## Lab 4 - Postgre SQL Assignment

```
--- Importing the data of "BoatsPG" onto the postgre sql query tool
CREATE TABLE BOATS (
REG NUM VARCHAR(7),
YEAR NUMERIC(4),
MAKE VARCHAR(10),
LENGTH NUMERIC(4,1),
BEAM NUMERIC(3),
CONSTRAINT BOATS_PK PRIMARY KEY (REG_NUM),
CONSTRAINT BOATS_YR_CC CHECK (YEAR > 1900),
CONSTRAINT BOATS LENGTH CC CHECK (LENGTH > 0),
CONSTRAINT BOATS BEAM CC CHECK (BEAM > 0)
);
INSERT INTO BOATS VALUES ('WN123AB',1977, 'Hunter', 25,96):
INSERT INTO BOATS VALUES ('WN234CD',1999,'Calabria',23,103);
INSERT INTO BOATS VALUES ('WN234EF',1962,'Del Mar',16,72);
INSERT INTO BOATS VALUES ('WN456GH',1957, 'Harvey',13.5,70);
INSERT INTO BOATS VALUES ('WN567IJ',1997, 'Seadoo', 9,46);
INSERT INTO BOATS VALUES ('WN678JL',1996, 'Bayliner',47,179);
CREATE TABLE ENGINE TYPES(
MAKE VARCHAR(12),
MODEL VARCHAR(12),
HP NUMERIC(4,1),
FUEL VARCHAR(6),
CONSTRAINT ENGINE TYPES PK PRIMARY KEY (MAKE, MODEL),
CONSTRAINT ENGINE_TYPES_HP_CC CHECK (HP >= 0),
CONSTRAINT ENGINE TYPES FUEL CC CHECK (FUEL IN ('Gas', 'Petrol', 'Diesel'))
INSERT INTO ENGINE_TYPES VALUES ('Clinton','K990',9.9,'Gas');
INSERT INTO ENGINE_TYPES VALUES ('Mercruiser', '350MagMPI', 300, 'Gas');
INSERT INTO ENGINE TYPES VALUES ('Mercury', 'Mark30', 30, 'Gas'):
INSERT INTO ENGINE_TYPES VALUES ('Tohatsu','M50CEPTS',50,'Gas');
INSERT INTO ENGINE TYPES VALUES ('Rotax', '720CC', 85, 'Gas');
INSERT INTO ENGINE_TYPES VALUES ('Hino', 'W06DTA', 310, 'Diesel');
CREATE TABLE ENGINES(
```

SERIAL\_NUM VARCHAR(7),

YEAR NUMERIC(4),

```
MAKE VARCHAR(12),
MODEL VARCHAR(12),
CONSTRAINT ENGINES_PK PRIMARY KEY (SERIAL_NUM),
CONSTRAINT ENGINES_YR_CC CHECK (YEAR > 1900),
CONSTRAINT ENGINES_FK FOREIGN KEY (MAKE, MODEL) REFERENCES
ENGINE_TYPES (MAKE,MODEL) ON DELETE SET NULL
);
INSERT INTO ENGINES VALUES ('C1075',1975,'Clinton','K990');
INSERT INTO ENGINES VALUES ('M30099',1999,'Mercruiser','350MagMPI');
INSERT INTO ENGINES VALUES ('M3060',1962,'Mercury','Mark30');
INSERT INTO ENGINES VALUES ('T5090',1990,'Tohatsu','M50CEPTS');
INSERT INTO ENGINES VALUES ('R8596',1997,'Rotax','720CC');
INSERT INTO ENGINES VALUES ('H31096A',1996,'Hino','W06DTA');
INSERT INTO ENGINES VALUES ('H31096B',1996,'Hino','W06DTA');
```

```
CREATE TABLE BOAT_ENGINES(
ENGINE_SERIAL_NUM VARCHAR(7),
BOAT_ID VARCHAR(7),
CONSTRAINT BOAT ENGINES SERIALNUM FK FOREIGN KEY
(ENGINE SERIAL NUM) REFERENCES ENGINES (SERIAL NUM) ON DELETE SET
NULL,
CONSTRAINT BOAT ENGINES BOATID FK FOREIGN KEY (BOAT ID) REFERENCES
BOATS (REG_NUM) ON DELETE SET NULL
);
INSERT INTO BOAT_ENGINES VALUES ('C1075','WN123AB');
INSERT INTO BOAT ENGINES VALUES ('M30099', 'WN234CD');
INSERT INTO BOAT ENGINES VALUES ('M3060', 'WN234EF');
INSERT INTO BOAT ENGINES VALUES ('T5090', 'WN456GH');
INSERT INTO BOAT ENGINES VALUES ('R8596', 'WN567IJ');
INSERT INTO BOAT ENGINES VALUES ('H31096A', 'WN678JL');
INSERT INTO BOAT_ENGINES VALUES ('H31096B','WN678JL');
```

