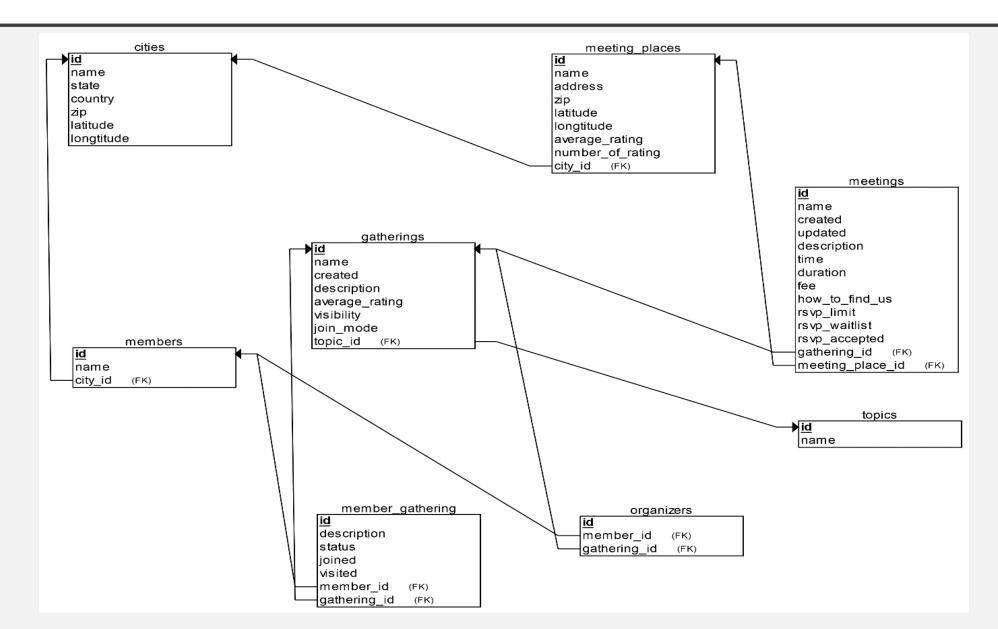
데이터관리와 분석 PROJECT2

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DATABASE SCHEMA



RI (I) DATABASE와 TABLE 子축

(2) CSV파일 일어서 데이터 삽입하기 (3) 외래키 설정하기

```
cnx = mysql.connector.connect(host=host, user=user, password=password)
cursor = cnx.cursor()
cursor.execute('SET GLOBAL innodb_buffer_pool_size=2*1024*1024*1024;')
```

```
cursor.execute("""DROP DATABASE IFEXISTS DMA_team12;""")
cursor.execute("""CREATE DATABASE DMA_team12;""")
cursor.execute("""USE DMA_team12;""")
```

```
#cities TABLE ② ②
cursor.execute("""
    CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS cities(
    id VARCHAR(22) NOT NULL,
    name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    state VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    country VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    zip INT NULL,
    latitude FLOAT NULL,
    longitude FLOAT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (id));
    """)
```

RI (2) CSV파일 읽어서 데이터 삽입하기

```
sql_cities = """INSERT INTO cities VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s)"""
f_cities = open(directory+'cities.csv', 'r', encoding='utf-8')
next(f_cities)
while True:
    line = f cities.readline()
    line_list = line.replace('\n', '')
 line_list = line_list.split(',')
 for i, j in enumerate(line_list):
       if line_list[i] == '':
          line list[i] = None
       try:
              line list[i] = int(j)
       except:
               pass
       if line:
               cursor.execute(sql_cities, line list)
       else:
               break
```

Exception) Meeting_places - int(float(j))

RI (3) 외래키 설정하기 cursor.execute("ALTER TABLE gatherings ADD CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (topic_id)
REFERENCES topics(id);")

R2~R5

```
def requirement2(host, user, password):
    cnx = mysql.connector.connect(host=host, user=user, password=password)
    cursor = cnx.cursor()
    cursor.execute('SET GLOBAL innodb_buffer_pool_size=2*1024*1024*1024;')
    cursor.execute('USE DMA_team%02d;' % team)
```

