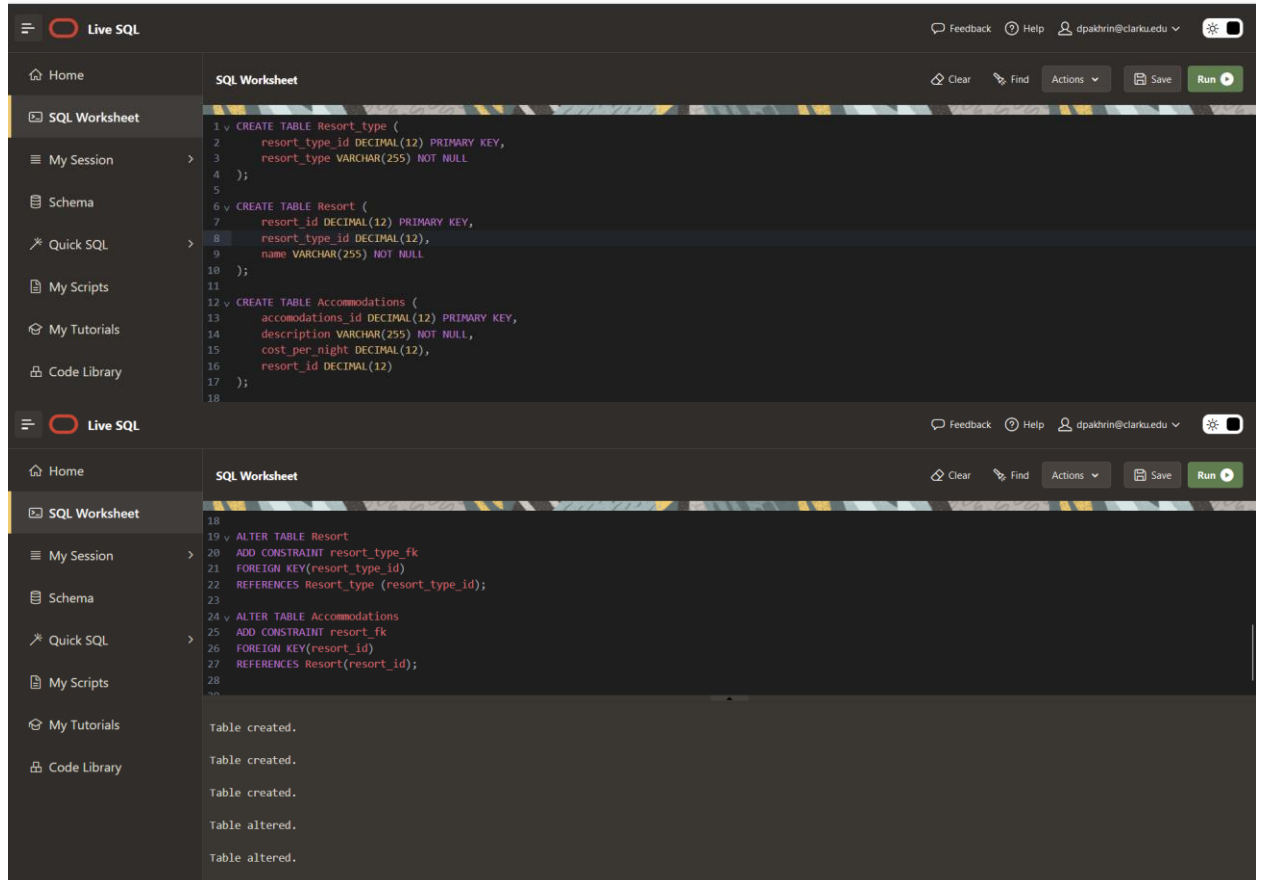


Lab 3 – Submission Sheet

Section One

1. CREATE TABLE & ALTER TABLE (Screen Shots)



The image displays two screenshots of a 'Live SQL' web application interface. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options: Home, SQL Worksheet, My Session, Schema, Quick SQL, My Scripts, My Tutorials, and Code Library. The main area is titled 'SQL Worksheet' and contains SQL code for creating and altering tables.

