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**STEP 2:** . Choose two tables (relations) from your project that are connected through a primary key and a foreign key, meaning that the primary key of one table should appear as a foreign key in the other table. Copy and paste the create table statements of those tables that you want to work on (from the PDF submitted in Phase I).

**CREATE TABLE** Film( //Film table is very important for other tables in our design

```
Film_id INTEGER,  
Title VARCHAR(255),  
ReleaseDate DATE,  
Genre VARCHAR(50),  
Runtime INTEGER,  
PRIMARY KEY(Film_id)  
);
```

**CREATE TABLE** CrewMember (

```
Crew_id INTEGER,  
Crew_Member_Name VARCHAR(100),  
Crew_Member_Role VARCHAR(100),  
Film_id integer,  
PRIMARY KEY(Crew_id),  
Foreign key(Film_id) REFERENCES Film(Film_id)  
);
```

**CREATE TABLE** Soundtrack (

```
Soundtrack_id INTEGER,  
SongTitle VARCHAR(255),  
Film_id integer,  
ReleaseDate DATE,  
PRIMARY KEY(Soundtrack_id),  
Foreign key(Film_id) REFERENCES Film(Film_id)  
);
```

**STEP 3 :** Insert 10 rows to each table you have chosen using "insert into" statements.

**INSERT INTO** Film (Film\_id, Title, ReleaseDate, Genre, Runtime) **VALUES**

(1, 'The Dawn', '2022-01-15', 'Drama', 115),  
(2, 'Laugh Out Loud', '2022-03-22', 'Comedy', 95),  
(3, 'Space Odyssey', '2021-11-05', 'Sci-Fi', 130),  
(4, 'Mystery Manor', '2022-07-08', 'Thriller', 110),  
(5, 'Love in Spring', '2021-05-20', 'Romance', 105),  
(6, 'High School Reunion', '2022-08-18', 'Comedy', 100),  
(7, 'The Secret Agent', '2021-12-12', 'Action', 125),  
(8, 'Mountain Trek', '2022-02-28', 'Adventure', 120),  
(9, 'The Lost City', '2021-10-30', 'Adventure', 115),  
(10, 'Robot Uprising', '2022-04-16', 'Sci-Fi', 135);