R2

```
SELECT workson7. Year as Year, IFNULL(NewUser, 0) as NewUser, IFNULL(NewGroup, 0) as NewGroup, IFNULL(NewMeeting, 0) as NewMeeting
    FROM member_gathering
      GROUP BY year(joined)) as workson1
      RIGHT JOIN
 5
      (SELECT Year, NewGroup, NewMeeting
 6
      FROM ((SELECT workson2.Year, NewGroup, NewMeeting
      FROM (SELECT year(created) as Year, COUNT(*) as NewGroup
 8
 9
      FROM gatherings
      GROUP BY year(created)) as workson2
10
11
      LEFT JOIN (SELECT year(time) as Year, COUNT(*) as NewMeeting
      FROM meetings
12
      GROUP BY year(time)) as workson3
13
      ON workson2.Year = workson3.Year)
14
      UNION
15
      (SELECT workson5.Year, NewGroup, NewMeeting
16
      FROM (SELECT year(created) as Year, COUNT(*) as NewGroup
17
18
      FROM gatherings
      GROUP BY year(created)) as workson4
19
20
      RIGHT JOIN (SELECT year(time) as Year, COUNT(*) as NewMeeting
      FROM meetings
21
      GROUP BY year(time)) as workson5
22
23
      ON workson4.Year = workson5.Year)
24
      ) as workson6
25
     ) as workson7
26
       ON workson1.Year = workson7.Year
27
       ORDER BY Year
```

SELECT workson7. Year as Year,
IFNULL(NewUser, 0) as NewUser,
IFNULL(NewGroup, 0) as NewGroup,
IFNULL(NewMeeting, 0) as NewMeeting
FROM workson1
RIGHT JOIN workson7
ON workson1. Year = workson7. Year

ORDER BY Year;

NewUser

NewGroup, NewMeeting

```
SELECT Year, NewGroup, NewMeeting
FROM
(SELECT workson2. Year, NewGroup, NewMeeting)
FROM (SELECT year(created) as Year, COUNT(*) as NewGroup
FROM gatherings
GROUP BY (created)) as workson2
LEFT JOIN (SELECT year(time) as Year, COUNT(*) as NewMeeting
FROM meetings
GROUP BY year(time)) as workson3
ON workson2.Year = workson3.Year)
UNION
(SELECT workson2.Year, NewGroup, NewMeeting)
FROM (SELECT year(created) as Year, COUNT(*) as NewGroup
FROM gatherings
GROUP BY (created)) as workson4
RIGHT JOIN (SELECT year(time) as Year, COUNT(*) as NewMeeting
FROM meetings
GROUP BY year(time)) as workson5
ON workson4. Year = workson5. Year)) as workson6
) as workson7
```

	Year	NewUser	NewGroup	NewMeeting
١	2002	69	52	0
	2003	2150	80	0
	2004	1785	25	0
	2005	2529	36	0
	2006	10819	207	0
	2007	26265	280	0
	2008	41665	310	0
	2009	71118	415	0
	2010	91002	431	0
	2011	139059	573	0
	2012	254796	823	0
	2013	393928	989	0
	2014	556617	1292	0
	2015	1196683	1631	0
	2016	1514295	2191	0
	2017	1591087	3212	1446
	2018	0	0	4102

	Acti	on Output	•		
	#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
0	1	1 18:14:02	SELECT workson7.Year as Year, IFNULL(NewUser, 0) as NewUser, IFNULL(NewGroup	17 row(s) returned	3.938 sec / 0.000 sec

R3

```
SELECT MP.id as id, city id, name, address

→ FROM meeting_places as MP, (SELECT view1.id as id)

               FROM (SELECT id
 3
 4
                   FROM meeting places
                   WHERE number_of_rating>=5 AND average_rating>=4.5) as view1
 5
               LEFT JOIN (SELECT meeting_place_id as id
 6
                   FROM meetings
                   GROUP BY meeting_place_id
8
                   HAVING COUNT(*)>3) as view2
9
               ON view1.id=view2.id
10
               WHERE view2.id is NULL) as view3
11
       WHERE MP.id=view3.id
12
       ORDER BY id;
13
```

SELECT MP.id as id, city_id, name, address FROM meeting_places as MP, view3
WHERE MP.id=view3.id
ORDER BY id

