CMPT 354 Module 3 Assignment

Due: March 26, 2021 @ 11:59 PM

Weighting: 8%

1. Overview

The purpose of this assignment is to test your ability to use and apply SQL concepts to complete tasks in a real-world scenario. Specifically, this assessment will examine your ability to use SQL Data Manipulation Language to return specific subsets of information which exist in a database.

This assignment can be completed individually.

2. Submission

All submissions must be made through an electronic marking tool called Gradescope, which will also be used for providing feedback (enroll with the entry code M68KZM). You **must** record all your answers in the spaces provided in this document. Altering the format or layout of this document in anyway will attract penalties. You may however add landscape images in the submission boxes without changing the orientation of the page.

3. Marking

The Module 3 assignment counts for 8% of course mark.

4. Task

For this assignment you will be presented with the simplified schema of an event management application. The goal of the application is to track both the events attended by users and relationships between users and other users. The system is then able to use this data to effectively market recommended events to users based on the events their friends have attended. You will be required to write 10 SQL queries which answer higher level questions about the data in this database. (Note: Your queries must compile using a MySQL DBMS). A sample database of this system has been provided here which will allow you to test your queries.

Section A – SQL Queries

Events Inc. is a small start-up company which provides its users with an event tracking and recommendation platform for various local community activities. A simplified version of their database schema has been provided below including foreign key constraints.

Relational Schema

User [id, fName, mInitial, lName, age, phone, email, nationality, significantOther]

Event [title, date, description, location, sponsor]

Attends [id, title, date, travelMethod]

Friends [requestor, requestee, startDate]

Foreign Keys

User.significantOther references User.id

Attends.{title, date} references Event.{title, date}

Attends.id references User.id

Friends.requestor references User.id

Friends.requestee references User.id

For this assignment you will be required to write SQL queries to answer to complete the following tasks. Please use the submission boxes provided to record your answers. For queries with a returning relation of more than 10 tuples, you can use the **LIMIT 10** clause to only capture the first 10 tuples of the table.

Example	
Task	Return the first name and last name of all users.
Explanation	This query should return a table with two columns, one for first name and one for last name.
SQL Solution	SELECT fName, lName FROM User LIMIT 10;
Output Screenshot	

fName	lName
Eduard	Khil
Mikhail	Mishustin
Lucy	Ali
John	Monarch
Ursula	Smith
Marcus	Jacobs
Nevena	Ivanovic
Leo	Montgomery
Edi	Rama
Jamie	Sleeman

Query 1	
Task	Return the first name and last name of all users with an “@uq.edu.au” email address.
Explanation	This query should return a table with two columns, one for first name and one for last name.
SQL Solution	SELECT fName, lName FROM User WHERE email LIKE '%@uq.edu.au' LIMIT 10;
Output Screenshot	

fName	lName
Lucy	Ali
John	Monarch
Edi	Rama
Hye-sun	Ku
Min-ho	Lee
Sven	Kirsch
Matthieu	Loiselle
Margit	Gade
Nadeea	Volianova
Grace	Jeon

Query 2	
Task	Return the number of Korean users who are between 20 and 60 years old.
Explanation	This query should return a table with one column that has a signal numerical tuple. The age condition is inclusive meaning Korean users who are 20 or 60 years old should also be included in the total.
SQL Solution	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM User WHERE nationality = 'Korean' AND age BETWEEN 20 AND 60
Output Screenshot	+ Options **COUNT(*)** 5

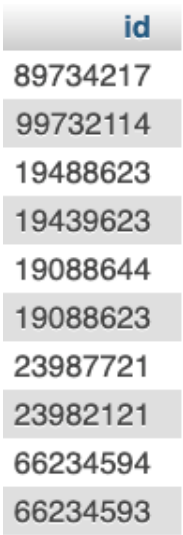
Query 3	
Task	Return a list with the number of events each user has attended in descending order of the number of events.
Explanation	This query should return a table with two columns, one for user id and one for the number of events attended by that user. Users who have not attended any events can be ignored.
SQL Solution	SELECT id, COUNT(*) FROM Attends GROUP BY id ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC LIMIT 10;
Output Screenshot	

id	COUNT(*) 1
19088644	9
19087623	8
88276354	7
196666632	6
9734109	6
99723671	6
66234500	5
88271481	5
90316354	5
99002931	5

Query 4	
Task	Return the names of all users who have initiated (are the requester) of more than 10 friendships.
Explanation	This query should return a table with two columns, one for first name and one for last name.
SQL Solution	SELECT fName, lName FROM User U, Friends F WHERE U.id = F.requestor GROUP BY F.requestor HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
Output Screenshot		fName	lName	 |---|---| | Lucy | Ali | | John | Monarch | | Marcus | Jacobs | | Jamie | Sleeman | | Sven | Kirsch |