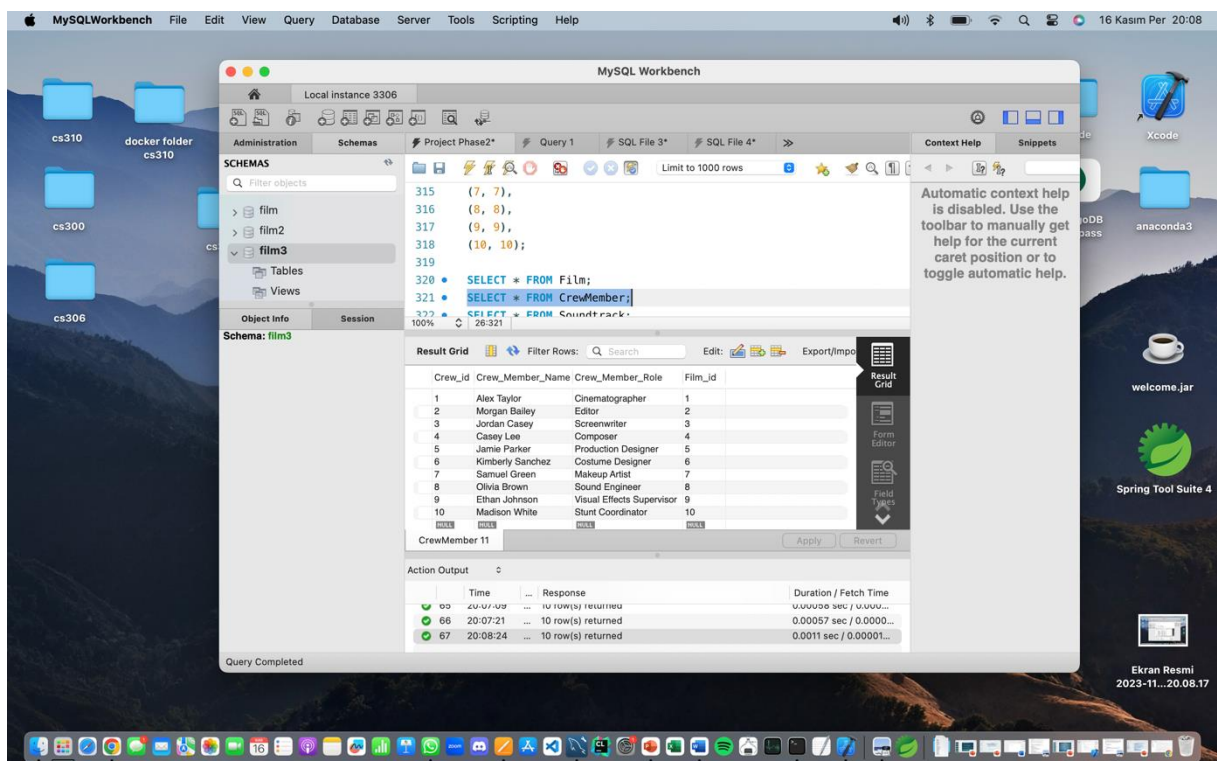
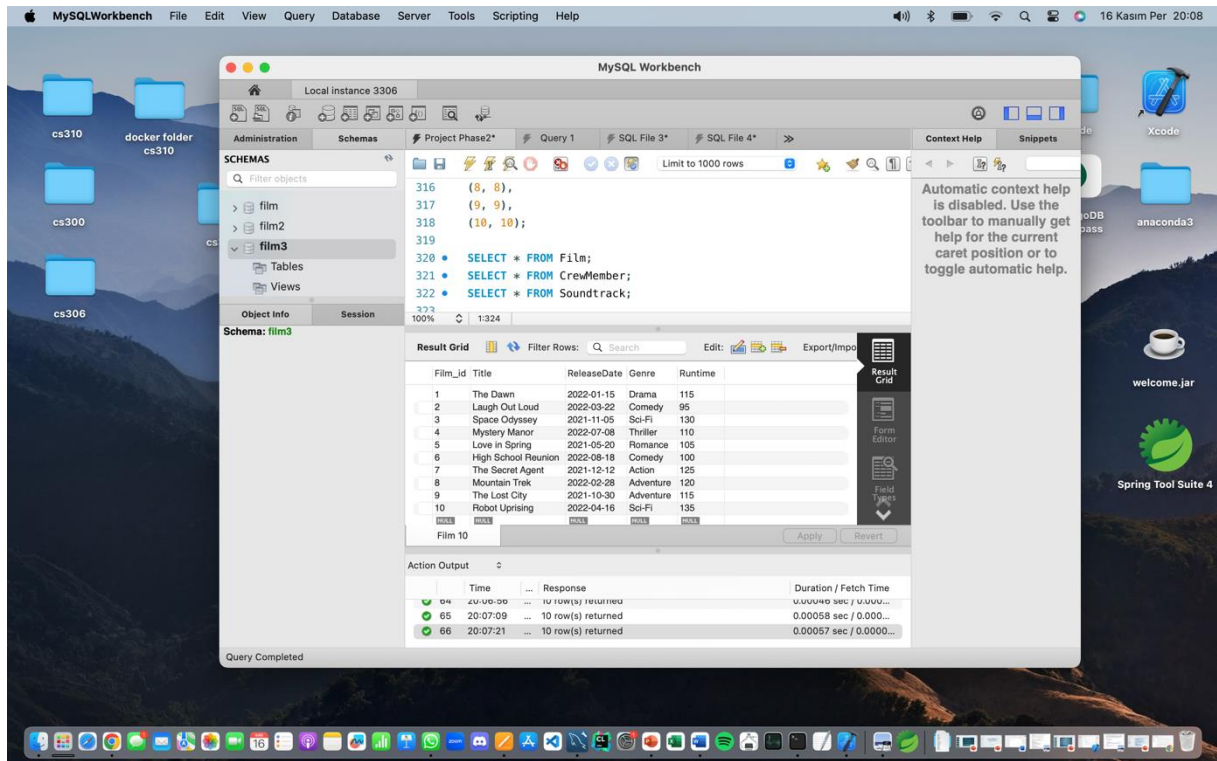
**INSERT INTO** CrewMember (Crew\_id, Crew\_Member\_Name, Crew\_Member\_Role, Film\_id) **VALUES**