리뷰 수 5개 이상, 평균 평점 4.5 이상, 만남 3번 이하

SELECT view1.id as id

FROM (SELECT id

FROM meeting_places

WHERE number_of_rating>=5 AND average_rating>=4.5) as view1

LEFT JOIN (SELECT meeting place id as id

FROM meetings

GROUP BY meeting_place_id

HAVING COUNT(*)>3) as view2

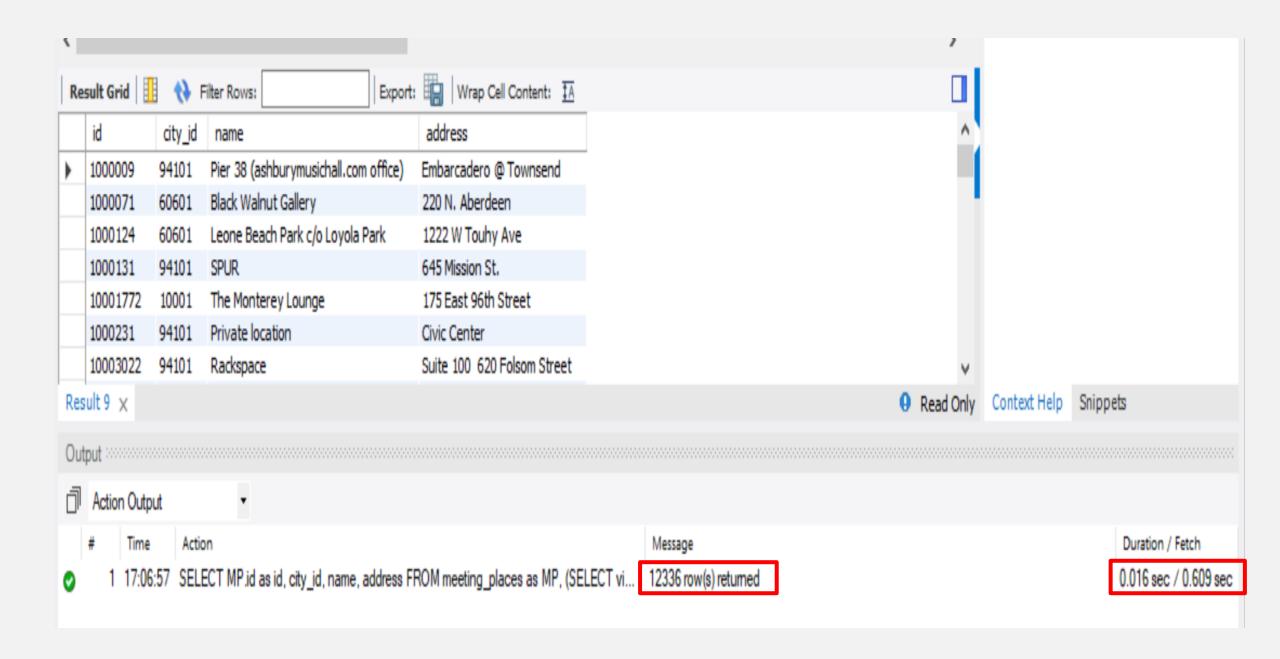
WHERE view2.id is NULL

ON view1.id=view2.id

WHERE view2.id is NULL

만남 3번 초과

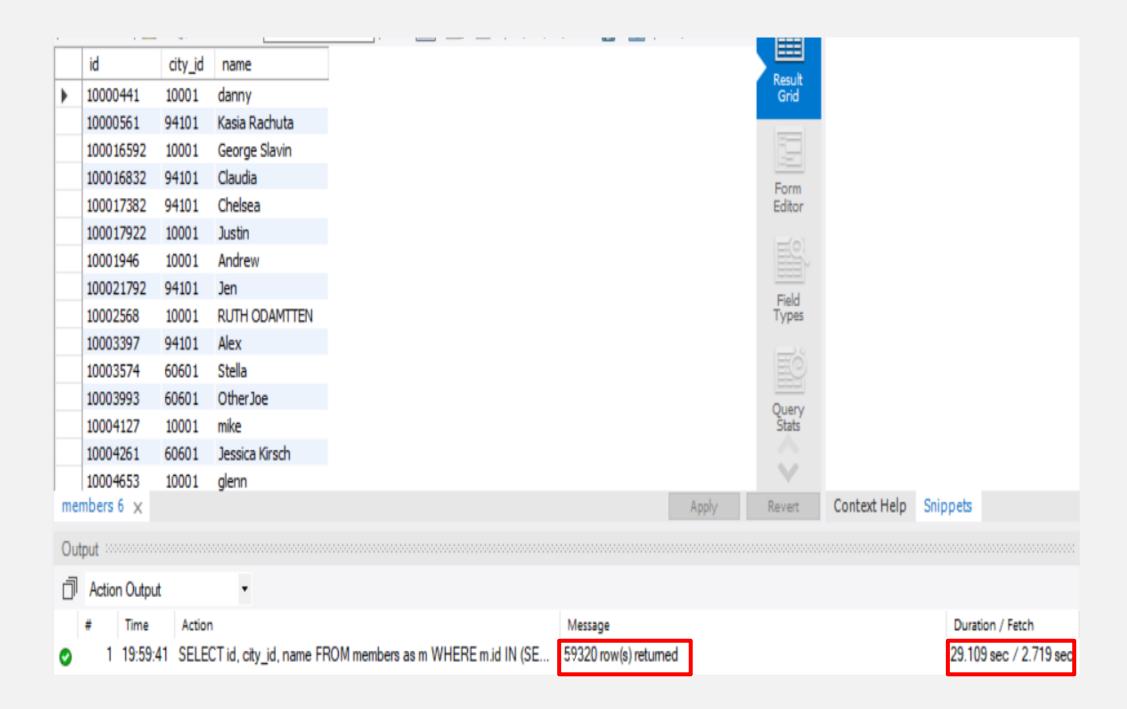
리뷰 수 5개 이상, 평균 평점 4.5 이상,



```
SELECT id, city_id, name
      FROM members as m
      WHERE m.id IN (SELECT member_id
          FROM member_gathering
          WHERE TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, joined, visited) >= 1
          GROUP BY member_id
6
          HAVING COUNT(gathering_id) >= 5)
      ORDER BY id;
```

