DESCRIPTION

Table: Cinema

+----------------+----------+

| Column Name | Type |

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| id | int |

| movie | varchar |

| description | varchar |

| rating | float |

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id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table.

Each row contains information about the name of a movie, its genre, and its rating.

rating is a 2 decimal places float in the range [0, 10]

Write a solution to report the movies with an odd-numbered ID and a description that is not "boring".

Return the result table ordered by rating **in descending order**.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Cinema table:

+----+------------+-------------+--------+

| id | movie | description | rating |

+----+------------+-------------+--------+

| 1 | War | great 3D | 8.9 |

| 2 | Science | fiction | 8.5 |

| 3 | irish | boring | 6.2 |

| 4 | Ice song | Fantacy | 8.6 |

| 5 | House card | Interesting | 9.1 |

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Output:

+----+------------+-------------+--------+

| id | movie | description | rating |

+----+------------+-------------+--------+

| 5 | House card | Interesting | 9.1 |

| 1 | War | great 3D | 8.9 |

+----+------------+-------------+--------+

Explanation:

We have three movies with odd-numbered IDs: 1, 3, and 5. The movie with ID = 3 is boring so we do not include it in the answer.

SOLUTION

MySQL:

- Select * where id is odd (remainder equals 1) by using modulus % AND description is not boring
- Return the result in descending order using ORDER BY with DESC

```
SELECT *
FROM Cinema
WHERE id % 2 =  1 AND description != 'boring'
ORDER BY rating DESC;
```

PostgreSQL:

- Select movies where id is odd (remainder equals 1) by using modulus % AND description is not boring using NOT LIKE
- Return the result in descending order using ORDER BY with DESC

```
SELECT id, movie, description, rating
FROM Cinema
WHERE id % 2 = 1 AND description NOT LIKE 'boring'
ORDER BY rating DESC;
```