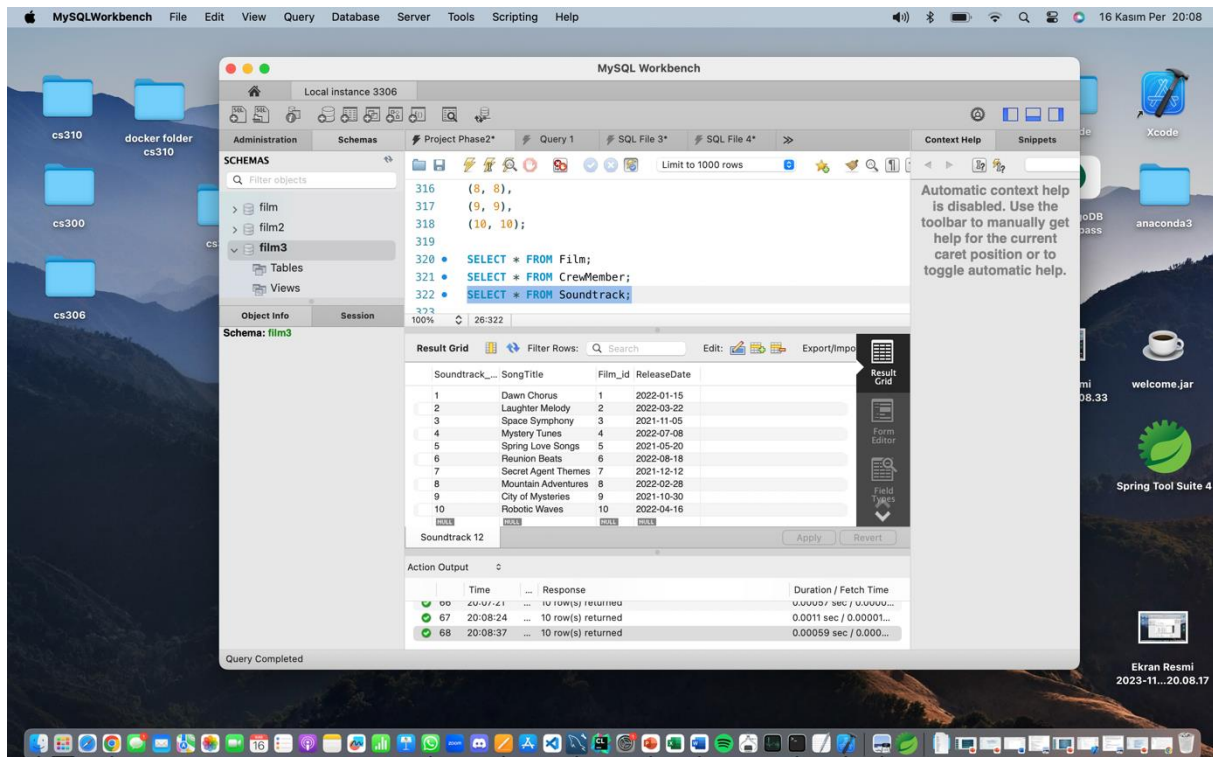
(1, 'Alex Taylor', 'Cinematographer', '1' ),  
(2, 'Morgan Bailey', 'Editor', '2' ),  
(3, 'Jordan Casey', 'Screenwriter', '3'),  
(4, 'Casey Lee', 'Composer', '4' ),  
(5, 'Jamie Parker', 'Production Designer', '5'),  
(6, 'Kimberly Sanchez', 'Costume Designer', '6'),  
(7, 'Samuel Green', 'Makeup Artist', '7'),  
(8, 'Olivia Brown', 'Sound Engineer', '8'),  
(9, 'Ethan Johnson', 'Visual Effects Supervisor', '9'),  
(10, 'Madison White', 'Stunt Coordinator', '10');

**INSERT INTO** Soundtrack (Soundtrack\_id, SongTitle, ReleaseDate, Film\_id) **VALUES**

(1, 'Dawn Chorus', '2022-01-15', '1'),  
(2, 'Laughter Melody', '2022-03-22', '2'),  
(3, 'Space Symphony', '2021-11-05', '3'),  
(4, 'Mystery Tunes', '2022-07-08', '4'),  
(5, 'Spring Love Songs', '2021-05-20', '5'),  
(6, 'Reunion Beats', '2022-08-18', '6'),  
(7, 'Secret Agent Themes', '2021-12-12', '7'),  
(8, 'Mountain Adventures', '2022-02-28', '8'),  
(9, 'City of Mysteries', '2021-10-30', '9'),  
(10, 'Robotic Waves', '2022-04-16', '10');

**STEP 4:** Display all the rows of the two tables through executing "select \* from <table\_name> " commands on mysql and include the snapshot of the result in your report.