Top Screenshot: Shows the creation of three tables: `Resort_type`, `Resort`, and `Accommodations`.

```
1 CREATE TABLE Resort_type (  
2     resort_type_id DECIMAL(12) PRIMARY KEY,  
3     resort_type VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
4 );  
5  
6 CREATE TABLE Resort (  
7     resort_id DECIMAL(12) PRIMARY KEY,  
8     resort_type_id DECIMAL(12),  
9     name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
10 );  
11  
12 CREATE TABLE Accommodations (  
13     accommodations_id DECIMAL(12) PRIMARY KEY,  
14     description VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
15     cost_per_night DECIMAL(12),  
16     resort_id DECIMAL(12)  
17 );  
18
```

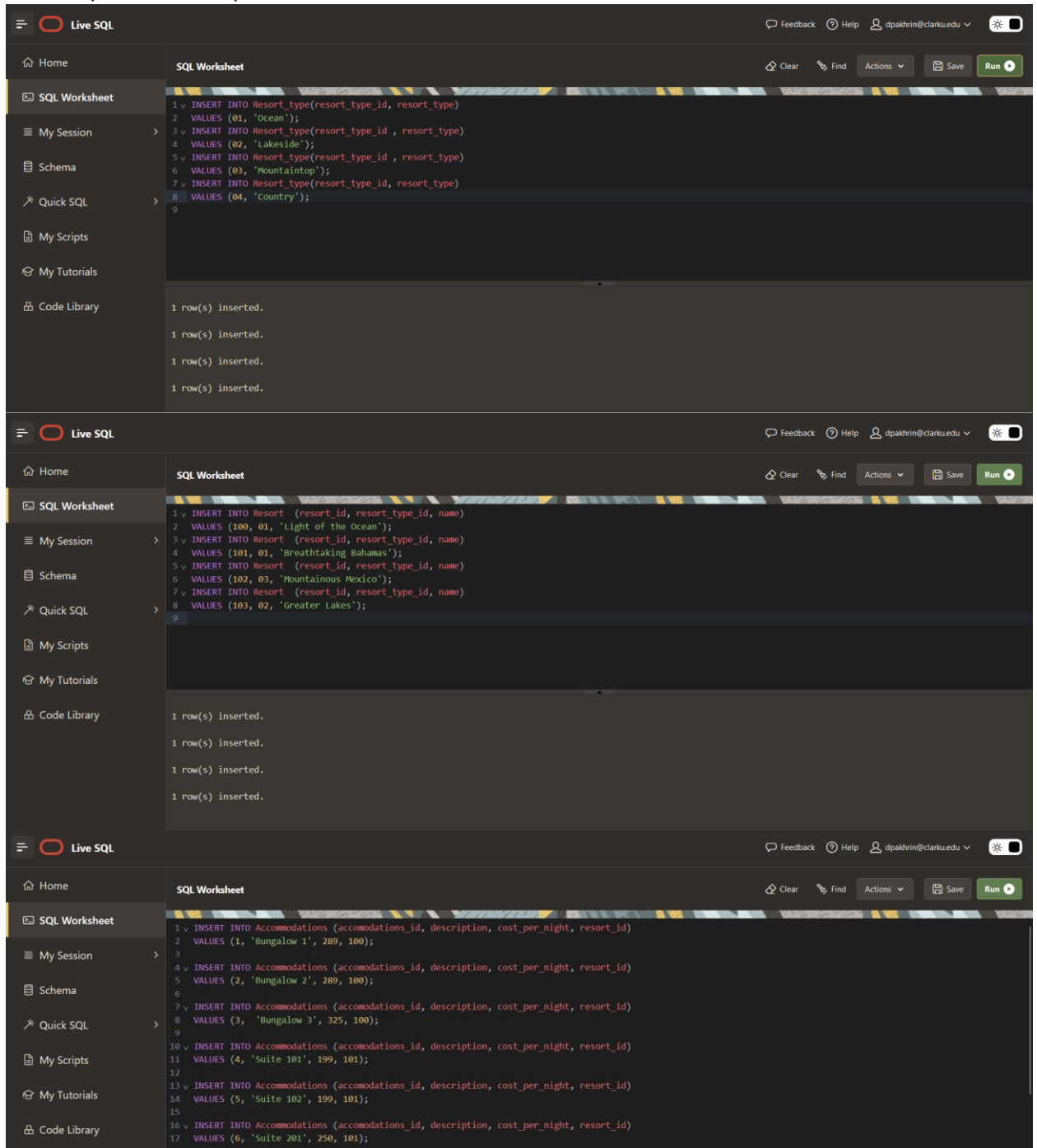
Bottom Screenshot: Shows the alteration of the `Resort` and `Accommodations` tables to add foreign key constraints.

```
19 ALTER TABLE Resort  
20 ADD CONSTRAINT resort_type_fk  
21 FOREIGN KEY(resort_type_id)  
22 REFERENCES Resort_type (resort_type_id);  
23  
24 ALTER TABLE Accommodations  
25 ADD CONSTRAINT resort_fk  
26 FOREIGN KEY(resort_id)  
27 REFERENCES Resort(resort_id);  
28
```

