Homework07 (GROUP WORK)

SQL Queries – in this assignment you will be asked to create several SQL queries relating to the Sakila database that we installed in class. You may freely use DBeaver to create these queries, but I will expect your solution to show me the SQL code to answer or complete the tasks below.

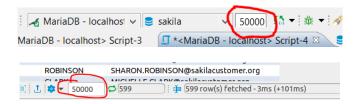
There is a document on Google Drive that demonstrates how your solution should be structured.

You should submit a **SINGLE PDF** document to your team submission directory.

The PDF document should include a screenshot of your output for each question, as well as the query that created the output, and a count for the number of records returned by the query**. THE QUERY SHOULD BE PASTED AS TEXT SO I CAN COPY PASTE YOUR QUERY!!!!! If your query is an image file and I can't copy/paste it to test it I will count your answer WRONG!!!

Many of these queries will have 100's of rows as a result. You do not need to capture ALL ... just up to 10-15 rows to show your output is correct.

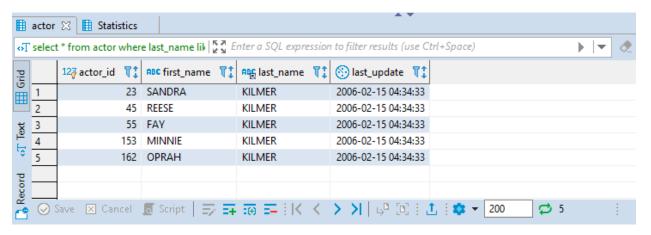
(**Note that you may need to set your maximum number of results to a higher number ... 50000 will be more than enough).



Write Queries to answer the following questions.

1. Which actors have the last name Kilmer? (first name and last name)

use sakila;
select * from actor where last_name like 'Kilmer';



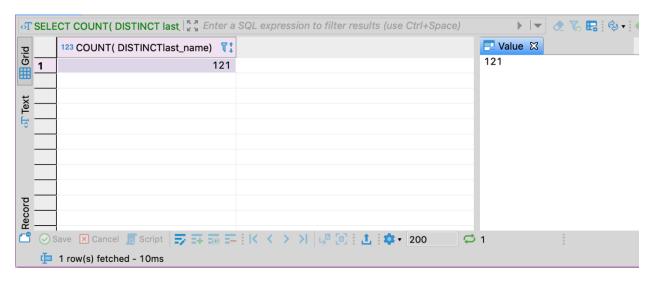
5 Rows

2. How many unique actor last names are there?

```
USE sakila;

SELECT
COUNT( DISTINCT last_name)

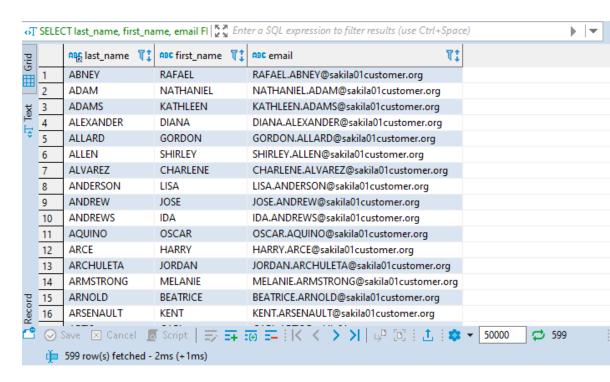
FROM
actor;
```



121 unique last names

3. Write a query that produces the last name, first name and email-address of all customers in the database, sorted by last name.

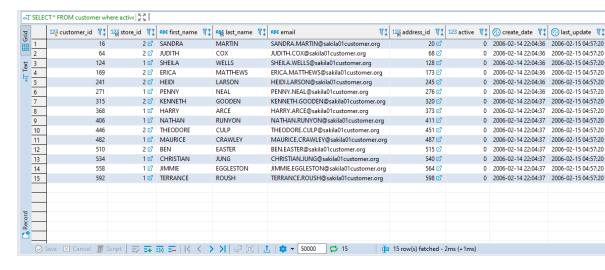
```
USE
sakila;
SELECT
last_name,
first_name,
email
FROM
customer
ORDER BY
last_name asc;
```



599 Rows

4. Same as #3, but only list the customers who are inactive. (So that a manager could then email all inactive members a special deal to attract them back to the store). (active = 0 indicates inactive)

