

```

-- part II
use practic_DB

-- a.
-- creating the table for Electricscooter
CREATE TABLE Electricscooter
(
    serial_number int PRIMARY KEY
);

-- additional table for address, (it's more elegant this way)
CREATE TABLE [Address]
(
    id int PRIMARY KEY,
    street varchar(100),
    number int,
    city varchar(100)
);

-- we are using an id as primary key
CREATE TABLE DockingStation
(
    id int PRIMARY KEY,
    address_id int,

    CONSTRAINT FK_address_id FOREIGN KEY(address_id) REFERENCES [Address](id)
);

CREATE TABLE [Card]
(
    number int PRIMARY KEY,
    issuing_bank varchar(100),
    owner_name varchar(100)
);

-- the ride has 4 foreign keys
CREATE TABLE Ride
(
    id int PRIMARY KEY,
    scooter_serial_number int,
    price int,
    pickup_docking_station_id int,
    dropoff_docking_station_id int,

    start_time DATETIME,
    end_time DATETIME,

    card_number int,

    CONSTRAINT pickup_docking_station_id FOREIGN KEY (pickup_docking_station_id)
REFERENCES DockingStation(id),
    CONSTRAINT dropoff_docking_station_id FOREIGN KEY (dropoff_docking_station_id)
REFERENCES DockingStation(id),
    CONSTRAINT card_number FOREIGN KEY (card_number) REFERENCES [Card](number),
    CONSTRAINT FK_scooter_serial_number FOREIGN KEY (scooter_serial_number) REFERENCES
Electricscooter(serial_number)
);

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CREATE TABLE Incident
(
    id int PRIMARY KEY,
    corresponding_ride_id int,
    [description] varchar(100)
    CONSTRAINT FK_corresponding_ride_id FOREIGN KEY (corresponding_ride_id) REFERENCES
Ride(id)
);

-- populate data (starting from tables with no FK and which are required; use dully data)
INSERT INTO [Address] SELECT 1, 's1', 1, 'c1';

INSERT INTO DockingStation SELECT 1, 1;
INSERT INTO DockingStation SELECT 2, 1;
INSERT INTO DockingStation SELECT 3, 1;

INSERT INTO [Card] SELECT 1, 'B1', '01';

INSERT INTO Electriscooter SELECT 1;
INSERT INTO Electriscooter SELECT 2;

INSERT INTO Ride SELECT 1, 1, 15, 1, 2, GETDATE(), GETDATE(), 1;
INSERT INTO Ride SELECT 2, 1, 15, 1, 3, GETDATE(), GETDATE(), 1;

--C.
GO
CREATE OR ALTER VIEW MyView AS
-- we choose the information we are required
SELECT [DockingStation].id, street, number, city
-- we join the tables to have access to all the needed information
FROM Ride INNER JOIN DockingStation ON Ride.pickup_docking_station_id = DockingStation.id
INNER JOIN [Address] ON DockingStation.id = [Address].id
-- we group by id because we are interested in the docking stations with the most rides
and id is the PK for the relation
GROUP BY DockingStation.id, street, number, city
-- the condition is to have the number of rides equal to the maximum number of rides
HAVING COUNT(*) = (
-- here we take the maximum
                SELECT MAX(AMMOUNT)
                FROM
                (SELECT DockingStation.id, COUNT(*) AS AMMOUNT
                FROM Ride INNER JOIN DockingStation ON
Ride.pickup_docking_station_id = DockingStation.id
                -- we need an additional group by here to make sure we take all
rides for each doking station
                GROUP BY DockingStation.id) AS R)
GO

SELECT *
FROM MyView;

GO
CREATE OR ALTER PROCEDURE deleteCardOwnersAndRides @givenStr varchar(100)
-- we have to delete from the rides first, because it contains FK_card_number

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EXECUTE      ('DELETE FROM Ride WHERE Ride.card_number = ( SELECT [Card].number FROM
[Card] WHERE [Card].owner_name = +' + @givenStr + ') ' );
EXECUTE      ('DELETE FROM [Card] WHERE [Card].owner_name = ' + @givenStr + ')');
GO
```

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-- we use these lines to drop the table if needed
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DROP TABLE Ride;
DROP TABLE DockingStation;
DROP TABLE Electricscooter;
DROP TABLE [Address];
DROP TABLE [Card];
DROP TABLE Incident;
```