Below the SQL code, the bottom screenshot shows the results of the operations:

```
Table created.  
Table created.  
Table created.  
Table altered.  
Table altered.
```

2. INSERT (Screen Shots)



The screenshots show the Live SQL interface with the following SQL statements and results:

Screenshot 1:

```
1 v INSERT INTO Resort_type(resort_type_id, resort_type)
2   VALUES (01, 'Ocean');
3 v INSERT INTO Resort_type(resort_type_id, resort_type)
4   VALUES (02, 'Lakeside');
5 v INSERT INTO Resort_type(resort_type_id, resort_type)
6   VALUES (03, 'Mountaintop');
7 v INSERT INTO Resort_type(resort_type_id, resort_type)
8   VALUES (04, 'Country');
9
```

Results: 1 row(s) inserted. (repeated 4 times)

Screenshot 2:

```
1 v INSERT INTO Resort (resort_id, resort_type_id, name)
2   VALUES (100, 01, 'Light of the Ocean');
3 v INSERT INTO Resort (resort_id, resort_type_id, name)
4   VALUES (101, 01, 'Breathtaking Bahamas');
5 v INSERT INTO Resort (resort_id, resort_type_id, name)
6   VALUES (102, 03, 'Mountainous Mexico');
7 v INSERT INTO Resort (resort_id, resort_type_id, name)
8   VALUES (103, 02, 'Greater Lakes');
9
```

Results: 1 row(s) inserted. (repeated 4 times)

Screenshot 3:

```
1 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
2   VALUES (1, 'Bungalow 1', 289, 100);
3
4 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
5   VALUES (2, 'Bungalow 2', 289, 100);
6
7 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
8   VALUES (3, 'Bungalow 3', 325, 100);
9
10 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
11  VALUES (4, 'Suite 101', 199, 101);
12
13 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
14  VALUES (5, 'Suite 102', 199, 101);
15
16 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
17  VALUES (6, 'Suite 201', 290, 101);
18
```

Live SQL

Home | SQL Worksheet | Clear | Find | Actions | Save | Run

SQL Worksheet

```

19 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
20 VALUES (7, 'Suite 202', 250, 101);
21
22 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
23 VALUES (8, 'Room 10', 150, 102);
24
25 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, resort_id)
26 VALUES (9, 'Room 20', 102);
27
28 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
29 VALUES (10, 'Cabin A', 300, 103);
30
31 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, resort_id)
32 VALUES (11, 'Cabin B', 103);
33
34 v INSERT INTO Accommodations (accomodations_id, description, cost_per_night, resort_id)
35 VALUES (12, 'Cabin C', 350, 103);
36

```

My Session | Schema | Quick SQL | My Scripts | My Tutorials | Code Library

1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.
1 row(s) inserted.

3. SELECT (Screen Shot)

Live SQL

Home | SQL Worksheet | Clear | Find | Actions | Save | Run

SQL Worksheet

```

1 v SELECT COUNT(accomodations_id)
2 FROM Accommodations;

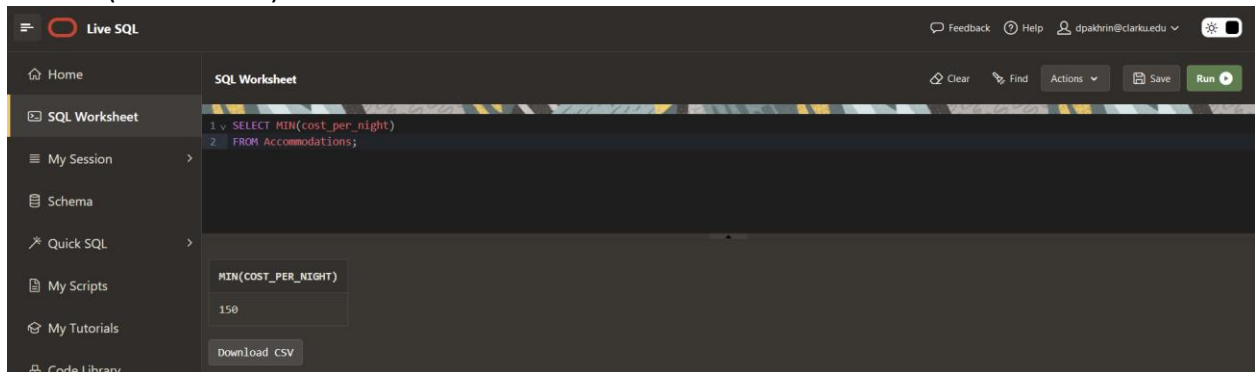
```