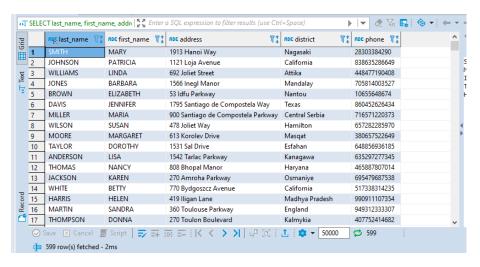
```
USE
sakila;
SELECT
*
FROM
customer
where
active like 0;
```



15 Rows

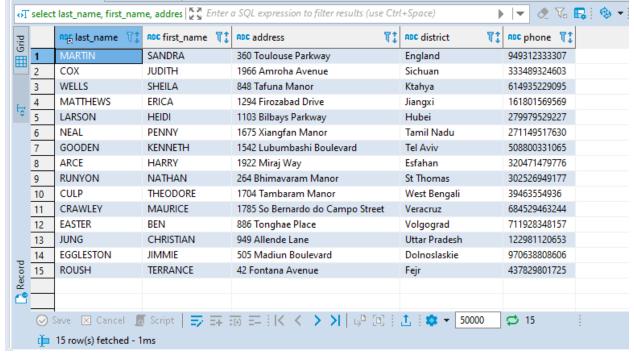
5. Write a query that produces the last name, first name, address, district, and phone number for every customer in the customer table. (You don't need to include the city or postal code for this question).

```
SELECT
    last_name,
    first_name,
    address,
    address.district,
    address.phone
FROM
    customer,
    address
WHERE
    address.address_id = customer.address_id AND
```



6. Same as #5, but only list the customers who are inactive, and include the city, country, postal code for each customer as well.

```
select
    last_name,
    first_name,
    address,
    address.district,
    address.phone
from
    customer,
    address
where
    address.address_id = customer.address_id
    and customer.active = 0;
```



15 Rows

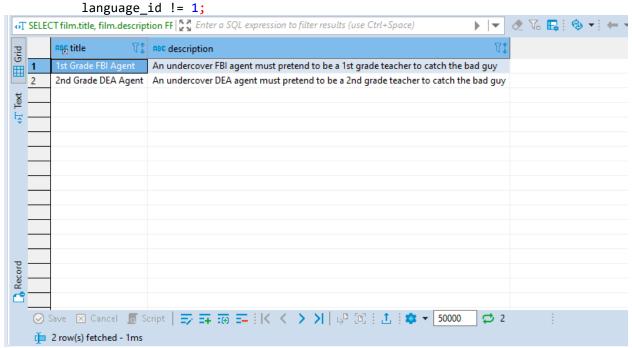
7. Add 2 rows to the Film Database before working on this query. These new films are the only results you should get.

Use this script to insert the new records.

```
INSERT INTO sakila.film
(film_id,title,description,release_year,language_id,rental_duration,rental_rate,length,replacement_cos
t,rating,special_features)
VALUES (1001,'1st Grade FBI Agent','An undercover FBI agent must pretend to be a 1st grade teacher to
catch the bad guy',2014,2,5,4.99,123,20.99,'PG-13','trailers'),
(1002,'2nd Grade DEA Agent','An undercover DEA agent must pretend to be a 2nd grade teacher to catch
the bad guy',2015,3,4,5.99,132,16.99,'PG-13','trailers');
```

Write a query that produces the title and description of all films that are **not in English**.

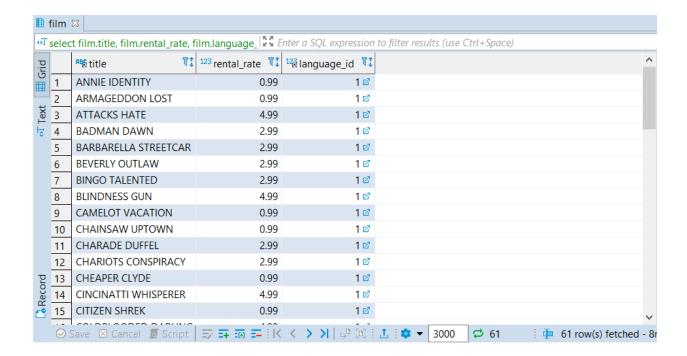
```
SELECT
    film.title,
    film.description
FROM
    film
WHERE
```



2 Rows

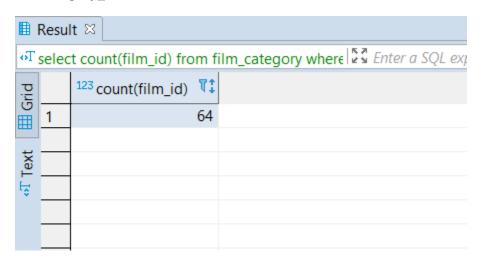
8. Write a query that produces the title, rental rate, and language for all Sci-Fi films.

```
use sakila;
select film.title, film.rental_rate, film.language_id
from film
inner join film_category on film.film_id = film_category.film_id
where
    film.film_id = film_category.film_id
    and film_category.category_id = 14;
```



