```
1)
Code:
CREATE DATABASE w4q1_Bonk;
USE w4q1_Bonk;
CREATE TABLE branch (
 branch_name VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
 branch_city VARCHAR (255) NOT NULL,
 assets INT NOT NULL
);
INSERT INTO branch (branch_name, branch_city, assets) VALUES
       ("Brighton", "Brooklyn", 71E6),
       ("Downtown", "Brooklyn", 90E5),
       ("Mianus", "Horseneck", 4E5),
       ("North Town", "Rye", 37E5),
       ("Perryridge", "Horseneck", 17E5),
       ("Pownal", "Bennington", 3E5),
       ("Redwood", "Palo Alto", 21E5),
       ("Round Hill", "Horseneck", 80E5);
CREATE TABLE customer (
 customer_name VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
customer_street VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
customer_city VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
);
INSERT INTO customer (customer_name, customer_street, customer_city) VALUES
       ("Adams", "Spring", "Pittsfield"),
       ("Brooks", "Senator", "Brooklyn"),
       ("Curry", "North", "Rye"),
       ("Glenn", "Sand Hill", "Woodside"),
       ("Green", "Walnut", "Stamford"),
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```
("Hayes", "Main", "Harrison"),
       ("Johnson", "Alma", "Palo Alto"),
       ("Jones", "Main", "Harrison"),
       ("Lindsay", "Park", "Pittsfield"),
       ("Smith", "North", "Rye"),
       ("Turner", "Putnam", "Stamford"),
       ("Jackson", "East", "Downtown"),
  ("Williams", "West" , "Downtown" );
-- Seems like 'account' can be used as variable
-- and is not actually a keyword
CREATE TABLE accounts (
 account_number VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
 branch_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 balance INT NOT NULL,
 FOREIGN KEY (branch_name) REFERENCES branch(branch_name),
 CHECK (account_number REGEXP '^A\-[1-9][0-9]*$')
);
INSERT INTO accounts (account_number, branch_name, balance) VALUES
       ("A-101", "Downtown", 500),
       ("A-102", "Perryridge", 400),
       ("A-201", "Brighton", 900),
       ("A-215", "Mianus", 700),
       ("A-217", "Brighton", 750),
       ("A-222", "Redwood", 700),
       ("A-305", "Round Hill", 350);
CREATE TABLE loan (
 loan_number VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
 branch_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 amount INT NOT NULL,
```

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FOREIGN KEY (branch_name) REFERENCES branch(branch_name),
 CHECK (loan_number REGEXP '^L\-\[1-9][0-9]*$')
);
INSERT INTO loan (loan_number, branch_name, amount) VALUES
       ("L-11", "Round Hill", 900),
       ("L-14", "Downtown", 1500),
       ("L-15", "Perryridge", 1500),
       ("L-16", "Perryridge", 1300),
       ("L-17", "Downtown", 1000),
       ("L-23", "Redwood", 2000),
       ("L-93", "Mianus", 500);
CREATE TABLE depositor(
 customer_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 account_number VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 FOREIGN KEY (customer_name) REFERENCES customer(customer_name),
 FOREIGN KEY (account_number) REFERENCES accounts(account_number)
);
INSERT INTO depositor (customer_name, account_number) VALUES
       ("Hayes", "A-102"),
       ("Jackson", "A-101"),
       ("Johnson", "A-201"),
       ("Jones", "A-217"),
       ("Lindsay", "A-222"),
       ("Smith", "A-215"),
       ("Turner", "A-305");
CREATE TABLE borrower(
 loan_number VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 customer_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 FOREIGN KEY (loan_number) REFERENCES loan(loan_number),
```

```
FOREIGN KEY (customer_name) REFERENCES customer(customer_name)
);
INSERT INTO borrower (customer_name, loan_number) VALUES