My Session | Schema | Quick SQL | My Scripts | My Tutorials | Code Library

COUNT (ACCOMODATIONS_ID)
12

Download CSV

4. SELECT (Screen Shot)



The screenshot shows the Live SQL interface with the following SQL query:

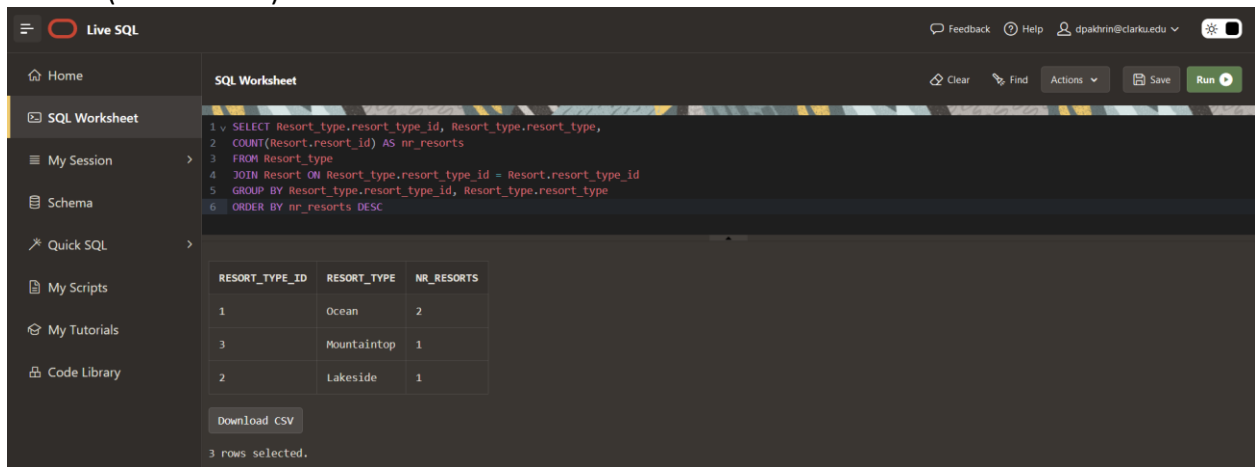
```
1 SELECT MIN(cost_per_night)
2 FROM Accommodations;
```

The result is displayed in a table:

MIN(COST_PER_NIGHT)
150

A "Download CSV" button is visible below the table.

5. SELECT (Screen Shot)



The screenshot shows the Live SQL interface with the following SQL query:

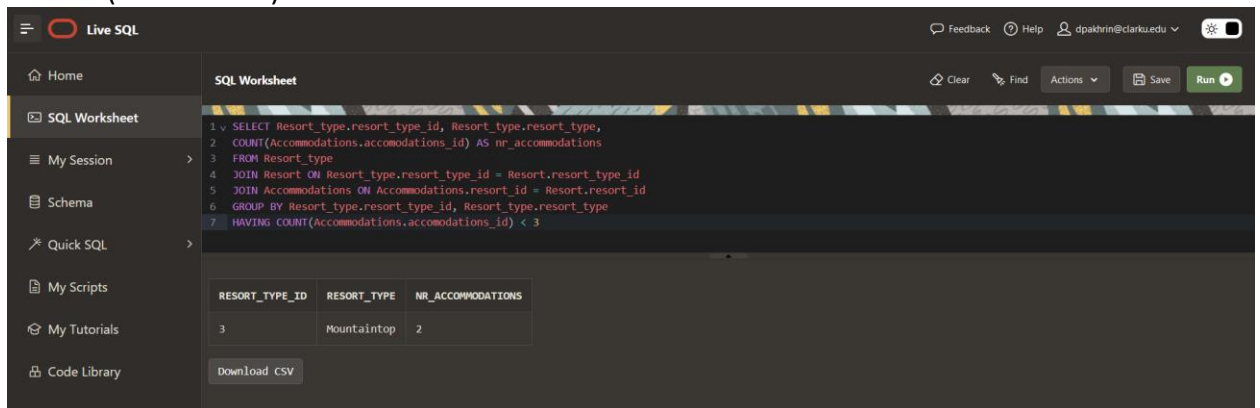
```
1 SELECT Resort_type.resort_type_id, Resort_type.resort_type,
2 COUNT(Resort.resort_id) AS nr_resorts
3 FROM Resort_type
4 JOIN Resort ON Resort_type.resort_type_id = Resort.resort_type_id
5 GROUP BY Resort_type.resort_type_id, Resort_type.resort_type
6 ORDER BY nr_resorts DESC
```

The result is displayed in a table:

RESORT_TYPE_ID	RESORT_TYPE	NR_RESORTS
1	Ocean	2
3	Mountaintop	1
2	Lakeside	1

A "Download CSV" button is visible below the table. The status "3 rows selected." is shown at the bottom.