#### Part I: SQL DDL

 Create the following table (BOAT\_REGISTRY) with an appropriate primary key (CUST\_ID) and foreign key (BOAT\_ID) – for a company that winterizes and stores boats for clients. Include a check constraint preventing BALANCE from becoming negative. Also, provide INSERT statements for the following two records. Save and turn in your scripts.

#### **BOAT\_REGISTRY**

CUST_I	L_NAM	F_NAM	ADDRES	ZIP	EMAIL	BALANC	BOAT_ID
D	E	E	S			E	
0	Ferrari	Jessica	4790	1000	jessica@jessicaferrari.com	1450.00	WN123A
			96 <sup>th</sup> St.	8			В
1	Mandel	Bebeto	4321	8791	bebeto@bebetomandela.c	99.99	WN234C
	a		Main St.	9	om		D
					•••		

#### **Query:**

```
--- SQL DDL (Boat_Registry Table)

CREATE TABLE BOAT_REGISTRY (

CUST_ID SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,

L_NAME VARCHAR(50),

F_NAME VARCHAR(50),

ADDRESS VARCHAR(255),

ZIP VARCHAR(10),

EMAIL VARCHAR(255),

BALANCE NUMERIC(10, 2) CHECK (BALANCE >= 0),

BOAT_ID VARCHAR(7),

CONSTRAINT BOAT_REGISTRY_FK FOREIGN KEY (BOAT_ID) REFERENCES BOATS (REG_NUM) ON DELETE SET NULL

);
```

--- Inserting the following two records hierarchically

INSERT INTO BOAT\_REGISTRY (L\_NAME, F\_NAME, ADDRESS, ZIP, EMAIL, BALANCE, BOAT ID)

VALUES ('Ferrari', 'Jessica', '4790 96th St.', '10008', 'jessica@jessicaferrari.com', 1450.00, 'WN123AB');

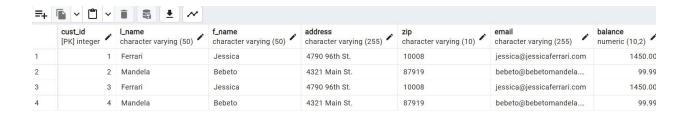
INSERT INTO BOAT\_REGISTRY (L\_NAME, F\_NAME, ADDRESS, ZIP, EMAIL, BALANCE, BOAT ID)

VALUES ('Mandela', 'Bebeto', '4321 Main St.', '87919', 'bebeto@bebetomandela.com', 99.99, 'WN234CD');

--- Viewing the table

SELECT \* FROM BOAT\_REGISTRY

#### **Query Output:**



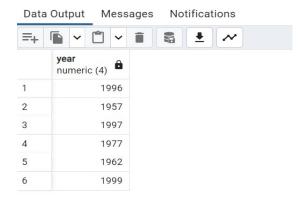
#### Part II: DML and DDL Query Command

## **DML - Querying the database:**

1. Select all the unique/distinct years within the BOATS table.

# **Query:**

SELECT DISTINCT YEAR FROM BOATS;



2. Select all data for the boat 'WN123AB' from the BOATS table.

#### **Query:**

**SELECT \* FROM BOATS** 

WHERE REG\_NUM = 'WN123AB';

