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\* CLASS: CPSC 321

\* DATE: 10/2/22

\* HOMEWORK: Problem Set 4

\* DESCRIPTION: develop five “interesting” and “relevant” analytical queries for your final project

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-- Question 1

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT created\_by) AS unique\_sets

FROM User JOIN StudySet ON(created\_by = username)

-- this is interesting since it is counting the number of sets created by unique users (no repeats)

-- meaning that it the number of sets created by individual users.

-- Question 2

SELECT username, COUNT(\*) AS number\_sets

FROM User JOIN StudySet ON(created\_by = username)

GROUP BY username

-- this is interesting since it counts the number of studysets each user has created

-- allowing me to sort users by those who have created the most sets in the whole database.

-- seeing which users contribute the most to the community in terms of creating sets for others to use.

-- Question 3

SELECT set\_name, COUNT(\*) AS number\_saves

FROM StudySet JOIN Saves USING(set\_id)

GROUP BY set\_id

HAVING COUNT >= 2

ORDER BY number\_saves DESC

-- this query is interesting since it finds the study sets with the most saves by users

-- and displays it in descending order. Allowing the user to filter sets and browse the ones with

-- the most saves above that of two other people

-- Question 4

SELECT s.set\_name, s.created\_by

FROM StudySet s

WHERE s.set\_name IN (SELECT st.set\_name FROM StudySet st WHERE st.set\_id != s.set\_id)

-- This is interesting since it returns the name and who created the study set of sets with the same name.

-- This would allow a user to distinguish different sets even if they have the same name or return all sets

-- with that name.

-- Question 5

SELECT username, COUNT(\*) AS number\_likes

FROM Likes

GROUP BY username

HAVING number\_likes > (SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM Likes

GROUP BY username);

-- This query is intersting since it selects the usernames and the number of likes

-- of the users who have liked the most studysets. IE the most active users allowing the program to promote sets

-- liked by these users.