6. SELECT (Screen Shot)



The screenshot shows the Live SQL interface with the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT Resort_type.resort_type_id, Resort_type.resort_type,
2 COUNT(Accommodations.accommodations_id) AS nr_accommodations
3 FROM Resort_type
4 JOIN Resort ON Resort_type.resort_type_id = Resort.resort_type_id
5 JOIN Accommodations ON Accommodations.resort_id = Resort.resort_id
6 GROUP BY Resort_type.resort_type_id, Resort_type.resort_type
7 HAVING COUNT(Accommodations.accommodations_id) < 3
```

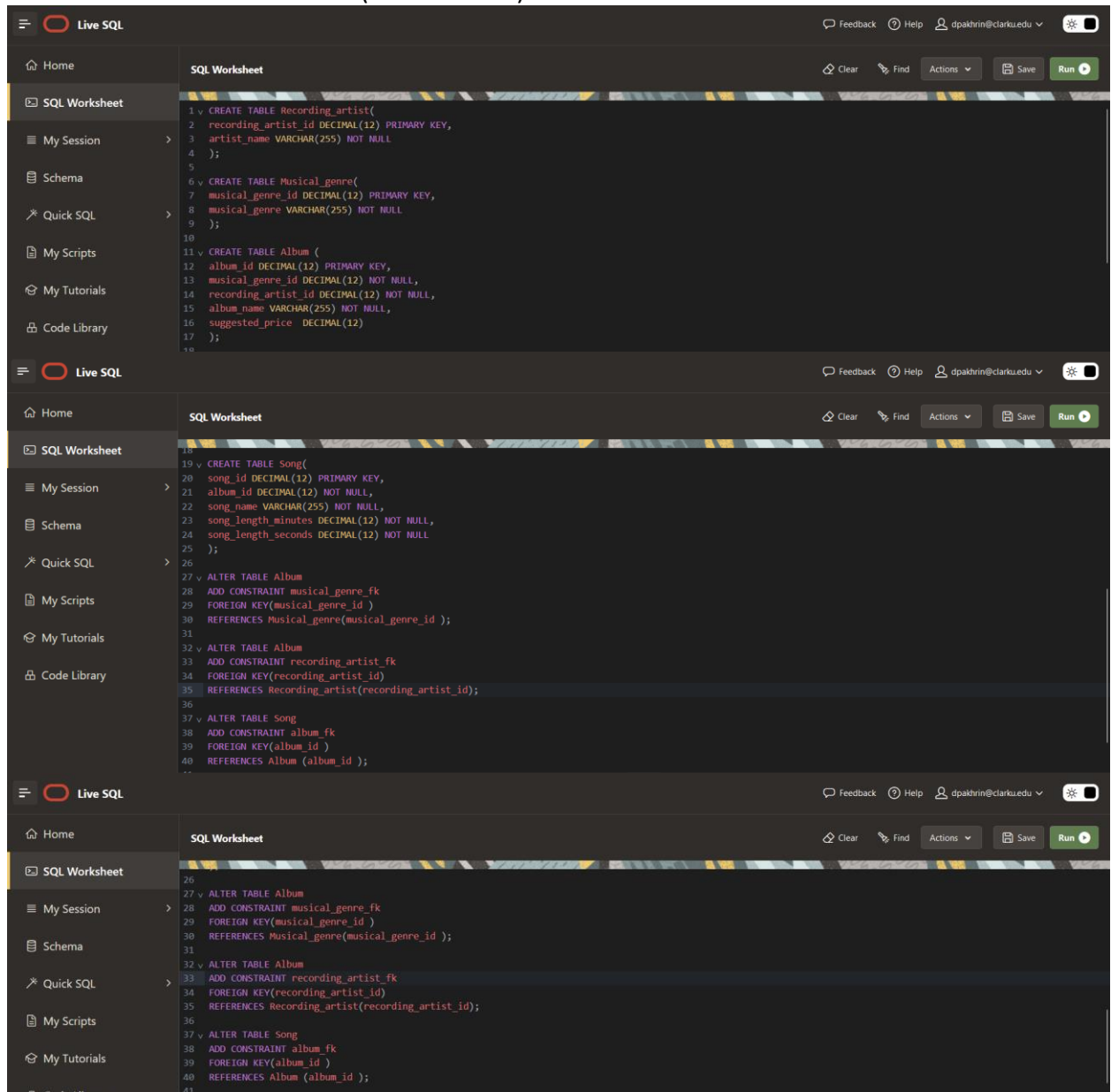
The result is displayed in a table:

RESORT_TYPE_ID	RESORT_TYPE	NR_ACCOMMODATIONS
3	Mountaintop	2

A "Download CSV" button is visible below the table.

Section Two

7. CREATE TABLE & ALTER TABLE (Screen Shots)



The screenshots show the Live SQL interface with the following SQL code:

Screenshot 1:

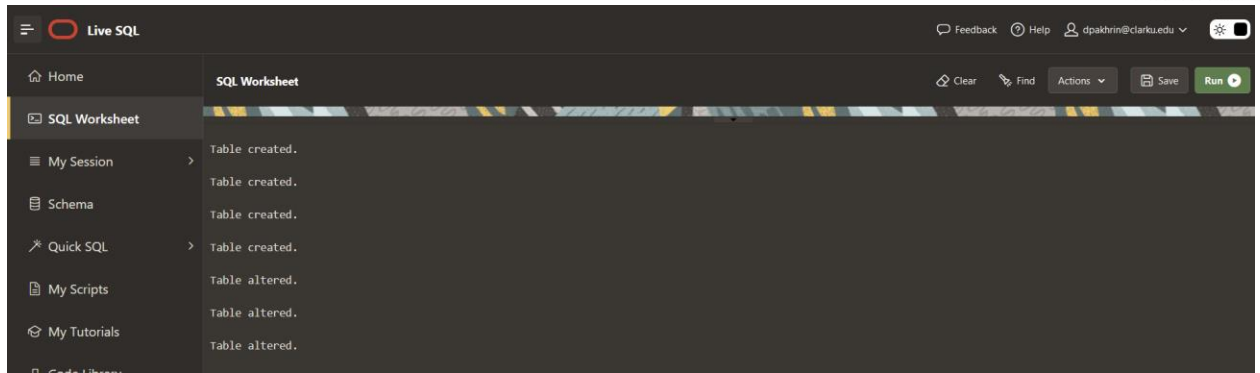
```
1 CREATE TABLE Recording_artist(
2 recording_artist_id DECIMAL(12) PRIMARY KEY,
3 artist_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
4 );
5
6 CREATE TABLE Musical_genre(
7 musical_genre_id DECIMAL(12) PRIMARY KEY,