("Adams" , "L-16"),

("Curry" , "L-93"),

("Hayes" , "L-15"),

("Jackson" , "L-14"),

("Jones" , "L-17"),

("Smith" , "L-23"),

("Williams", "L-17");
```

DELETE FROM customers;

DROP TABLE depositor;

DROP DATABASE w4q1\_bonk;

## Inputs:

## → Branch Table:

	branch_name	branch_city	assets
١	Brighton	Brooklyn	71000000
	Downtown	Brooklyn	9000000
	Mianus	Horseneck	400000
	North Town	Rye	3700000
	Perryridge	Horseneck	1700000
	Pownal	Bennington	300000
	Redwood	Palo Alto	2100000
	Round Hill	Horseneck	8000000
	NULL	NULL	HULL

→ Customer Table:

	customer_name	customer_street	customer_city
١	Adams	Spring	Pittsfield
	Brooks	Senator	Brooklyn
	Curry	North	Rye
	Glenn	Sand Hill	Woodside
	Green	Walnut	Stamford
	Hayes	Main	Harrison
	Jackson	East	Downtown
	Johnson	Alma	Palo Alto
	Jones	Main	Harrison
	Lindsay	Park	Pittsfield
	Smith	North	Rye
	Turner	Putnam	Stamford
	Williams	West	Downtown
	NULL	NULL	NULL

## → Accounts Table:

		_	
	account_number	branch_name	balance
•	A-101	Downtown	500
	A-102	Perryridge	400
	A-201	Brighton	900
	A-215	Mianus	700
	A-217	Brighton	750
	A-222	Redwood	700
	A-305	Round Hill	350
	NULL	NULL	NULL

# → Loan Table:

	branch_name	customer_name	
•	Perryridge	Hayes	
	Downtown	Jackson	
	Brighton	Johnson	
	Brighton	Jones	
	Redwood	Lindsay	
	Mianus	Smith	
	Round Hill	Turner	
	Perryridge	Adams	
	Mianus	Curry	
	Downtown	Jones	
	Round Hill	Smith	
	Redwood	Smith	
	Downtown	Williams	

# → Depositor Relation:

	customer_name	account_number
•	Hayes	A-102
	Jackson	A-101
	Johnson	A-201
	Jones	A-217
	Lindsay	A-222
	Smith	A-215
	Turner	A-305

#### → Borrower Relation:

	branch_name	customer_name
•	Perryridge	Hayes
	Downtown	Jackson
	Brighton	Johnson
	Brighton	Jones
	Redwood	Lindsay
	Mianus	Smith
	Round Hill	Turner
	Perryridge	Adams
	Mianus	Curry
	Downtown	Jones
	Round Hill	Smith
	Redwood	Smith
	Downtown	Williams

## Queries & Outputs:

- -- 1a) Create a view consisting of branch names and the names of customers who have either
- -- an account or a loan at that branch. Assume that view to be called all-customer.

CREATE VIEW all\_customer AS

SELECT branch\_name, customer\_name

FROM depositor, accounts

WHERE depositor.account\_number = accounts.account\_number

UNION

(SELECT branch\_name , customer\_name

FROM borrower, loan

WHERE borrower.loan\_number = loan.loan\_number);

-- For Output

SELECT \* FROM all\_customer;

	branch_name	customer_name	
•	Perryridge	Hayes	
	Downtown	Jackson	
	Brighton	Johnson	
	Brighton	Jones	
	Redwood	Lindsay	
	Mianus	Smith	
	Round Hill	Turner	
	Perryridge	Adams	
	Mianus	Curry	
	Downtown	Jones	
	Round Hill	Smith	
	Redwood	Smith	
	Downtown	Williams	

-- 1b) Create a view gives for each branch the sum of the amounts of all the loans at the branch

CREATE VIEW sum\_of\_loans AS

SELECT branch\_name , SUM(amount)

FROM loan

GROUP BY branch\_name;

-- For Output

SELECT \* FROM sum\_Of\_Loans;

	branch_name	SUM(amount)
١	Downtown	2500
	Mianus	500
	Perryridge	2800
	Redwood	2000
	Round Hill	900

1c)	Using the view all-cu	ustomer, we can find all customersof the Perryridgebranch			
SELE	CT customer_name				
FRO	∕I all_customer				
WHE	RE branch_name = "I	Perryridge";			
	customer_name				
•	▶ Hayes				
	Adams				

-- 1d Write a Query for below Relational algebraic notation :

 ${\tt SELECT\ depositor.customer\_name}$ 

FROM depositor

UNION

(SELECT borrower.customer\_name

FROM borrower);

	customer_name	
•	Hayes	
	Jackson	
	Johnson	
	Jones	
	Lindsay	
	Smith	
	Turner	
	Adams	
	Curry	
	Williams	

2)

Code:

CREATE DATABASE Sasalele;

USE sasalele;