SELECT id, city_id, name FROM members as m WHERE m.id IN view1 ORDER BY id

|년이상 활동한 그룹이 5개 이상인 사람



R5

1 • ALTER TABLE gatherings ADD remarks VARCHAR(20)

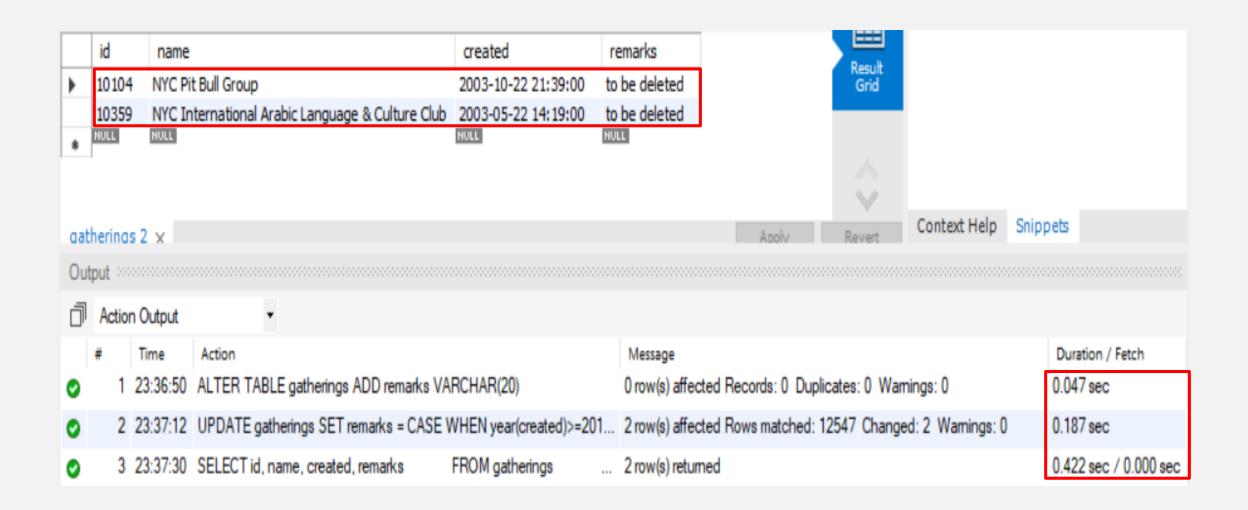
```
1 • ○ UPDATE gatherings SET remarks = CASE
      WHEN year(created)>=2014 AND id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT gathering_id
          FROM member_gathering)
          THEN "need promotion"
4
      WHEN year(created)<2014 AND id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT gathering_id
5
          FROM member_gathering)
6
          THEN "to be deleted" END;
      SELECT id, name, created, remarks
      FROM gatherings

→ WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT gathering_id)

          FROM member_gathering)
      ORDER BY id
5
```

