**TP 15** 

SQL Sources :

# Proposition de corrigé

Q1:

Commencez par récupérer le rapport de scène de crime correspondant dans la base de données du service de police.

```
SELECT description FROM crime_scene_report WHERE date = '20180115' AND type = 'murder' AND city = 'SQL City'
```

#### qui renvoie:

"Security footage shows that there were 2 witnesses. The first witness lives at the last house on ""Northwestern Dr"". The second witness, named Annabel, lives somewhere on ""Franklin Ave""."

On creuse alors la piste du témoin 1 :

```
SELECT * FROM person
```

WHERE address\_street\_name = 'Northwestern Dr'

ORDER BY address\_number DESC

#### qui renvoie:

id	name	${\tt license\_id}$	address_number	${\tt address\_street\_name}$	ssn
14887	Morty Schapiro	118009	4919	Northwestern Dr	111564949
17729	Lasonya Wildey	439686	3824	Northwestern Dr	917817122
53890	Sophie Tiberio	957671	3755	Northwestern Dr	442830147

Si on ne veut que le premier on peut indiquer une limite (bonus) :

```
SELECT * FROM person
```

WHERE address\_street\_name = 'Northwestern Dr'

ORDER BY address\_number DESC LIMIT 1

#### qui renvoie:

id	name	license_id	address_number	address_street_name	ssn	
14887	Morty Schapiro	118009	4919	Northwestern Dr	111564949	

En ce qui concerne le deuxième témoin :

```
SELECT * FROM person
```

WHERE name like '%Annabel%' AND address\_street\_name = 'Franklin Ave'

#### qui renvoie:

Le témoignage de ces deux témoins donne avec le mot-clé in (mais c'est un exemple), à l'aide de la requête :

1



id	name	license_id	address_number	${\tt address\_street\_name}$	ssn
16371	Annabel Miller	490173	103	Franklin Ave	318771143

SELECT \* FROM interview where person\_id in (14887, 16371)

#### donne:

- 14887 I heard a gunshot and then saw a man run out. He had a "Get Fit Now Gym" bag. The membership number on the bag started with "48Z". Only gold members have those bags. The man got into a car with a plate that included "H42W".
- 16371 I saw the murder happen, and I recognized the killer from my gym when I was working out last week on January the 9th.

On s'attaque aux personnes du côté de la gym, avec le bon sac, le statut est présent le 09 janvier.

SELECT m.person\_id, m.name FROM get\_fit\_now\_member AS m JOIN get\_fit\_now\_check\_in AS c ON m.id=c.membership\_id WHERE m.id like '48Z%' and m.membership\_status = 'gold' AND c.check\_in\_date = '20180109'

ce qui renvoie deux candidats:

person_id	name
28819	Joe Germuska
67318	Jeremy Bowers

Il faut donc croiser avec les plaques minéralogiques.

SELECT p.id, p.name FROM person as p JOIN drivers\_license as d
ON d.id = p.license\_id
WHERE d.plate\_number like '%H42W%'

qui nous renvoie 3 possibilités :

id	name
51739	Tushar Chandra
67318	Jeremy Bowers
78193	Maxine Whitely

Remarquons la possibilité de conclure l'histoire sur ce personnage :

INSERT INTO solution VALUES (1, "Jeremy Bowers");
SELECT value FROM solution;

## qui renvoie:

Congrats, you found the murderer! But wait, there's more... If you think you're up for a challenge, try querying the interview transcript of the murderer to find the real villian behind this crime. If you feel especially confident in your SQL skills, try to complete this final step with no more than 2 queries.

Le tueur est donc : Jeremy Bowers. Regardons alors ce qu'il a à dire pour sa défense :

SELECT transcript FROM interview WHERE person\_id = 67318

#### ce qui donne:

I was hired by a woman with a lot of money. I don't know her name but I know she's around 5'5" (65") or 5'7" (67"). She has red hair and she drives a Tesla Model S. I know that she attended the SQL Symphony Concert 3 times in December 2017.