```
CREATE TABLE Salesman (
 salesman_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 sname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
 city VARCHAR(21) NOT NULL,
 commission FLOAT(3,2) NOT NULL
);
INSERT INTO Salesman VALUES
 (5001, 'James Hoog', 'New York', 0.15),
 (5002, 'Nail Knite', 'Paris', 0.13),
 (5005, 'Pit Alex', 'London', 0.11),
 (5006, 'Mc Lyon', 'Paris', 0.14),
 (5007, 'Paul Adam', 'Rome', 0.13),
 (5003, 'Lauson Hen', 'San Jose', 0.12);
CREATE TABLE Customer (
 customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 cust_name VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
 city VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
 grade INT NOT NULL,
 salesman_id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)
);
INSERT INTO Customer VALUES
 (3002, 'Nick Rimando', 'New York', 100, 5001),
 (3007, 'Brad Davis', 'New York', 200, 5001),
 (3005, 'Graham Zusi', 'Califonia', 200, 5002),
 (3008, 'Julian Green', 'London', 300, 5002),
 (3004, 'Fabian Johnson', 'Paris', 300, 5006),
 (3009, 'Geoff Cameron', 'Berlin', 100, 5003),
 (3003, 'Jozy Altidor', 'Moscow', 200, 5007),
 (3001, 'Brad Guzan', 'London', 300, 5005);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (
 ord_no INT PRIMARY KEY,
 purch_amt FLOAT(6,2) NOT NULL,
 ord_date DATE NOT NULL,
 customer_id INT NOT NULL,
 FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customer(customer_id),
 salesman_id INT NOT NULL,
 FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)
);
INSERT INTO Orders VALUES
       (70001, 150.5, '2012-10-05', 3005, 5002),
       (70009, 270.65, '2012-09-10', 3001, 5005),
       (70002, 65.26, '2012-10-05', 3002, 5001),
       (70004, 110.5, '2012-08-17', 3009, 5003),
       (70007, 948.5, '2012-09-10', 3005, 5002),
       (70005, 2400.6, '2012-07-27', 3007, 5001),
       (70008, 5760 , '2012-09-10', 3002, 5001),
       (70010, 1983.43, '2012-10-10', 3004, 5006),
       (70003, 2480.4, '2012-10-10', 3009, 5003),
       (70012, 250.45, '2012-06-27', 3008, 5002),
       (70011, 75.29, '2012-08-17', 3003, 5007),
       (70013, 3045.6, '2012-04-25', 3002, 5001);
DELETE FROM Orders;
DELETE FROM Customer;
DELETE FROM Salesman;
DROP TABLE Customer, Salesman, Orders;
DROP DATABASE Sasalele;
```

## Inputs:

## → Customer Table:

	customer_id	cust_name	city	grade	salesman_id
•	3001	Brad Guzan	London	300	5005
	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
	3003	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200	5007
	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006
	3005	Graham Zusi	Califonia	200	5002
	3007	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001
	3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002
	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	5003
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## → Salesman Table:

	salesman_id	sname	city	commission
•	5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15
	5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13
	5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12
	5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11
	5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14
	5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## → Orders Relation:

ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70003	2480.40	2012-10-10	3009	5003
70004	110.50	2012-08-17	3009	5003
70005	2400.60	2012-07-27	3007	5001
70007	948.50	2012-09-10	3005	5002
70008	5760.00	2012-09-10	3002	5001
70009	270.65	2012-09-10	3001	5005
70010	1983.43	2012-10-10	3004	5006
70011	75.29	2012-08-17	3003	5007
70012	250.45	2012-06-27	3008	5002
70013	3045.60	2012-04-25	3002	5001
NULL	MULL	HULL	MULL	NULL

## Queries & Outputs:

-- 2a) From the table, create a view to count the number of customers in each grade.

CREATE VIEW grade\_count (grade, count)

AS SELECT grade, COUNT(\*)

FROM customer

GROUP BY grade;

## SELECT \* from grade\_count;

	grade	count		
•	100	2		
	200	3		
	300	3		

- -- 2b) From the following table, create a view to count the number of unique
- -- customer, compute average and total purchase amount of customer orders by
- -- each date.

CREATE VIEW total\_by\_date

AS SELECT ord\_date, COUNT(DISTINCT customer\_id),

AVG(purch\_amt), SUM(purch\_amt)

FROM orders

GROUP BY ord\_date;

SELECT \* FROM total\_by\_date;

	ord_date	COUNT(DISTINCT customer_id)	AVG(purch_amt)	SUM(purch_amt)
•	2012-04-25	1	3045.600098	3045.60
	2012-06-27	1	250.449997	250.45
	2012-07-27	1	2400.600098	2400.60
	2012-08-17	2	92.895000	185.79
	2012-09-10	3	2326.383331	6979.15
	2012-10-05	2	107.880001	215.76
	2012-10-10	2	2231.914978	4463.83

-- 2c) Create a view to get the salesperson and customer by name. Return order

-- name, purchase amount, salesperson ID, name, customer name.

CREATE VIEW order\_details

AS SELECT ord\_no, purch\_amt, a.salesman\_id, sname, cust\_name

FROM orders a, customer b, salesman c

WHERE a.customer\_id = b.customer\_id

AND a.salesman\_id = c.salesman\_id;

SELECT \* FROM order\_details;

-					
	ord_no	purch_amt	salesman_id	sname	cust_name
•	70002	65.26	5001	James Hoog	Nick Rimando
	70005	2400.60	5001	James Hoog	Brad Davis
	70008	5760.00	5001	James Hoog	Nick Rimando
	70013	3045.60	5001	James Hoog	Nick Rimando
	70001	150.50	5002	Nail Knite	Graham Zusi
	70007	948.50	5002	Nail Knite	Graham Zusi
	70012	250.45	5002	Nail Knite	Julian Green
	70003	2480.40	5003	Lauson Hen	Geoff Cameron
	70004	110.50	5003	Lauson Hen	Geoff Cameron
	70009	270.65	5005	Pit Alex	Brad Guzan
	70010	1983.43	5006	Mc Lyon	Fabian Johnson
	70011	75.29	5007	Paul Adam	Jozy Altidor

- -- 2d) Create a view to find the salespersons who issued orders on October 10th,
- -- 2012. Return all the fields of salesperson.

CREATE VIEW salesman\_oct\_10

AS SELECT \*

FROM salesman

WHERE salesman\_id IN

(SELECT salesman\_id

FROM orders

WHERE ord\_date = '2012-10-10');

SELECT \* FROM salesman\_oct\_10;

	salesman_id	sname	city	commission
•	5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12
	5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14