**STEP 5:** Write down a query in English which will require joining the two of the tables you have selected, then write down its relational algebra equivalent.

-- display the information of crew member and film that crew member's film id that he/she participates and film's film ids are same

-- display the information of soundtrack and film that soundtrack's film id and film's film ids are same.

$\pi_{\text{CrewMember}, \text{Film}}(\sigma_{\text{CrewMember.Film\_id} = \text{Film.Film\_id}}(\text{CrewMember} \bowtie \text{Film}))$

$\pi_{\text{Soundtrack}, \text{Film}}(\sigma_{\text{Soundtrack.Film\_id} = \text{Film.Film\_id}}(\text{Soundtrack} \bowtie \text{Film}))$

**STEP 6:** Write down the SQL version of the relational algebra query and execute the query in mysql. Include the snapshot of the result in your report.

```
SELECT *  
FROM CrewMember  
JOIN Film ON CrewMember.Film_id = Film.Film_id;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface on a Mac. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
SELECT *  
FROM CrewMember  
JOIN Film ON CrewMember.Film_id = Film.Film_id;
```

The query is executed, and the results are displayed in the Result Grid. The results show 10 rows of data, each representing a crew member and their associated film.

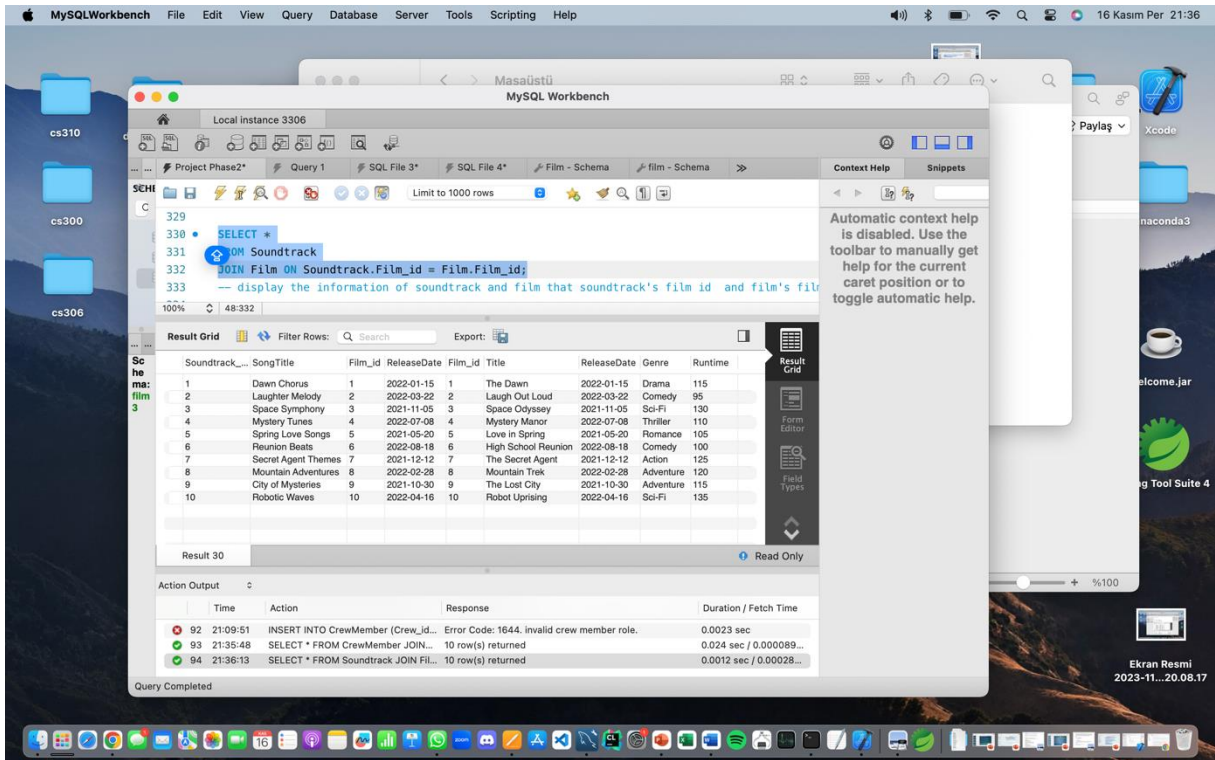
Crew_id	Crew_Member_Name	Crew_Member_Role	Film_id	Film_id	Title	ReleaseDate	Genre	Runtime
1	Alex Taylor	Cinematographer	1	1	The Dawn	2022-01-15	Drama	115
2	Morgan Bailey	Editor	2	2	Laugh Out Loud	2022-03-22	Comedy	95
3	Jordan Casey	Screenwriter	3	3	Space Odyssey	2021-11-05	Sci-Fi	130
4	Casey Lee	Composer	4	4	Mystery Manor	2022-07-08	Thriller	110
5	Jamie Parker	Production Designer	5	5	Love in Spring	2021-05-20	Romance	105
6	Kimberly Sanchez	Costume Designer	6	6	High School Reunion	2022-08-18	Comedy	100
7	Samuel Green	Makeup Artist	7	7	The Secret Agent	2021-12-12	Action	125
8	Olivia Brown	Sound Engineer	8	8	Mountain Trek	2022-02-28	Adventure	120
9	Ethan Johnson	Visual Effects Supervisor	9	9	The Lost City	2021-10-30	Adventure	115
10	Madison White	Stunt Coordinator	10	10	Robot Uprising	2022-04-16	Sci-Fi	135

