

Andy Jeong
Professor Sokolov
ECE 464: Databases
October 29, 2019
Problem Set 1

Part 1 (see “pset1_1.sql”)

1. Select, for each boat, the sailor who made the highest number of reservations for that boat.

```
mysql> SELECT subquery.bid, subquery.sid, MAX(counts) FROM ( SELECT r.bid
as bid, r.sid as sid, COUNT(r.bid) as counts FROM reserves as r, sailors a
s s WHERE r.sid = s.sid GROUP BY r.bid, r.sid ORDER BY counts DES
C ) as subquery GROUP BY subquery.bid ORDER BY subquery.bid;
```

bid	sid	MAX(counts)
101	22	1
102	22	1
103	22	1
104	22	1
105	35	1
106	60	2
107	88	1
108	89	1
109	59	1
110	88	2
111	88	1
112	61	1

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2. boats that have never been reserved (list the id and the name).

```
mysql> SELECT b.bid, b.bname, count(r.bid) as reserve_cnt
->
-> FROM boats b join reserves r
->
-> ON b.bid = r.bid
->
-> GROUP BY r.bid;
```

bid	bname	reserve_cnt
101	Interlake	2
102	Interlake	3
103	Clipper	3
104	Clipper	5
105	Marine	3
106	Marine	3
107	Marine	1
108	Driftwood	1
109	Driftwood	4
110	Klapser	3
111	Sooney	1
112	Sooney	1

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

3. List those sailors who have reserved every red boat (list the id and the name).

```
mysql> SELECT s.sid, s.sname, r.bid
->
-> FROM sailors s join reserves r
->
-> ON s.sid = r.sid
->
-> WHERE r.bid = ALL (
->
->     SELECT b.bid FROM boats b
->
->     WHERE b.color = 'red'
->
-> );
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

4. List those sailors who have reserved only red boats.

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT s.sid, s.sname
->
-> FROM sailors as s
->
-> WHERE 'red'= ALL (
->
->     SELECT b.color FROM boats b join reserves r
->
->     ON b.bid = r.bid where r.sid = s.sid
->
-> ) AND s.sid IN (
->
->     SELECT r.sid FROM reserves r
->
-> );
+-----+-----+
| sid | sname |
+-----+-----+
| 23 | emilio |
| 24 | scruntus |
| 35 | figaro |
| 61 | ossola |
| 62 | shaun |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

5. For which boat are there the most reservations?

```
mysql> SELECT b.bid, b.bname, count(*)
->
-> FROM boats as b join reserves as r
->
-> ON b.bid = r.bid
->
-> GROUP BY b.bid, b.bname
->
-> ORDER BY count(*) DESC
->
-> LIMIT 1;
+-----+-----+-----+
| bid | bname   | count(*) |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 104 | Clipper |         5 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Select all sailors who have never reserved a red boat.

```
mysql> SELECT s.sid, s.sname
->
-> FROM sailors as s
->
-> LEFT JOIN (
->
->     reserves as r
->
->     INNER JOIN boats as b
->
->     ON r.bid = b.bid AND b.color='red'
->
-> )
->
-> ON s.sid = r.sid
->
-> WHERE b.color IS NULL;
+-----+-----+
| sid | sname   |
+-----+-----+
| 29  | brutus  |
| 32  | andy    |
| 58  | rusty   |
| 60  | jit     |
| 71  | zorba   |
| 74  | horatio |
| 85  | art     |
| 90  | vin     |
| 95  | bob     |
+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. Find the average age of sailors with a rating of 10.

```
mysql> select avg(s.age) from sailors s where s.rating = 10 group by age;
+-----+
| avg(s.age) |
+-----+
|      35.0000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

Part 2 (see “pset1_2.py”, “pset1_2_test.py”)

Represent the sailors and boats schema using an ORM - I prefer SQLAlchemy but students have the freedom to choose their own language and ORM. Show that it is fully functional by writing tests using the data from part 1 (writing the queries for the questions in Part 1) - I prefer pytest but students are have the freedom to choose their own testing framework.

Part 3 (see “pset1_3.py”)

Students are hired as software consultants for a small business boat rental that is experiencing a heavy influx of tourism in its area. This increase is hindering operations of the mom/pop shop that uses paper/pen for most tasks. Students should explore “inefficient processes” the business may have and propose ideas for improvements - in the form of a brief write-up. Expand the codebase from part 2 to include a few jobs, reports, integrity checks, and/or other processes that would be beneficial to the business. Use the data provided in part 1 and expand it to conduct tests and show functionality. Examples include, but are not limited to:

Bi weekly payment query, Monthly accounting manager, Daily inventory control, Inventory repair tracker (and cost analysis)

Some inefficient states for the current boat rental business might include:

- 1) manual management of boat payments
- 2) manual management of monthly boat checkup/repair history
- 3) manual counting of currently available boats for checkup, other personal uses

Some possible points of improvement include:

- 1) store payment history for each boat (keep track of outstanding receivables, whether rental fee has been paid)
- 2) keep track of checkup history for each boat
- 3) store current available states of each boat

To store such data, one can represent the schema as follows:

1. PaymentHistory

- primary key: sid
- sid (foreign key to Sailor.sid) :: Integer
- chargeDate :: DateTime
- daysTillDue :: Integer
- paid :: Boolean

2. CheckupHistory

- primary key: (bid, lastcheckdate)
- bid (foreign key to Boats.bid) :: Integer
- lastcheckdate :: DateTime
- problemDetecte :: Integer (0 if none, 1 if any, 2, 3... if other)

3. CurrentlyAvailable

- primary key: bid
- bid (foreign key to Boats.bid) :: Integer
- available :: Boolean

“Extra Credit”

Use a web code review platform so I can write comments for review. I should get a link to a review platform and be able to easily write comments - perhaps after linking with github or creating a free account. Ones that I have found good are codacy.com and reviewable.io. This will help prepare you for the final project and is highly recommended.