
```

```
HAVING
```

```
    COUNT(Reviews.ReviewsID) > 0;
```

-- Przypadek użycia:

```
SELECT * FROM ViewAverageMovie;
```

	MovieID	Title	AverageRating	NumberReviews
1	1	Inception	5	1
2	2	The Shawshank Redemption	4	1
3	3	Pulp Fiction	3	1
4	4	The Dark Knight	4	1
5	5	Forrest Gump	5	1
6	6	The Matrix	4	1
7	7	Schindler's List	3	1
8	8	The Godfather	5	1

-- Widok 3: Prezentuje listę najczęściej rezerwowanych filmów

```
CREATE VIEW ViewTopMovies AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    Movies.MovieID,
```

```
    Movies.Title,
```

```
    COUNT(Reservation.ReservationID) AS ReservationCount
```

```
FROM
```

```
    Movies
```

```
LEFT JOIN Repertuar ON Movies.MovieID = Repertuar.MovieID
```

```
LEFT JOIN Reservation ON Repertuar.RepertuarID =
Reservation.RepertuarID
```

```
GROUP BY
```

```
    Movies.MovieID, Movies.Title;
```

-- Przypadek użycia:

	MovieID	Title	ReservationCount
1	1	Inception	1
2	2	The Shawshank Redemption	1
3	3	Pulp Fiction	1
4	4	The Dark Knight	1
5	5	Forrest Gump	1
6	6	The Matrix	1
7	7	Schindler's List	1
8	8	The Godfather	0
9	9	Titanic	0
10	10	Avatar	0
11	11	New Movie	0

```
SELECT * FROM ViewTopMovies;
```

-- Widok 4: Ten widok prezentuje sumę zarobków z biletów w danym okresie czasu

```
CREATE VIEW ViewEarnings AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    Repertuar.DateRepertuar,
```

```
    SUM(Ticket.Price) AS TotalRevenue
```

```
FROM
```

```
    Repertuar
```

```
JOIN Ticket ON Repertuar.RepertuarID = Ticket.RepertuarID
```

```
GROUP BY
```

```
    Repertuar.DateRepertuar;
```

-- Przypadek użycia:

```
SELECT * FROM ViewEarnings
```

```
WHERE DateRepertuar BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-12-31';
```

	DateRepertuar	TotalRevenue
1	2023-12-29	12.50
2	2023-12-31	15.99

Projekt 2.

```
-- Funkcje
```

```
-- Tworzymy funkcję która zwraca listę filmów danego reżysera
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION GetMoviesByDirector(@DirectorName VARCHAR(100))
```

```
RETURNS TABLE
```

```
AS
```

```
RETURN (
```

```
    SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE Director = @DirectorName
```

```
);
```

```
-- Przykład użycia funkcji GetMoviesByDirector
```

```
SELECT * FROM GetMoviesByDirector('James Cameron');
```

-- Tworzymy funkcję która zwraca listę klientów którzy dokonali
płatności powyżej x kwoty

```
CREATE FUNCTION GetHighSpendingCustomers(@MinAmount DECIMAL(8,2))
```

```
RETURNS TABLE
```

```
AS
```

```
RETURN (
```

```
    SELECT DISTINCT C.* FROM Customers C
```

```
    JOIN Reservation R ON C.CustomerID = R.CustomerID
```

```
    JOIN Payment P ON R.ReservationID = P.ReservationID
```

```
    WHERE P.Amount >= @MinAmount
```

```
);
```

-- Przykład użycia funkcji GetHighSpendingCustomers

```
DECLARE @MinAmount DECIMAL(8,2);
```

```
SET @MinAmount = 5.00; -- Ustaw dowolną minimalną kwotę płatności
```

```
SELECT * FROM GetHighSpendingCustomers(@MinAmount);
```

-- Procedury:

-- Tworzymy procedurę która aktualizuje opis filmu i zwiększa ilość
dostępnych miejsc w sali o określoną wartość

-- W tym miejscu popełniłem błąd i musiałem usunąć procedure
UpdateMovie. Użyłem do tego polecenia:


```
IF OBJECT_ID('UpdateMovie', 'P') IS NOT NULL
```

```
    DROP PROCEDURE UpdateMovie;
```

```
GO
```

```
-- Następnie utworzyłem ponownie procedurę:
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateMovie(
```