Du côté de la voiture, du genre et de la couleur de cheveux :

```
SELECT * FROM drivers_license
WHERE gender = 'female' AND hair_color = 'red'
AND car_make = 'Tesla' AND car_model = 'Model S'
AND height BETWEEN 65 AND 67
```



id	age	height	eye_color	hair_color	gender	plate_number	car_make	car_model
202298	68	66	green	red	female	500123	Tesla	Model S
291182	65	66	blue	red	female	08CM64	Tesla	Model S
918773	48	65	black	${\tt red}$	female	917UU3	Tesla	Model S

nous permet d'obtenir 3 numéros :

Est-ce que l'une d'entre elles est riche?

```
SELECT i.annual_income, p.id, p.name, d.age FROM income AS i
JOIN person AS p
ON i.ssn = p.ssn
JOIN drivers_license AS d
ON p.license_id = d.id
WHERE d.id in (202298,291182,918773)
ORDER BY i.annual_income DESC
```

Oui!

annual_income		name	
310000	99716	Miranda Priestly	68
278000	78881	Red Korb	48

Mais qui est allé au concert de musique 3 fois au mois de décembre?

```
SELECT person_id, COUNT(*) AS nbFois
FROM facebook_event_checkin
WHERE event_name = 'SQL Symphony Concert'
AND date between 20171201 and 20171231
GROUP BY person_id
HAVING nbFois = 3
```

${\tt person\_id}$	${\tt nbFois}$
24556	3
99716	3

Je crois que Miranda est coincée!

```
INSERT INTO solution VALUES (1, "Miranda Priestly");
SELECT value FROM solution;
```

Et félicitations, vous avez trouvé le cerveau du meurtre! Tout le monde à SQL City vous salue comme le plus grand détective SQL de tous les temps. Il est temps de sabrer le champagne!

#### Remarque:

 $\overline{\text{Il}}$  est demandé de le faire en deux requêtes ce qui n'est pas très pédagogique, mais bien sûr c'est possible. On peut proposer cela  $^1$ :

```
WITH red_haired_tesla_drivers AS (
    SELECT id AS license_id
    FROM drivers_license
    WHERE gender = 'female' AND hair_color = 'red'
    AND car_make = 'Tesla' AND car_model = 'Model S'
    AND height BETWEEN 65 AND 67
), rich_suspects AS (
    SELECT person.id AS person_id, name, annual_income
    FROM red_haired_tesla_drivers AS rhtd
    LEFT JOIN person ON rhtd.license_id = person.license_id
    LEFT JOIN income ON person.ssn = income.ssn
), symphony_attenders AS (
    SELECT person_id, COUNT(*) AS nbFois
    FROM facebook_event_checkin
```

<sup>1.</sup> https://gist.github.com/bearloga/cfc8099223d1dace2604c8737dcbb4c3



```
WHERE event_name = 'SQL Symphony Concert'
AND date between 20171201 and 20171231
    GROUP BY person_id
    HAVING nbFois = 3
)
SELECT name, annual_income
FROM rich_suspects
JOIN symphony_attenders ON rich_suspects.person_id = symphony_attenders.person_id
```

## Solution 2

Q2:

La requête

SELECT count(\*) FROM person;

donne:

count(\*)

**Q3:** La requête

SELECT \* FROM person LIMIT 10;

donne

id	name	license_id	${\tt address\_number}$	${\tt address\_street\_name}$	ssn
10000	Christoper Peteuil	993845	624	Bankhall Ave	747714076
10007	Kourtney Calderwood	861794	2791	Gustavus Blvd	477972044
10010	Muoi Cary	385336	741	Northwestern Dr	828638512
10016	Era Moselle	431897	1987	Wood Glade St	614621061
10025	Trena Hornby	550890	276	Daws Hill Way	223877684
10027	Antione Godbolt	439509	2431	Zelham Dr	491650087
10034	Kyra Buen	920494	1873	Sleigh Dr	332497972
10039	Francesco Agundez	278151	736	Buswell Dr	861079251
10095	Leslie Thate	729987	2772	Camellia Park Circle	127944356
10122	Alva Conkel	779002	116	Diversey Circle	148521773