The Action Output pane at the bottom shows the execution details of the query:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
91 21:09:44	ALTER TABLE CrewMember ADD CO...	10 row(s) affected Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warning...	0.041 sec
92 21:09:51	INSERT INTO CrewMember (Crew_id...	Error Code: 1644. invalid crew member role.	0.0023 sec
93 21:35:48	SELECT * FROM CrewMember JOIN...	10 row(s) returned	0.024 sec / 0.000089...



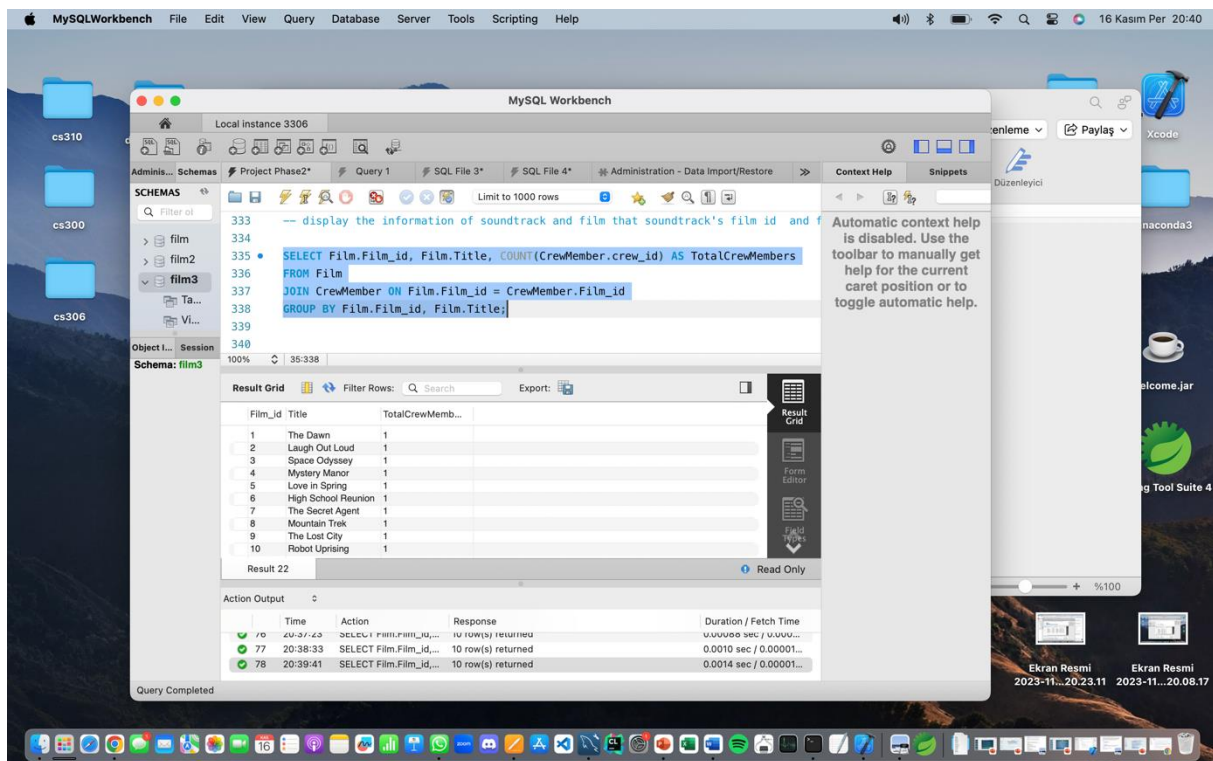
```
SELECT *  
FROM Soundtrack  
JOIN Film ON Soundtrack.Film_id = Film.Film_id;
```