Query 5	
Task	Output the full name of each user along with the full name of their significant other. If the user does not have a significant other, those details should be left null.
Explanation	This query should return a table with four columns. The first two should be the first name and last name of a user and the next two should be the first name and last name of that user's significant other (or null if they do not have one).
SQL Solution	SELECT A.fName, A.lName, B.fName, B.lName FROM User AS A LEFT JOIN User AS B ON A.significantOther = B.id LIMIT 10;
Output Screenshot	

fName	lName	fName	lName
Eduard	Khil	Nadeea	Volianova
Mikhail	Mishustin	Sofia	Rotaru
Lucy	Ali	*NULL*	*NULL*
John	Monarch	*NULL*	*NULL*
Ursula	Smith	Leo	Montgomery
Marcus	Jacobs	Nevena	Ivanovic
Nevena	Ivanovic	Marcus	Jacobs
Leo	Montgomery	Ursula	Smith
Edi	Rama	*NULL*	*NULL*
Jamie	Sleeman	*NULL*	*NULL*

Query 6	
Task	Return a distinct list of users who either have a significant other or have attended 3 events by taking the Bus **Note: You must use UNION in your solution.**
Explanation	This query should return a table with a single column containing ids of users who meet either of the two conditions described above.
SQL Solution	SELECT id FROM User WHERE significantOther IS NOT NULL UNION SELECT A.id FROM Attends A WHERE A.travelMethod = 'Bus' GROUP BY A.id HAVING COUNT(*) = 3 LIMIT 10;
Output Screenshot	 id 89734217 99732114 19488623 19439623 19088644 19088623 23987721 23982121 66234594 66234593

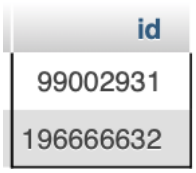
Query 7	
Task	Find the total number of users where the nationality of their significant other has at least three people. That is to say, the system has recorded at least three users of that nationality including the significant other.
Explanation	This query should return a table containing a single column which has a single numerical tuple.
SQL Solution	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM User A, User B WHERE A.significantOther = B.id AND B.nationality IN (SELECT nationality FROM User GROUP BY nationality HAVING COUNT(*) > 2)
Output Screenshot	**COUNT(*)** 12

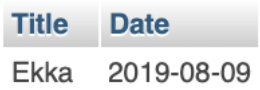
Query 8	
Task	Find the oldest friendship started (requested) by each user.
Explanation	This query should return a table containing three columns, the first being the id of a user, the second column being the id of that user's oldest requested friendship (i.e., the startdate of the requested friendship is the earliest) and the third column is the starting date of the friendship. Users without friends can be ignored.
SQL Solution	SELECT requestor, requestee as 'oldest friendship', startDate FROM Friends F1 WHERE startDate <= ALL (SELECT startDate FROM Friends F2 WHERE F2.requestor = F1.requestor) LIMIT 10;
Output Screenshot	

requestor	oldest friendship	startDate
9734109	41284471	2011-06-19
9734512	22732951	2010-06-27
19084223	23987721	2010-10-31
19087623	19088644	2010-10-14
19088623	22732951	2011-02-06
19088644	66234594	2010-01-08
19439623	66234500	2010-04-30
19488623	22732951	2014-05-20
19609863	66234596	2012-08-09
22732951	196666632	2010-08-06

Query 9	
Task	Return a list of all the users who have attended at least all the events that “Grace Jeon” has.
Explanation	This query should return a table with a single column of user ids.

SQL Solution	SELECT U1.id
	FROM User U1
	WHERE NOT EXISTS (
	  SELECT *
	  FROM Attends A1, User U2
	  WHERE A1.id = U2.id
	    AND U2.fName = ‘Grace’
	    AND U2.lName = ‘Jeon’
	    AND NOT EXISTS (
	      SELECT *
	      FROM Attends A2
	      WHERE A2.id = U1.id
	        AND A2.title = A1.title
	        AND A2.date = A1.date
	    )
	)

Output Screenshot	 id 99002931 196666632

Query 10	
Task	Return the title and date of the event which had the most participants. **Note: You must use VIEW in your solution.**
Explanation	As above.
SQL Solution	CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW EventParticipants AS SELECT E.title AS 'Title', E.date AS 'Date', COUNT(*) AS 'Count' FROM Event E, Attends A WHERE E.title = A.title AND A.date = E.date GROUP BY E.title, E.date; SELECT Title, Date FROM EventParticipants WHERE Count >= ALL (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EventParticipants);
Output Screenshot	 Title Date Ekka 2019-08-09