**Q4:** La requête

SELECT DISTINCT type FROM crime\_scene\_report;

donne

robbery
murder
theft
fraud
arson
bribery
assault
smuggling
blackmail

**Q5:** La requête

SELECT \* FROM person WHERE name = 'Kinsey Erickson'



id	name	license_id	address_number	${\tt address\_street\_name}$	ssn
89906	Kinsey Erickson	510019	309	Northwestern Dr	635287661

donne

Q6:

La requête

SELECT \* FROM crime\_scene\_report
WHERE type = 'theft'
AND city = 'Chicago';

donne

date	type	description	city
20180115	theft	Big Bully stole my lunch money!	Chicago
20170101	theft	'Yes,' said Alice, 'we learned French and music.'	${\tt Chicago}$
20171227	theft	silence, and then another confusion of	Chicago
		voices-'Hold up his head-Brandy	

## Q7:

La requête

SELECT DISTINCT city FROM crime\_scene\_report WHERE city LIKE 'I%';

donne

city
Irving
Indianapolis
Irvine
Inglewood
Independence

## Q8:

La requête

SELECT DISTINCT city
FROM crime\_scene\_report
WHERE city BETWEEN 'W%' AND 'Z%';

donne

city Wilmington Waterbury West Valley City Winter Haven Youngstown Wichita West Covina Yakima Washington Winston Westminster Waco Yonkers Warren Worcester Waterloo York



## **Q9:** La requête

SELECT max(age) FROM drivers\_license;

donne

max(age)

**Q 10 :** La requête

SELECT \* FROM drivers\_license ORDER BY age ASC LIMIT 10

donne

id	age	height	eye_color	hair_color	gender	plate_number	$\mathtt{car}\mathtt{\_make}$	car_model
101255	18	79	blue	grey	female	5162Z1	Lexus	GS
108374	18	63	brown	red	${\tt male}$	X2KE6N	Ford	Escape
112201	18	57	green	green	${\tt male}$	HW66XJ	BMW	325
115674	18	74	blue	blue	female	20GQIP	Mitsubishi	Diamante
122161	18	73	black	black	${\tt male}$	2H3Y1S	BMW	M5
127288	18	59	black	black	female	A20YSP	Ford	${\sf Freestar}$
131246	18	57	brown	white	female	VOU6R8	Suzuki	Grand Vitara
141220	18	70	green	blue	${\tt male}$	215AK2	Lexus	LX
152848	18	58	brown	blonde	${\tt male}$	4YOOIK	Mazda	Millenia
160151	18	67	blue	grey	female	01G724	Mitsubishi	${ t Montero}$

## **Q11:** La requête

SELECT person.name, income.annual\_income
FROM income
JOIN person
ON income.ssn = person.ssn
WHERE annual\_income > 450000

donne

name	ame annual_income		
Claudio Carlan	473100		
Felice Prudden	486600		
Buena Cosimini	475700		
Dianna Eyster	476300		
Numbers Cranker	498500		
Truman Haaker	489800		

## **Q 12 :** La requête

SELECT name, annual\_income as income, gender, eye\_color as eyes, hair\_color as hair FROM income i
JOIN person p
ON i.ssn = p.ssn
JOIN drivers\_license dl
ON p.license\_id = dl.id
WHERE annual\_income > 450000

donne



name	income	gender	eyes	hair
Claudio Carlan	473100	male	black	brown
Felice Prudden	486600	female	green	green
Buena Cosimini	475700	female	brown	blonde
Dianna Eyster	476300	female	brown	black
Numbers Cranker	498500	${\tt male}$	brown	green
Truman Haaker	489800	${\tt male}$	brown	grey