8 musical_genre VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
9 );
10
11 CREATE TABLE Album (
12 album_id DECIMAL(12) PRIMARY KEY,
13 musical_genre_id DECIMAL(12) NOT NULL,
14 recording_artist_id DECIMAL(12) NOT NULL,
15 album_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
16 suggested_price DECIMAL(12)
17 );
18
```

Screenshot 2:

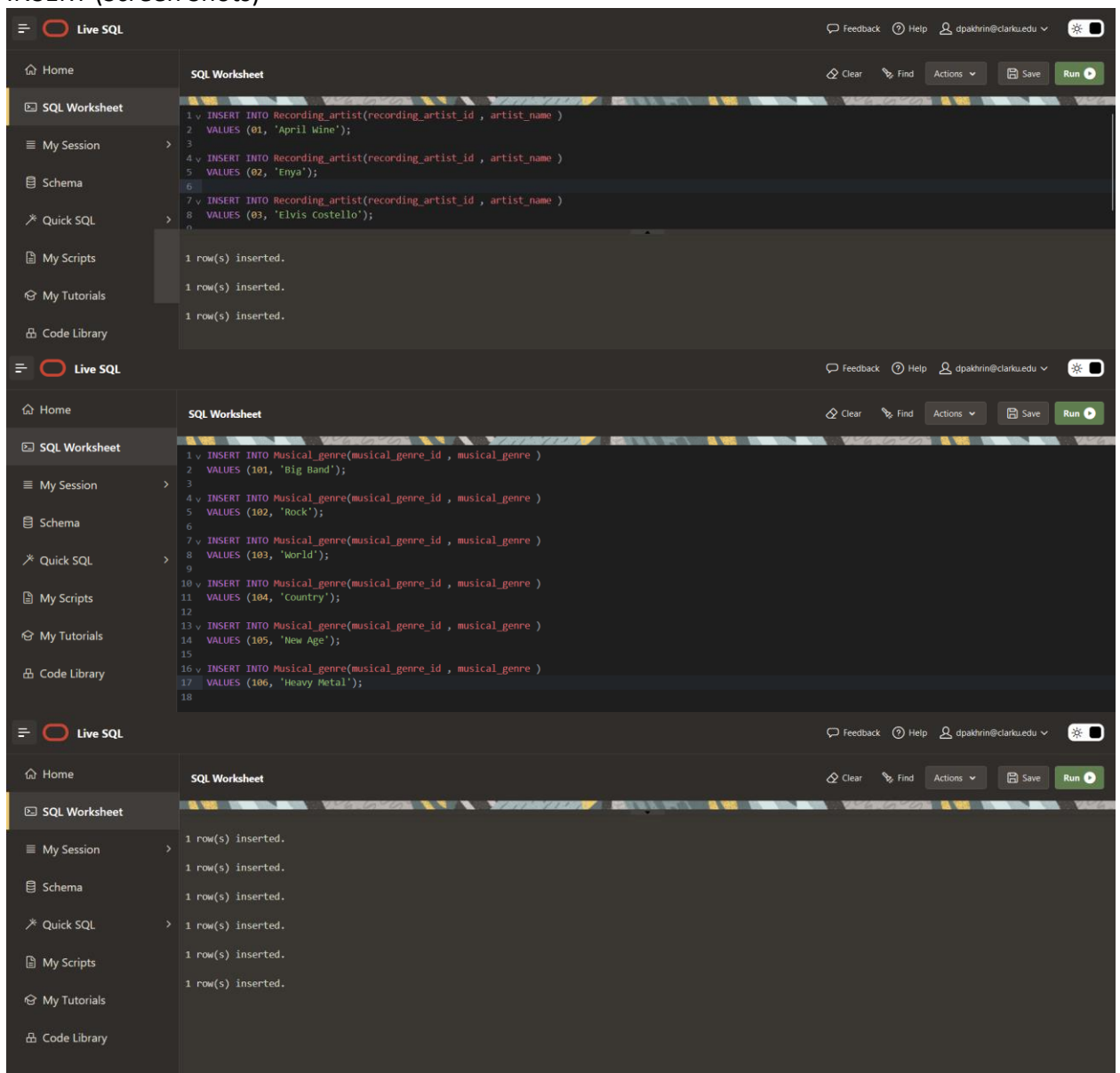
```
19 CREATE TABLE Song(
20 song_id DECIMAL(12) PRIMARY KEY,
21 album_id DECIMAL(12) NOT NULL,
22 song_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
23 song_length_minutes DECIMAL(12) NOT NULL,
24 song_length_seconds DECIMAL(12) NOT NULL
25 );
26
27 ALTER TABLE Album
28 ADD CONSTRAINT musical_genre_fk
29 FOREIGN KEY(musical_genre_id )
30 REFERENCES Musical_genre(musical_genre_id );
31
32 ALTER TABLE Album
33 ADD CONSTRAINT recording_artist_fk
34 FOREIGN KEY(recording_artist_id)
35 REFERENCES Recording_artist(recording_artist_id);
36
37 ALTER TABLE Song
38 ADD CONSTRAINT album_fk
39 FOREIGN KEY(album_id )
40 REFERENCES Album (album_id );
41
```

Screenshot 3:

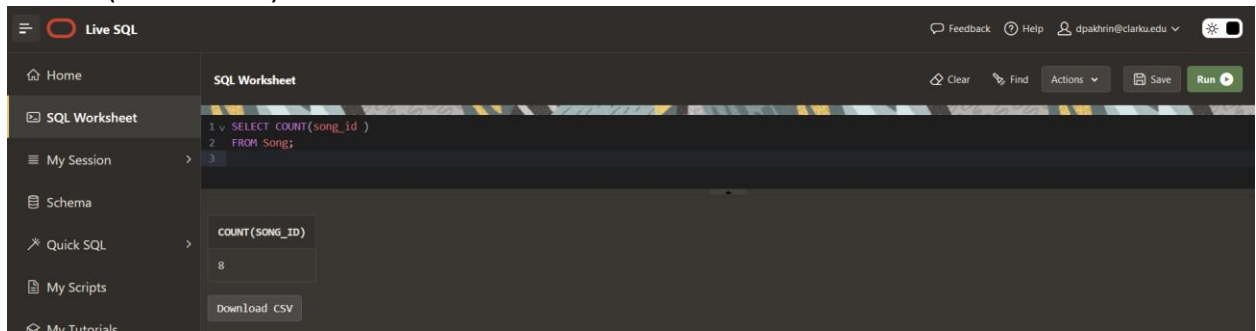