## **Query Output:**



3. Select all data for the BOATS with a '23' somewhere in the REG\_NUM from the BOATS table.

## **Query:**

**SELECT \* FROM BOATS** 

WHERE REG\_NUM LIKE '%23%';



4. Select the BOATS that are classics (made before 1978) or large (length over 20 feet) from the BOATS table.

### Query:

**SELECT \* FROM BOATS** 

WHERE YEAR < 1978 OR LENGTH > 20;

## **Query Output:**



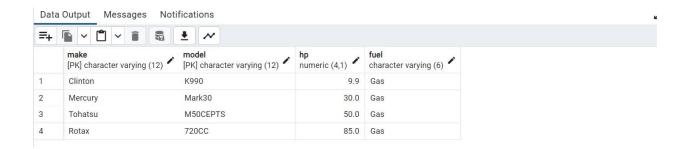
5. Select all data for low power engines (ENGINE\_TYPES with less than 100 HP) from the ENGINE TYPES table.

## **Query:**

#### SELECT \* FROM ENGINE\_TYPES

WHERE HP < 100;

#### **Query Output:**



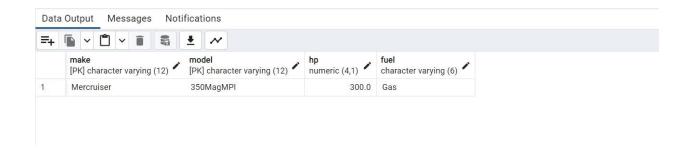
6. Select all data for Gas engines over 100 HP from the ENGINE\_TYPES table.

### **Query:**

SELECT \* FROM ENGINE\_TYPES

WHERE HP > 100 AND FUEL = 'Gas';

## **Query Output:**



### **Aggregate Queries**

7. Count the number of 'Gas' fueled engines from the ENGINE\_TYPES table.

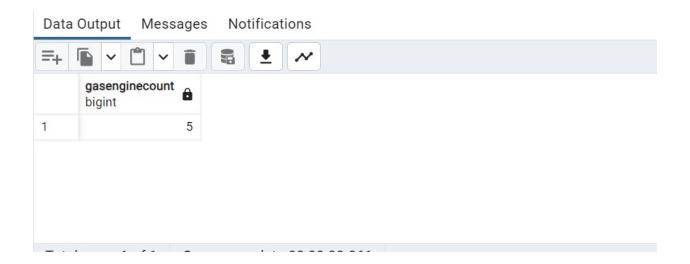
### **Query:**

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS GasEngineCount

FROM ENGINE\_TYPES

WHERE FUEL = 'Gas';

### **Query Output:**



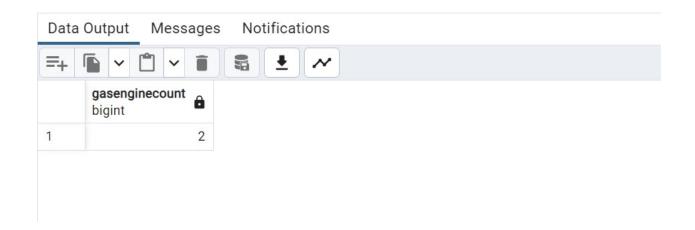
8. Count the number of 'Gas' fueled engines with more than 70 HP from the ENGINE\_TYPES table.

### **Query:**

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS GasEngineCount

FROM ENGINE TYPES

WHERE FUEL = 'Gas' AND HP > 70;



9. Provide the average HP of 'Gas' fueled engines from the ENGINE\_TYPES table.

# **Query:**

SELECT AVG(HP) AS AverageHorsepower
FROM ENGINE\_TYPES
WHERE FUEL = 'Gas';