9. Write a query that produces a count of the number of Action films(distinct titles, not copies of films)

```
use sakila;
select count(film_id)
from film_category
where
    category_id = 1;
```



10. Same as #9, but look at the inventory – so if there are 2 copies of a film it needs to be counted twice.

```
use sakila;
```

```
select count(inventory_id)
from inventory
inner join film_category on film_category.film_id = inventory.film_id
where
    inventory.film_id = film_category.film_id
    and film_category.category_id = 1;
```

■ Result 🛛

oT select count(inventory_id) from inventory inner \(\mathbb{E} \) Enter a SQL expression to filter

Grid		123 count(inventory_id) T‡	
⊞	1	312	
Text			
Ê			

11. Write a query that produces the title and rental duration of all films that have a replacement cost between \$15 and \$23 (inclusive).

USE sakila;

SELECT

film.title,

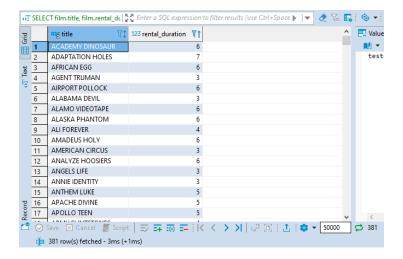
film.rental duration

FROM

film

where

film.replacement_cost between 15 and 23;

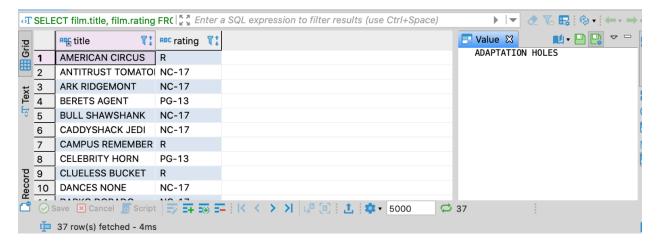


381 Rows

12. Write a query that produces the title of every action film with a rating of PG-13, R, or NC-17.

USE sakila;

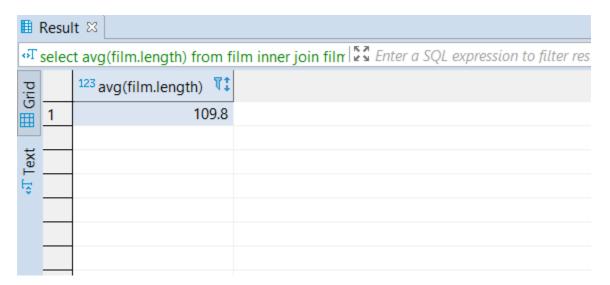
```
SELECT
  film.title,
  film.rating
FROM
  film,
  film_category
WHERE
  film_category.category_id = 1
   and film.film_id = film_category.film_id
  and (film.rating = "pg-13"
  or film.rating = "R"
  or film.rating = "NC-17");
```



37 rows

13. Write a query that produces the average length of all Children movies.

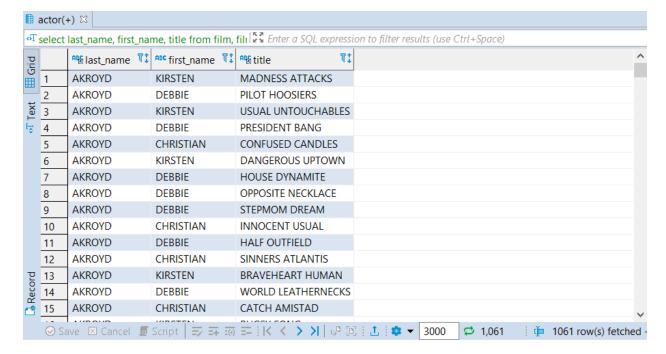
```
use sakila;
select avg(film.length)
from film
inner join film_category on film_category.film_id = film.film_id
where
    film.film_id = film_category.film_id
    and film_category.category_id = 3;
```



14. Write a query that produces the last name and first name and film title of all actors who are in Family, Foreign, or Horror films ordered by last name