**STEP 7:** Write down a query in English which will require "group by" operation, a statistical operator (SUM, AVG, MIN, MX etc), and will also require joining the two tables. Then write down the SQL version, execute it on mysql and include the snapshot of the result in your report.

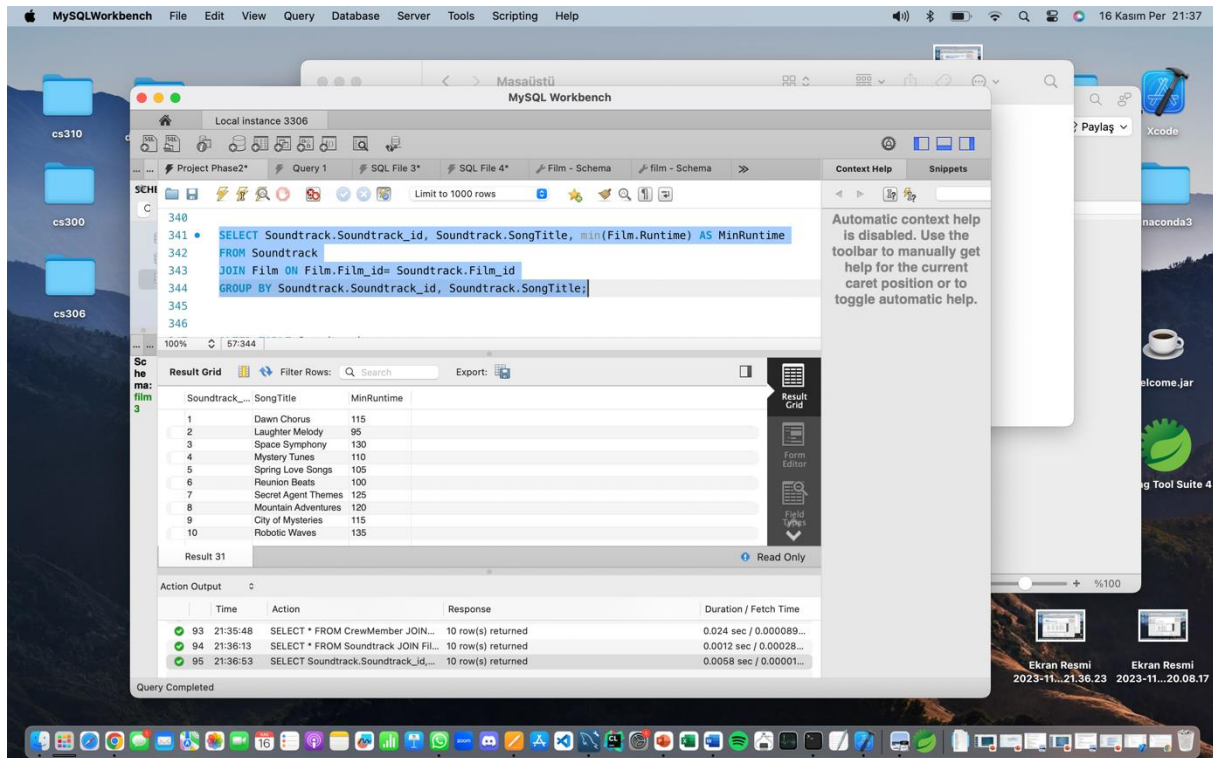
--Display the total number of crew member for each film

```
SELECT Film.Film_id, Film.Title, COUNT(CrewMember.crew_id) AS  
TotalCrewMembers  
FROM Film  
JOIN CrewMember ON Film.Film_id = CrewMember.Film_id  
GROUP BY Film.Film_id, Film.Title;
```



--Display the minimum film runtime for each soundtrack

```
SELECT Soundtrack.Soundtrack_id, Soundtrack.SongTitle, min(Film.Runtime) AS  
MinRuntime  
FROM Soundtrack  
JOIN Film ON Film.Film_id= Soundtrack.Film_id  
GROUP BY Soundtrack.Soundtrack_id, Soundtrack.SongTitle;
```



**STEP 8:** Add a "check" constraint to a table in your project by updating the create table statement Your constraint should involve a SQL query. Each student should write a different constraint. Adding a constraint to an existing table is done through the command "ALTER TABLE <table\_name> ADD CONSTRAINT CHECK (condition)"

Execute the alter table command on mysql and try to insert a row which does not satisfy the constraint using insert into statement. Include the snapshot of your work in the report which shows that you have added the constraint and tried to insert a row violating that constraint.