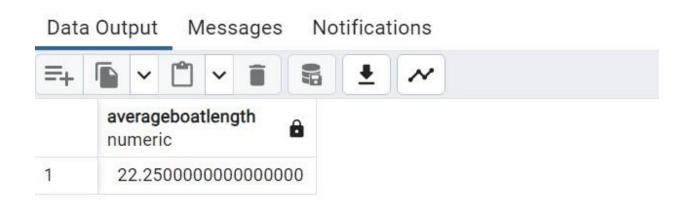


Total rows: 1 of 1 Ouerv complete 00:00:00 086

10. What is the average boat length?

# **Query:**

SELECT AVG(LENGTH) AS AverageBoatLength FROM BOATS;



11. Count the boats made in the 1990s from the BOATS table.

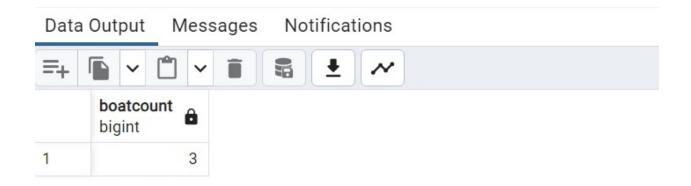
### **Query:**

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS BoatCount

FROM BOATS

WHERE YEAR BETWEEN 1990 AND 1999

### **Query Output:**



#### **Multi-table Joins:**

12. What is the total HP for every specific ENGINE (SERIAL\_NUM)?

## **Query:**

SELECT SERIAL\_NUM, SUM(et.HP) AS TotalHorsepower

#### FROM ENGINES e

JOIN ENGINE\_TYPES et ON e.MAKE = et.MAKE AND e.MODEL = et.MODEL GROUP BY SERIAL\_NUM;

### **Query Output:**

	serial_num [PK] character varying (7)	totalhorsepower numeric
1	T5090	50.0
2	C1075	9.9
3	R8596	85.0
4	H31096B	310.0
5	M3060	30.0
6	M30099	300.0
7	H31096A	310.0

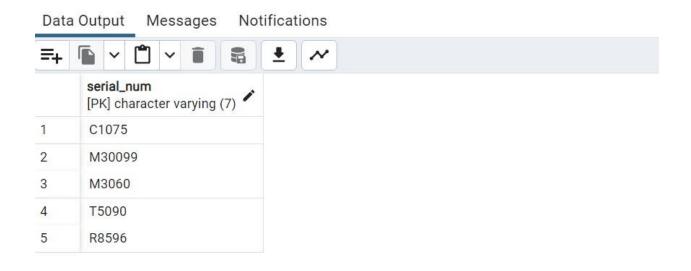
13. What are the serial numbers for only the 'Gas' fueled engines?

### **Query:**

 $SELECT\ e.SERIAL\_NUM$ 

FROM ENGINES e

JOIN ENGINE\_TYPES et ON e.MAKE = et.MAKE AND e.MODEL = et.MODEL WHERE et.FUEL = 'Gas';



Total rows: 5 of 5 Query complete 00:00:00.162

14. Which BOATS have over 100 total HP? Hint: for a boat with multiple engines, you will need to aggregate.

## **Query:**

SELECT b.REG NUM, SUM(et.HP) AS TotalHorsepower

FROM BOATS b

JOIN BOAT ENGINES be ON b.REG NUM = be.BOAT ID

JOIN ENGINES e ON be.ENGINE\_SERIAL\_NUM = e.SERIAL\_NUM

JOIN ENGINE TYPES et ON e.MAKE = et.MAKE AND e.MODEL = et.MODEL

GROUP BY b.REG\_NUM

HAVING SUM(et.HP) > 100;



#### **Sub-Queries:**

#### 15. Which:

- newer full-sized BOATS (LENGTH>20 and YEAR >1990)
- also have an ENGINE with over 300 HP?