```
    @MovieID INT,
```

```
    @NewDescription VARCHAR(MAX),
```

```
    @IncreaseSeatsBy INT
```

```
)
```

```
AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    UPDATE Movies SET Descript = @NewDescription WHERE MovieID =  
    @MovieID;
```

```
    UPDATE Rooms
```

```
    SET NumberSeats = NumberSeats + @IncreaseSeatsBy
```

```
    WHERE RoomID IN (SELECT RoomID FROM Repertuar WHERE MovieID =  
    @MovieID);
```

```
END;
```

```
-- Przykład użycia procedury UpdateMovie
```

```

DECLARE @MovieIDToUpdate INT;

DECLARE @NewDescriptionToUpdate VARCHAR(MAX);

DECLARE @IncreaseSeatsBy INT;


SET @MovieIDToUpdate = 1;

SET @NewDescriptionToUpdate = 'New movie description';

SET @IncreaseSeatsBy = 20;


EXEC UpdateMovie

    @MovieID = @MovieIDToUpdate,

    @NewDescription = @NewDescriptionToUpdate,

    @IncreaseSeatsBy = @IncreaseSeatsBy;

-- Wyświetl zaktualizowane informacje

SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE MovieID = @MovieIDToUpdate;

SELECT * FROM Rooms WHERE RoomID IN (SELECT RoomID FROM Repertuar
WHERE MovieID = @MovieIDToUpdate);


-- Procedura dodaje nowego klienta i rezerwuje miejsca na wybrany
seans


CREATE PROCEDURE AddCustomerAndReservation(

    @CustomerName VARCHAR(255),

    @LastName VARCHAR(255),

    @Email VARCHAR(255),

```

```

        @Tel VARCHAR(20),

        @RepertuarID INT,

        @NumberOfSeats INT

    )

AS

BEGIN

    INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, LastName, Email, Tel)

    VALUES (@CustomerName, @LastName, @Email, @Tel);

    DECLARE @CustomerID INT = SCOPE_IDENTITY();

    IF @CustomerID IS NOT NULL

    BEGIN

        INSERT INTO Reservation (CustomerID, RepertuarID,
        NumberOfSeats)

        VALUES (@CustomerID, @RepertuarID, @NumberOfSeats);

    END

    ELSE

    BEGIN

        PRINT 'Błąd dodawania klienta: Nie udało się pobrać
        identyfikatora klienta.';

        RETURN;

    END

END;

-- Wyzwalacze

-- Wyzwalacz do śledzenia zmian w tabeli Movies

```

```
CREATE TRIGGER MoviesTrigger
```

```
ON Movies
```

```
AFTER INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
```

```
AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    PRINT 'Zmiany w tabeli Movies zostały zarejestrowane.';
```

```
END;
```

```
-- Dodawanie nowego filmu - przypadek użycia
```

```
INSERT INTO Movies (MovieID, Title, Director, YearProduction, Genre,  
Descript)
```

```
VALUES (11, 'New Movie', 'New Director', 2023, 'Action',  
'Description of the new movie.');
```

```
-- Wyzwalacz do śledzenia dodawania recenzji
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER ReviewsTrigger
```

```
ON Reviews
```

```
AFTER INSERT
```

```
AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    UPDATE ViewAverageMovie
```

```

SET AverageRating = (
    SELECT AVG(Evaluation)
    FROM Reviews
    WHERE Reviews.MovieID = ViewAverageMovie.MovieID
    GROUP BY MovieID
),
NumberReviews = (
    SELECT COUNT(ReviewsID)
    FROM Reviews
    WHERE Reviews.MovieID = ViewAverageMovie.MovieID
    GROUP BY MovieID
)
WHERE EXISTS (
    SELECT 1
    FROM inserted
    WHERE inserted.MovieID = ViewAverageMovie.MovieID
);

END;

-- Dodawanie nowej recenzji - przypadek użycia

INSERT INTO Reviews (ReviewsID, MovieID, CustomerID, Evaluation,
Comment)

VALUES (9, 11, 1, 4, 'Enjoyed the new movie!');

```