

CSE 305 Project Assignment 2

Team: Trappist-1f

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1. List of tables with the initial Demo Data loaded:

Customers (Obtained by joining Person table and Customer table)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Person JOIN Customer ON (Person.ID=Customer.ID);
```

ID	LastName	FirstName	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	ID	Email	CreditCard	Rating
111111111	Yang	Shang	123 Success Street	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5166328959	111111111	syang@cs.sunysb.edu	1234567812345678	1
222222222	Du	Victor	456 Fortune Road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5166324360	222222222	vicdu@cs.sunysb.edu	5678123456781234	1
333333333	Smith	John	789 Peace Blvd.	Los Angeles	CA	93536	3154434321	333333333	jsmith@ic.sunysb.edu	2345678923456789	1
444444444	Philip	Lewis	135 Knowledge Lane	Stony Brook	NY	11794	5166668888	444444444	pm1@cs.sunysb.edu	6789234567892345	1

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Accounts (Obtained from Account table)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Account;
```

ID	CustomerID	Subscription	Created
1	444444444	Unlimited+	2006-10-01
2	222222222	Limited	2006-10-15

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Actors (Obtained by joining Actor table and Casted table)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Actor JOIN Casted ON (ID = ActorID) ORDER BY ActorID;
```

ID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	Age	Rating	ActorID	MovieID	Role
1	Al	Pacino	M	63	5	1	1	NULL
1	Al	Pacino	M	63	5	1	3	NULL
2	Tim	Robbins	M	53	2	2	1	NULL

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Employees (Obtained by joining Person table and Employee table)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Person JOIN Employee ON (Person.ID=Employee.SSN);
```

ID	LastName	FirstName	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	SSN	StartDate	Position	HourlyRate
123456789	Smith	David	123 College road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5162152345	123456789	2005-11-01	Customer Rep	60
789123456	Warren	David	456 Sunken Street	Stony Brook	NY	11794	6316329987	789123456	2006-02-02	Manager	50

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Movies (Obtained from Movie table)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Movie;
```

ID	Title	Genre	Fee	TotalCopies	Rating
1	The Godfather	Drama	10000	3	5
2	Shawshank Redemption	Drama	1000	2	4
3	Borat	Comedy	500	1	3

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Orders (Obtained by joining Rental table and _Order table)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Rental JOIN _Order ON (ID=OrderID) ORDER BY OrderID;
```

OrderID	AccountID	MovieID	EmployeeID	ID	OrderDate	ReturnDate
1	1	1	123456789	1	2009-11-11 10:00:00	2009-11-14 00:00:00
2	2	3	123456789	2	2009-11-11 18:15:00	NULL
3	1	3	123456789	3	2009-11-12 09:30:00	NULL
4	2	2	123456789	4	2009-11-21 22:22:00	NULL

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2. Transactions

2.1 Manager-Level Transactions

a. Add/Edit movie

In-Parameters:

new_Title: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the title of the movie added to the database.

new_Genre: Its type is ENUM ('Comedy', 'Drama', 'Action', 'Foreign'), and it's the genre of the movie added to the database.

new_Fee: Its type is FLOAT, and it's the fee of the movie added to the database.

new_TotalCopies: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the number of total copies of the movie added to the database.

SQL Code:

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE AddMovie (IN new_Title VARCHAR(64), new_Genre ENUM  
( 'Comedy', 'Drama', 'Action', 'Foreign'), new_Fee FLOAT, new_TotalCopies INT UNSIGNED)  
BEGIN
```

```
    START TRANSACTION;
```

```
    INSERT INTO Movie (Title, Genre, Fee, TotalCopies)
```

```
    VALUES (new_Title, new_Genre, new_Fee, new_TotalCopies);
```

```
    COMMIT;
```

```
END;
```

```
$$
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> CALL AddMovie('TestMovie', 'Drama', 1.00, 5);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Movie;
```

ID	Title	Genre	Fee	TotalCopies	Rating
1	The Godfather	Drama	10000	3	5
2	Shawshank Redemption	Drama	1000	2	4
3	Borat	Comedy	500	1	3
4	TestMovie	Drama	1	5	NULL

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Description:

Rating is set to be null for a new movie. The ID was generated automatically.

b. Edit movie

In-Parameters:

MovieID: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the id of the movie being edited.

_Attribute: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the attribute(title, genre, fee or number of total copies) that we wanted to change for that movie.

new_Value: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the new value of the attribute being edited.

SQL Code:

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE EditMovie (IN MovieID INT UNSIGNED, _Attribute
VARCHAR(64), new_Value VARCHAR(256))
BEGIN
    START TRANSACTION;
    SET @editmovie_str = CONCAT('UPDATE Movie SET ', _Attribute, '=', new_Value, '
WHERE ID=', MovieID);
    PREPARE editmovie_stmt FROM @editmovie_str;
    EXECUTE editmovie_stmt;
    DEALLOCATE PREPARE editmovie_stmt;
    COMMIT;
END;
$$
DELIMITER ;
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> CALL EditMovie(4, 'Fee', 10.00);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

