# CS50's Introduction to Databases with SQL

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### **Bed and Breakfast**



"A bed and breakfast in Boston, the style of a realistic photograph", generated by <u>DALL·E 2</u> (https://openai.com/dall-e-2)

# **Problem to Solve**

A Bed and Breakfast ("BnB" for short!) is a short-term place one might stay and pay the owner for the service, similar to a hotel. Over the past few years, AirBnB (https://www.airbnb.com/) has

allowed most anyone to rent out their place, whether it's a home, a cute cottage, or even a treehouse.

You're a data analyst for the City of Boston and you're interested in discovering how the rise of AirBnB has changed the local tourist scene. You've even compiled a database, bnb.db, filled with data directly from AirBnB. In bnb.db, whip up a few views that will paint a clearer picture of AirBnB's influence on the city of Boston.

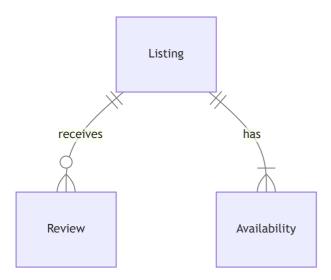
Demo		

### **Distribution Code**

For this problem, you'll need to download bnb.db, along with a few .sql files in which you'll write your queries.

**▶** Download the distribution code

# **Schema**



Within bnb.db, you'll find three tables that implement the relationships described in the ER diagram above. Click the drop-downs below to learn more about the schema of each table.

- ▶ listings table
- ▶ reviews table
- ▶ availabilities table

# **Specification**

In each of the corresponding .sql files, write a SQL statement to create each of the following views of the data in bnb.db. Note that, while views can be created from other views, each of your views should stand alone (i.e., not rely on a prior view).

# **No Descriptions**

You might notice that when running

```
SELECT * FROM "listings" LIMIT 5;
```

the results look quite wonky! The description column contains descriptions with many line breaks, each of which are printed to your terminal.

In no\_descriptions.sql , write a SQL statement to create a view named no\_descriptions that includes all of the columns in the listings table except for description.

#### **One-Bedrooms**

In one\_bedrooms.sql, write a SQL statement to create a view named one\_bedrooms. This view should contain all listings that have exactly one bedroom. Ensure the view contains the following columns:

- id, which is the id of the listing from the listings table.
- property\_type , from the listings table.
- host\_name, from the listings table.
- accommodates , from the listings table.

#### **Available**

In available.sql, write a SQL statement to create a view named available. This view should contain all dates that are available at all listings. Ensure the view contains the following columns:

- id, which is the id of the listing from the listings table.
- property\_type , from the listings table.
- host\_name, from the listings table.
- date, from the availabilities table, which is the date of the availability.

### **Frequently Reviewed**

In frequently\_reviewed.sql, write a SQL statement to create a view named frequently\_reviewed. This view should contain the 100 most frequently reviewed listings, sorted from most- to least-frequently reviewed. Ensure the view contains the following columns:

- id, which is the id of the listing from the listings table.
- property\_type , from the listings table.
- host\_name, from the listings table.
- reviews , which is the number of reviews the listing has received.

If any two listings have the same number of reviews, sort by property\_type (in alphabetical order), followed by host\_name (in alphabetical order).

#### June Vacancies

In <code>june\_vacancies.sql</code>, write a SQL statement to create a view named <code>june\_vacancies</code>. This view should contain all listings and the number of days in June of 2023 that they remained vacant. Ensure the view contains the following columns:

- id, which is the id of the listing from the listings table.
- property\_type , from the listings table.
- host\_name, from the listings table.
- days\_vacant , which is the number of days in June of 2023, that the given listing was marked as available.

# Usage

To test your views as you write them in your .sql files, you can run a query on the database by running

.read FILENAME

where FILENAME is the name of the file containing your SQL query. For example,

.read no\_descriptions.sql

Keep in mind you can also use

DROP VIEW name;

where name is the name of your view, to remove a view before creating it anew.

### **How to Test**

While check50 is available for this problem, you're encouraged to also test your code on your own. You might try queries like the below:

- How many listings are there in total? Use your no\_descriptions view to find that there are 3,973.
- How many one-bedroom listings are there? And how many can accommodate at least 4 guests? Use your one\_bedrooms view to find that of the 1,228 one-bedrooms, 222 of them can accommodate your group of 4.
- How many listings have availability for December 31st, 2023 (i.e., "2023-12-31")? Use your available view to find that there are 2,251. How many of those are available on any type of boat? You should find that there are 7. Enjoy your New Year's Eve afloat!
- How many reviews does the most frequently reviewed property have? And who is the host of that property? Use your frequently\_reviewed view to find that Tiffany's property has 860 reviews.
- How many listings were available in June 2023? Use your june\_vacancies view to find that there were 1,895 vacancies.

#### **Correctness**

check50 cs50/problems/2023/sql/bnb

# **How to Submit**

In your terminal, execute the below to submit your work.

submit50 cs50/problems/2023/sql/bnb

# Acknowledgements

Data retrieved from insideairbnb.com (http://insideairbnb.com/).