#### **Query:**

SELECT b.REG\_NUM

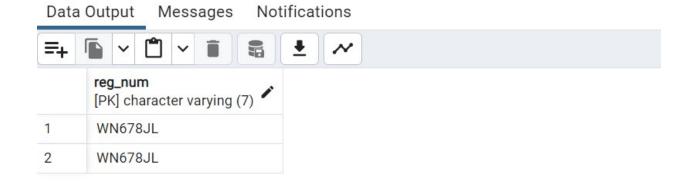
FROM BOATS b

JOIN BOAT\_ENGINES be ON b.REG\_NUM = be.BOAT\_ID

JOIN ENGINES e ON be.ENGINE\_SERIAL\_NUM = e.SERIAL\_NUM

JOIN ENGINE\_TYPES et ON e.MAKE = et.MAKE AND e.MODEL = et.MODEL

WHERE b.LENGTH > 20 AND b.YEAR > 1990 AND et.HP > 300;



#### 16. Which BOATS:

- have a LENGTH that is longer than the average boat (see the correlated subquery slides)
- that are also a classic boat built before 1978.

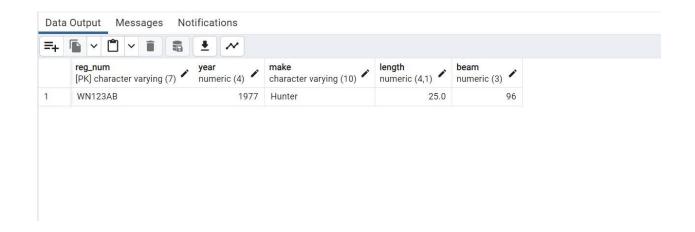
### **Query:**

SELECT \*

FROM BOATS b1

WHERE b1.LENGTH > (SELECT AVG(LENGTH) FROM BOATS)

AND b1.YEAR < 1978;



#### Set Operations:

17. Use a set operation (UNION, INTERSECT, or MINUS) statement to find the ENGINES (e.g., MAKE, MODEL) that use 'Gas' FUEL and were produced before 1989.

## **Query:**

SELECT MAKE, MODEL

FROM ENGINE\_TYPES

WHERE FUEL = 'Gas'

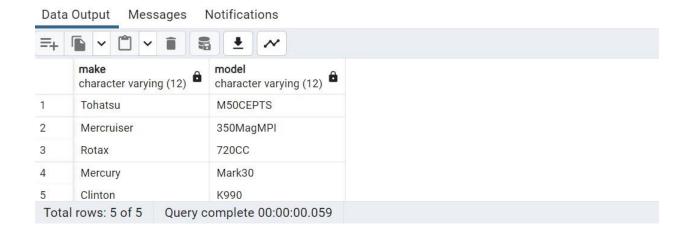
**UNION** 

SELECT et.MAKE, et.MODEL

FROM ENGINES e

JOIN ENGINE TYPES et ON e.MAKE = et.MAKE AND e.MODEL = et.MODEL

WHERE et.FUEL = 'Gas' AND e.YEAR < 1989;



#### **Additional DML Statements:**

18. Update each 'Gas' fuel type to 'Petrol' in the ENGINE\_TYPES table.

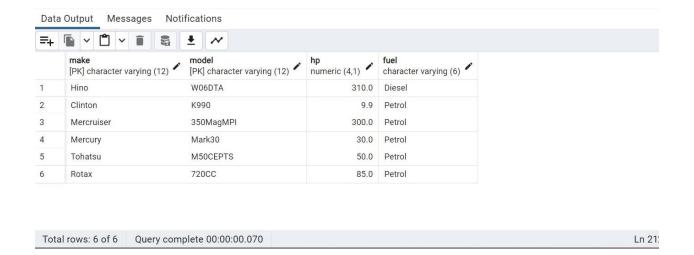
## **Query:**

UPDATE ENGINE\_TYPES

SET FUEL = 'Petrol'

WHERE FUEL = 'Gas';

SELECT \* FROM ENGINE\_TYPES



19. Delete boat 'WN123AB' from the BOATS table.

### Query:

DELETE FROM BOATS

WHERE REG\_NUM = 'WN123AB';

**SELECT \* FROM BOATS** 



#### **DDL – View Statements:**

20. Create a view that contains only the ENGINE\_TYPES records (i.e., rows) that run on 'Petrol'.

## **Query:**

CREATE VIEW PetrolEnginesView AS

**SELECT** \*

FROM ENGINE TYPES

WHERE FUEL = 'Petrol';

SELECT \* FROM ENGINE\_TYPES