```
26
27 ALTER TABLE Album
28 ADD CONSTRAINT musical_genre_fk
29 FOREIGN KEY(musical_genre_id )
30 REFERENCES Musical_genre(musical_genre_id );
31
32 ALTER TABLE Album
33 ADD CONSTRAINT recording_artist_fk
34 FOREIGN KEY(recording_artist_id)
35 REFERENCES Recording_artist(recording_artist_id);
36
37 ALTER TABLE Song
38 ADD CONSTRAINT album_fk
39 FOREIGN KEY(album_id )
40 REFERENCES Album (album_id );
41
```



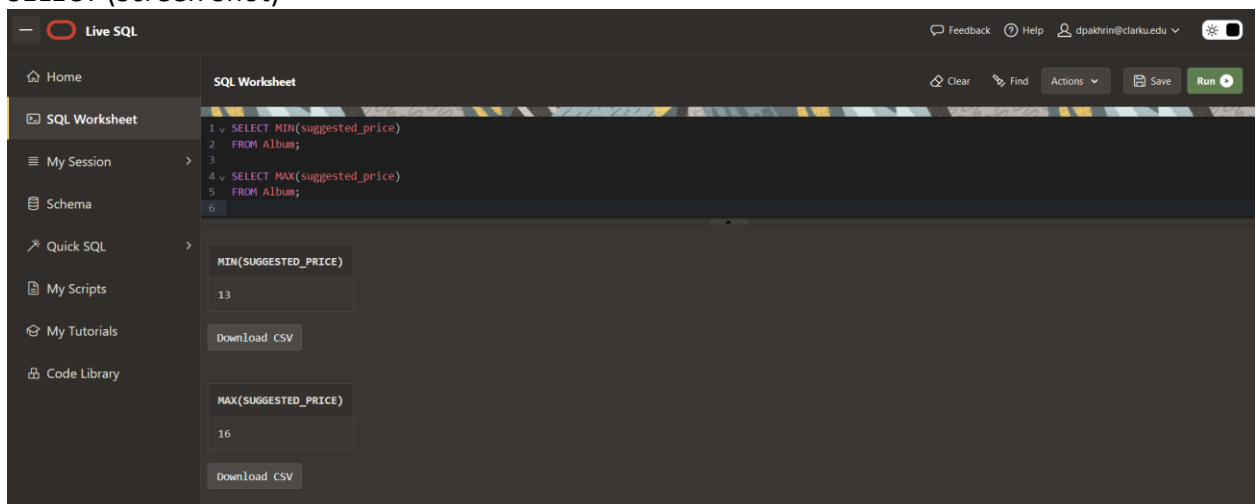
8. INSERT (Screen Shots)



9. SELECT (Screen Shot)



10. SELECT (Screen Shot)



11. EXPLANATION

The album_name “Nature of the Beast” does not have a suggested_price in the table album. Since, the MIN and MAX function is calculated based on the suggested_price in the query 10, it excludes the entire row that doesn't have the suggested price which is “Nature of the Beast” in our case.

12. SELECT (Screen Shot)

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```

1 SELECT Album.album_name AS Album_Name,
2 COUNT(Song.song_id) AS Number_of_Songs
3 FROM Album
4 LEFT JOIN Song ON Album.album_id = Song.album_id
5 GROUP BY Album.album_id, Album.album_name;