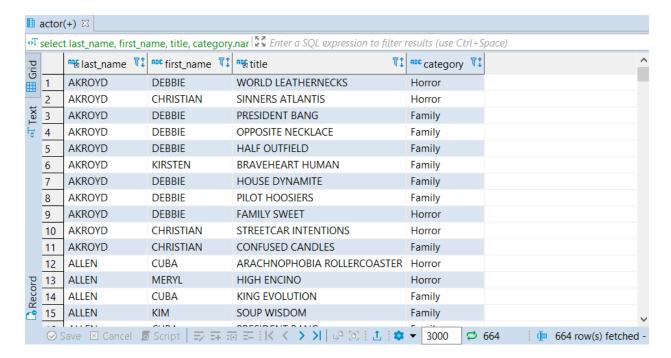
```
use sakila;
select last_name, first_name, title
from film, film_category, category, film_actor, actor
where
   film.film_id = film_actor.film_id
```

```
and film.film_id = film_category.film_id
and film_actor.actor_id = actor.actor_id
and film_category.category_id = category.category_id
and (category.name = "Family" or category.name = "Foreign" or category.name =
"Horror")
order by last_name asc;
```



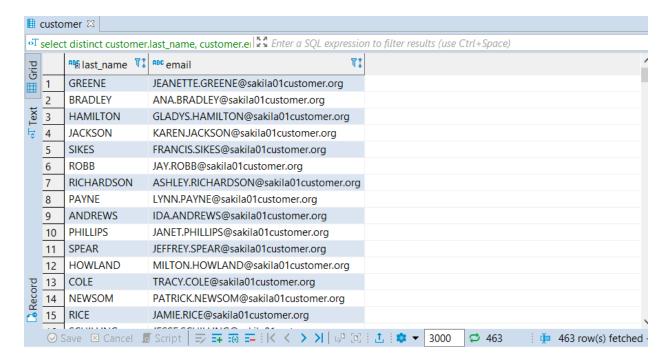
15. Write a query that produces the last name and first name and film title and film category of every actor who is in either a Family movie OR a Horror movie ordered by last name. rename the category from "name" to "category" in your result table. (hint: "AS" keyword)

```
use sakila;
select last_name, first_name, title, category.name as "category"
from film, film_category, category, film_actor, actor
where
   film.film_id = film_actor.film_id
   and film_film_id = film_category.film_id
   and film_actor.actor_id = actor.actor_id
   and film_category.category_id = category.category_id
   and (category.name = "Family" or category.name = "Horror")
order by last_name asc;
```



16. Write a query that produce the last name and email address of every customer who has rented a film starring NICK WAHLBERG or MATTHEW JOHANSSON or RITA REYNOLDS (we don't want to have duplicate rows returned for our query – there is a keyword you might need to use).

```
use sakila;
select distinct customer.last_name, customer.email
from customer, rental, inventory, film_actor, actor
where
    rental.customer_id = customer.customer_id
    and rental.inventory_id = inventory.inventory_id
    and inventory.film_id = film_actor.film_id
    and film_actor.actor_id = actor.actor_id
    and ((actor.first_name = 'Nick' and actor.last_name = 'Wahlberg') or
(actor.first_name = 'Matthew' and actor.last_name = 'Johansson') or
(actor.first_name = 'Rita' and actor.last_name = 'Reynolds'));
```



17. Write a query that produces the title of every film HOLLY FOX has rented.

```
use sakila:
select film.title
from film, customer, rental, inventory
where
   film.film id = inventory.film id
   and inventory.inventory_id = rental.inventory_id
   and rental.customer_id= customer.customer_id
   and (customer.first name = 'Holly' and customer.last name = 'Fox');
I film ⊠
«T select film.title from film, customer, rental, invel so Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)
                         T:
Grid
     FANTASY TROOPERS
  1
      CAPER MOTIONS
  3
      TOURIST PELICAN
      MALKOVICH PET
  4
      FROST HEAD
   5
      MILLION ACE
   6
  7
      PAST SUICIDES
     TITANIC BOONDOCK
      IMPOSSIBLE PREJUDICE
   9
  10 FROST HEAD
  11 ILLUSION AMELIE
  12 MUSKETEERS WAIT
  13 MOCKINGBIRD HOLLYWOOD
      VARSITY TRIP
  14
      INFORMER DOUBLE
  15
   31
                                                                           i = 31 row(s) fetched - 6
```

18. Write a query that produces the first name, last name, address, city, postal code of every customer who made a payment between \$10 and \$12. Each customer should be listed only once.

```
use sakila;
select distinct customer.first_name, customer.last_name, address.address,
city.city, address.postal_code, payment.amount
from customer, address, city, payment
where
    (payment.amount >= 10 and payment.amount <= 12)
    and payment.customer_id = customer.customer_id
    and customer.address_id = address.address_id
    and address.city_id = city.city_id</pre>
```

