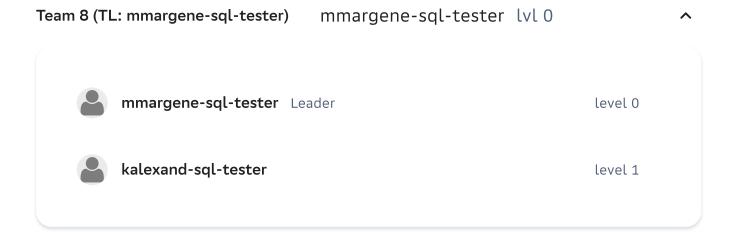


← Project review - SQL beginner. Team00

Type of project		Group
Ouration		30 min
Passed Peer Reviews		0/2
Git project		^
ssh://git@repos-ssh.21-school.ru:2289/students/SQL_beginnerTeam00.ID_574110/Team_8		
	Copy link	Open



About

Introduction

The methodology of School 21 makes sense only if peer-to-peer reviews are done seriously. Please read all guidelines carefully before starting the review.

- Please, stay courteous, polite, respectful and constructive in all communications during this review.
- Highlight possible malfunctions of the work done by the person and take the time to disc uss and debate it.
- Keep in mind that sometimes there can be differences in interpretation of the tasks and the scope of features. Please, stay open-minded to the vision of the other.
- If you have not finished the project yet, it is compulsory to read the entire instruction bef ore starting the review.

Guidelines

- Evaluate only the files that are in src folder on the GIT repository of the student or group.
- Ensure to start reviewing a group project only when the team is present in full.
- Use special flags in the checklist to report, for example, an "empty work" if repository do es not contain the work of the student (or group) in the src folder of the develop branch, or "cheat" in case of cheating or if the student (or group) are unable to explain their work at a ny time during review as well as if one of the points below is not met. However, except for cheating cases, you are encouraged to continue reviewing the project to identify the probl ems that caused the situation in order to avoid them at the next review.
- Doublecheck that the GIT repository is the one corresponding to the student or the group.
- Meticulously check that nothing malicious has been used to mislead you.
- In controversial cases, remember that the checklist determines only the general order of the check. The final decision on project evaluation remains with the reviewer.

Main part

Exercise 00

Checks for the exercise 00

- The next command provides a DDL for table creation and further INSERTs

create table nodes (point1 varchar, point2 varchar, cost numeric);

```
insert into nodes values ('a', 'b', 10);
     insert into nodes values ('b','a',10);
     insert into nodes values ('b', 'c', 35);
     insert into nodes values ('c', 'b', 35);
     insert into nodes values ('c', 'a', 15);
     insert into nodes values ('a', 'c', 15);
     insert into nodes values ('c', 'd', 30);
     insert into nodes values ('d','c',30);
     insert into nodes values ('a', 'd', 20);
     insert into nodes values ('d', 'a', 20);
     insert into nodes values ('b', 'd', 25);
     insert into nodes values ('d', 'b', 25);
- The next command solves classical TSP
     with t as (
     with recursive _n as
     (select point1,
          point2,
          cost,
          1 as level,
          array[point1] AS path,
          FALSE AS cycle,
          array[cost] AS costs
     from nodes
     where point1 = 'a'
     union all
     select nodes.point1,
          nodes.point2,
          nodes.cost+_n.cost as cost,
          _n.level+1 as level,
          _n.path || nodes.point1 AS path,
          nodes.point1 = ANY (_n.path) AS cycle,
          _n.costs || nodes.cost AS costs
     from nodes inner join _n on _n.point2 = nodes.point1 and not cycle
     )
     select
       cost - costs[5] as total_cost,
       path as tour
     from _n
     where level =5 and
       'a' = ANY(path) and
       'b' = ANY(path) and
```

```
'c' = ANY(path) and
'd' = ANY(path)
and path[1] = path[5]
order by cost, path)
select distinct *
from t
where total_cost = (select min(total_cost) from t)
order by 1,2;

- The result is below

"80" "{a,b,d,c,a}"
"80" "{a,c,d,b,a}"
No Yes
```

Exercise 01

Checks for the exercise 01

- The next command

```
with t as (
with recursive _n as
(select point1,
    point2,
     cost,
     1 as level,
     array[point1] AS path,
     FALSE AS cycle,
     array[cost] AS costs
from nodes
where point1 = 'a'
union all
select nodes.point1,
     nodes.point2,
     nodes.cost+_n.cost as cost,
     _n.level+1 as level,
     _n.path || nodes.point1 AS path,
    nodes.point1 = ANY (_n.path) AS cycle,
    _n.costs || nodes.cost AS costs
from nodes inner join _n on _n.point2 = nodes.point1 and not cycle
)
select
  cost - costs[5] as total_cost,
  path as tour
from _n
where level =5 and
```

```
'a' = ANY(path) and
       'b' = ANY(path) and
       'c' = ANY(path) and
       'd' = ANY(path)
       and path[1] = path[5]
    order by cost, path)
    select distinct *
    from t
    where total_cost = (select min(total_cost) from t) or
       total_cost = (select max(total_cost) from t)
    order by 1,2;
- The result is below
     "80"
              "{a,b,d,c,a}"
    "80"
              "{a,c,d,b,a}"
    "95"
              "{a,b,c,d,a}"
    "95"
              "{a,c,b,d,a}"
    "95"
              "{a,d,b,c,a}"
              "{a,d,c,b,a}"
     "95"
  No
               Yes
```

Feedback