```

ALBUM_NAME	NUMBER_OF_SONGS
Power Play	4
A Day Without Rain	3
Armed Forces	1
Nature of the Beast	0

Download CSV

4 rows selected.

13. SELECT (Screen Shot)

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```

1
2 SELECT Musical_genre.musical_genre AS genre_name,
3 COUNT(Song.song_id) AS number_of_songs
4 FROM Musical_genre
5 JOIN Album ON Musical_genre.musical_genre_id = Album.musical_genre_id
6 JOIN Song ON Album.album_id = Song.album_id
7 GROUP BY Musical_genre.musical_genre
8 HAVING COUNT(Song.song_id) >= 4;

```

GENRE_NAME	NUMBER_OF_SONGS
Rock	5

Download CSV

14. SELECT (Screen Shot)

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

```

1
2 SELECT Recording_artist.artist_name AS Recording_Artist_Name,
3 COUNT(Song.song_id) AS Number_of_Rock_Songs
4 FROM Recording_artist
5 LEFT JOIN Album ON Recording_artist.recording_artist_id = Album.recording_artist_id
6 LEFT JOIN Song ON Album.album_id = Song.album_id
7 LEFT JOIN Musical_genre ON Album.musical_genre_id = Musical_genre.musical_genre_id
8 WHERE Musical_genre.musical_genre = 'Rock'
9 GROUP BY Recording_artist.artist_name
10 ORDER BY Number_of_Rock_Songs;

```

RECORDING_ARTIST_NAME	NUMBER_OF_ROCK_SONGS
Elvis Costello	1
April Wine	4

Download CSV

2 rows selected.