UPDATE gatherings SET remarks=CASE
WHEN year(created)>=2014 AND id NOT IN view1
THEN "need promotion"
WHEN year(created)<2014 AND id NOT IN view1
THEN "to be deleted" END

그룹언이 한 명이라도 있는 그룹



R6 정의 및 QUERY 설명

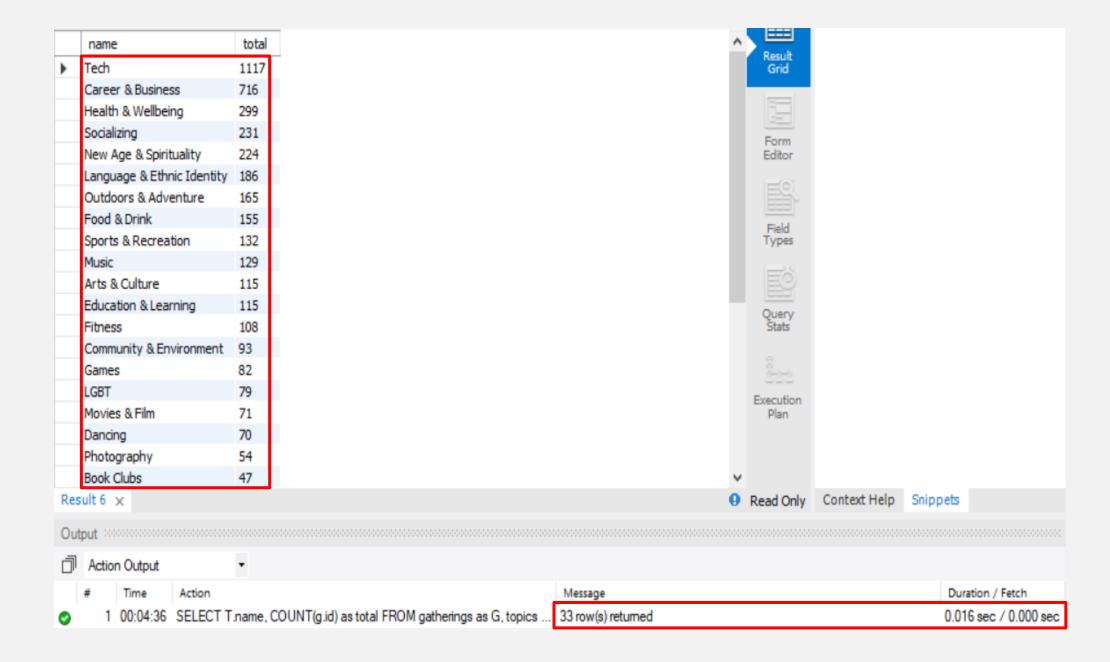
R6 문제 정의

"사이트 A는 현재 가입자들이 어떤 주제에 관심이 많은지, 어떤 주제에서 양질의 교류가 이루어지고 있는지, 관심사에 대한 거시적인 정보를 파악하기 위해 가입자들에게 좋은 평가를 받은 그룹이 많이 있는 주제를 알아보고자 한다. 이를 위해 주제 별로 평균 평점 4.8이상을 받은 그룹의 개수를 구해 <u>주제 이름</u>과 <u>평균 평점이 4.8이상인 그룹의 개수</u>를 출력하라. 출력된 결과는 그룹의 개수를 기준으로 내림차순으로 정렬되어야 하며 column 순서는 주제 이름, 그룹의 개수여야 한다."

R6 QUERY 설명

```
SELECT T.name, COUNT(g.id) as total
FROM gatherings as G, topics as T

WHERE G.average_rating >= 4.8 AND G.topic_id = T.id
GROUP BY T.id
ORDER BY total DESC
```



R2~R6 결과 출력 코드

R2~R6 결과 출력 코드

```
fopen = open('project2_team%02d_req6.txt' % team, 'w', encoding='utf8')

rows = cursor.fetchall()
for line in rows:
    for i in range(len(line)):
        fopen.write(str(line[i]))
        if i < len(line) - 1: fopen.write(';')
    if line != rows[len(rows) - 1]: fopen.write('\n')

fopen.close()
cursor.close()</pre>
```

들어주셔서 감사합니다