- 11)Создать не менее 2 триггеров.
- 1. Триггер для увеличение общего количества приобретённых товаров клиента при добавлении нового заказа:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION

update_client_goods_count()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

UPDATE pm.client

SET amount_gclient = amount_gclient +

NEW.cost_goods

WHERE id_client = NEW.id_client;

RETURN NEW;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER update_client_goods_count_trigger

AFTER INSERT ON pm.order

FOR EACH ROW

EXECUTE FUNCTION update_client_goods_count();
```

```
Treation of the proof of the pr
```

2. Триггер для подсчета стоимости товара заказа и обновления стоимости товара у клиента при добавлении нового заказа в архив заказов:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION update cost order()
RETURNS TRIGGER AS
BEGIN
   NEW.cost order = (SELECT SUM(cost goods) FROM
Order Return WHERE id order = NEW.id order) +
                      (SELECT cost goods FROM Client
WHERE id client = NEW.id client)
                      (SELECT amount gclient FROM
Client WHERE id client = NEW.id client);
   UPDATE pm.client SET
   RETURN NEW;
END;
LANGUAGE plpgsql;
CREATE TRIGGER update cost order
BEFORE INSERT ON pm.orders archive
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE FUNCTION update cost order();
```

```
| Playground | Pla
```

**12)**Используя любимый язык программирования и библиотеку, сгенерировать данные и с их помощью вставить данные в уже оформленную БД.

```
import sqlite3

# создание таблицы клиентов
def create_table_client():
    with sqlite3.connect('test.db') as db:
        cursor = db.cursor()
        cursor.execute('''
```

```
db.commit()
def create table orders archive():
   with sqlite3.connect('test.db') as db:
       db.commit()
create table client() # создание таблицы client
create table orders archive() # создание таблицы Orders Archive
import datetime
# генерация случайных данных клиентов
def generate clients(num clients):
   genders = ['Male', 'Female', 'Other']
   with sqlite3.connect('test.db') as db:
       cursor = db.cursor()
            fullname = f"{random.choice(first names)}
{random.choice(last names)}"
            birthdate = datetime.date(random.randint(1960,
            gender = random.choice(genders)
            amount gclient = random.randint(1, 10)
            cursor.execute('INSERT INTO client (fullname client,
birthdate_client, gender_client, cost_goods, amount_gclient)
VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?)', (fullname, birthdate, gender,
```

```
cost goods, amount gclient))
       db.commit()
generate clients(10) # добавление 10 клиентов
# генерация случайных данных заказов
def generate orders(num orders):
    time now = datetime.datetime.now().date()
   with sqlite3.connect('test.db') as db:
        cursor = db.cursor()
            id client = random.randint(1, 10)
2022), random.randint(1, 12), random.randint(1, 28))
        db.commit()
generate orders(20) # добавление 20 заказов
# запрос с агрегированием данных
def analysis data():
        for row in results:
            print('Average cost of orders:', row[4])
            print()
analysis data() # вывод данных
```

ID: 1 Name: Jane Johnson Number of orders: 1 Total cost of orders: 18 >\_ Average cost of orders: 18.0 ID: 2 Name: Alice Johnson Number of orders: 1 Total cost of orders: 82 Average cost of orders: 82.0 ID: 3 Name: Peter Doe Number of orders: 2 Total cost of orders: 115 Average cost of orders: 57.5 ID: 4 Name: Jane Davis Number of orders: 3 Total cost of orders: 121 Average cost of orders: 40.33333333333333 ID: 5 Name: John Smith Number of orders: 2 Total cost of orders: 125 Average cost of orders: 62.5 ID: 6 Name: John Garcia Number of orders: 2 ₫ Total cost of orders: 118 Average cost of orders: 59.0 ID: 7 Name: John Doe Number of orders: 3 Total cost of orders: 223 ID: 8 Name: Peter Johnson Number of orders: 3 Total cost of orders: 255 Average cost of orders: 85.0 ID: 9 Name: Bob Garcia Number of orders: 1 Total cost of orders: 82 Average cost of orders: 82.0 ID: 10 Name: Peter Davis Number of orders: 2 Total cost of orders: 148 Average cost of orders: 74.0