**ALTER TABLE** CrewMember

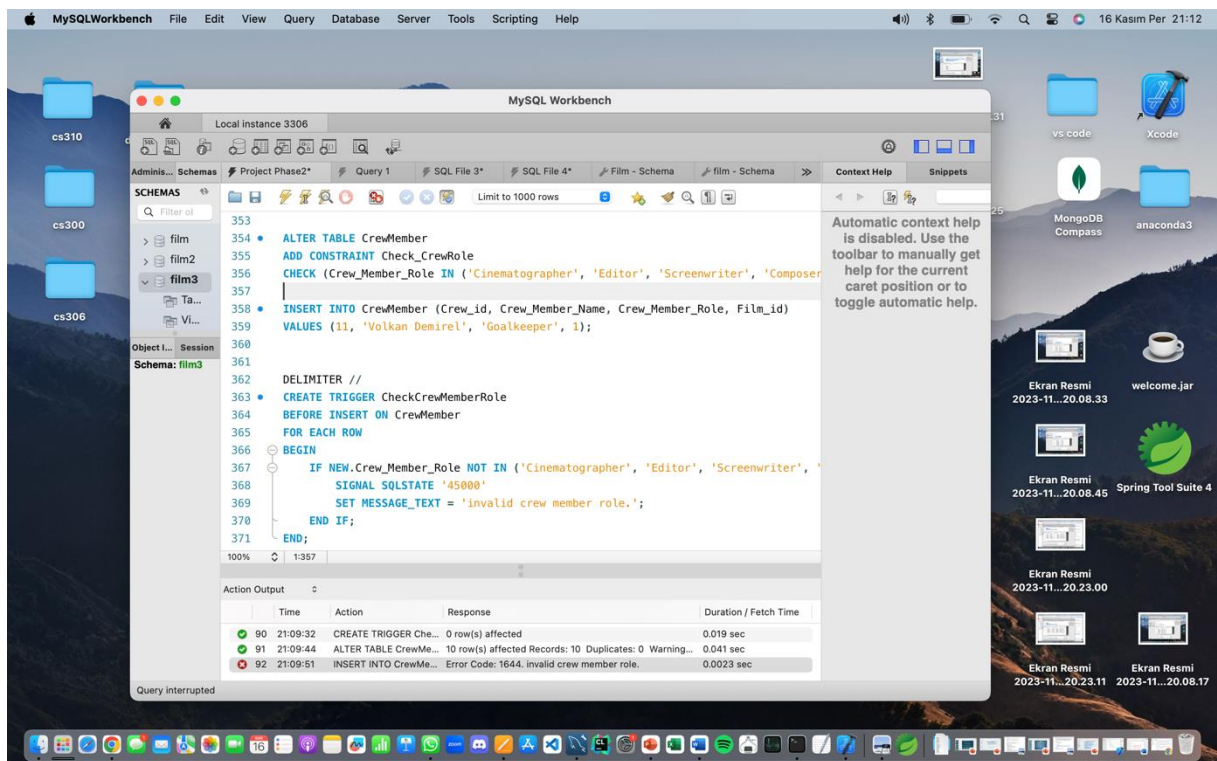
**ADD CONSTRAINT** Check\_CrewRole

**CHECK** (Crew\_Member\_Role IN ('Cinematographer', 'Editor', 'Screenwriter', 'Composer', 'Production Designer', 'Costume Designer', 'Makeup Artist', 'Sound Engineer', 'Visual Effects Supervisor', 'Stunt Coordinator'));

**INSERT INTO** CrewMember (Crew\_id, Crew\_Member\_Name, Crew\_Member\_Role, Film\_id)

**VALUES** (11, 'Volkan Demirel', 'Goalkeeper', 1);





Also, I created a trigger for the check constraint and it said invalid crew member role when I tried to add invalid crew member role.