```
mysql> CALL EditMovie(4, 'Rating', 5);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Movie;
```

ID	Title	Genre	Fee	TotalCopies	Rating
1	The Godfather	Drama	10000	3	5
2	Shawshank Redemption	Drama	1000	2	4
3	Borat	Comedy	500	1	3
4	TestMovie	Drama	10	5	5

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

c. Delete movie

In-Parameters:

MovieID: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the id of the movie being deleted.

SQL Code:

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```

CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteMovie (IN MovieID INT UNSIGNED)
BEGIN
    START TRANSACTION;
    DELETE FROM Movie
    WHERE ID=MovieID;
    COMMIT;
END;
$$
DELIMITER ;

```

Sample Output:

```

mysql> CALL DeleteMovie(4);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)

```

```

mysql> SELECT * FROM Movie;

```

ID	Title	Genre	Fee	TotalCopies	Rating
1	The Godfather	Drama	10000	3	5
2	Shawshank Redemption	Drama	1000	2	4
3	Borat	Comedy	500	1	3

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

d.Add information for an employee

In-Parameters:

new_Position: Its type is ENUM('Manager', 'Customer Rep'), and it's the position of the new employee.

new_SSN: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the SSN of the new employee.

new_FirstName: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the first name of the new employee.

new_LastName: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the last name of the new employee.

new_Address: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the address of the new employee.

new_City: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the city that the new employee from.

new_State: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the state that the new employee from.

new_Zip: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the zip of the city that the new employee from.

new_Phone: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the phone number of the new employee.

new_StartDate: Its type is DATE, and it's the date that the new employee starts working.

new_Wage: Its type is FLOAT, and it's the hourly wage of the new employee.

SQL Code:

```

DELIMITER $$

```

```

CREATE PROCEDURE AddEmployee (IN  new_Position ENUM('Manager', 'Customer Rep'),
new_SSN INT UNSIGNED, new_FirstName VARCHAR(64),
                        new_LastName VARCHAR(64), new_Address VARCHAR(64),
new_City VARCHAR(64), new_State CHAR(2),
                        new_Zip INT(5) UNSIGNED, new_Phone BIGINT(10) UNSIGNED,
new_StartDate DATE, new_Wage FLOAT)
BEGIN
    DECLARE current_person_index INT; # Needed if a customer exists with the new
Employee's SSN
    SET new_SSN = IF(new_SSN=0, (SELECT AUTO_INC FROM PersonData LIMIT 1),
new_SSN);
    START TRANSACTION;
    IF NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Person WHERE ID = new_SSN) THEN
        INSERT INTO Person (ID, LastName, FirstName, Address, City, State, Zip, Phone)
        VALUES (new_SSN, new_LastName, new_FirstName, new_Address, new_City,
UPPER(new_State), new_Zip, new_Phone);
    ELSEIF NOT EXISTS(SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE SSN=new_SSN) AND (
        new_FirstName != (SELECT FirstName from Person WHERE ID = new_SSN) OR  #
Customer exists with the needed SSN; change the customer's ID:
        new_LastName != (SELECT LastName from Person WHERE ID = new_SSN)) THEN
        SET current_person_index = (SELECT AUTO_INC FROM PersonData WHERE
ID='1'); # Get first free Person ID
        UPDATE Person SET ID=current_person_index WHERE ID=new_SSN; # Change the
customer's CustomerID to the free Person ID
        INSERT INTO Person (ID, LastName, FirstName, Address, City, State, Zip, Phone)
        VALUES (new_SSN, new_LastName, new_FirstName, new_Address, new_City,
UPPER(new_State), new_Zip, new_Phone);
    END IF;
    COMMIT;
    START TRANSACTION;
    INSERT INTO Employee (SSN, Position, StartDate, HourlyRate) VALUES (new_SSN,
new_Position, new_StartDate, new_Wage);
    COMMIT;
END;
$$
DELIMITER ;

```

Sample Output:


```
mysql> CALL AddEmployee('Customer Rep', 987654321, 'Test', 'Case', '123 Hello road', 'Stony Brook', 'NY', 11790, 1234123412, '2005-11-11', 60.00);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Person JOIN Employee ON (Person.ID=Employee.SSN);
```

ID	LastName	FirstName	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	SSN	StartDate	Position	HourlyRate
123456789	Smith	David	123 College road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5162152345	123456789	2005-11-01	Customer Rep	60
789123456	Warren	David	456 Sunken Street	Stony Brook	NY	11794	6316329987	789123456	2006-02-02	Manager	50
987654321	Case	Test	123 Hello road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	1234123412	987654321	2005-11-11	Customer Rep	60

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Description:

The ID was the same as SSN.

e.Edit information for an employee

In-Parameters:

EmployeeSSN: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the SSN of the employee being edited.

_Attribute: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the attribute(title, genre, fee or number of total copies) that we wanted to change for that employee.

new_Value: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the new value of the attribute being edited.

SQL Code:

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE EditEmployee (IN EmployeeSSN INT UNSIGNED, _Attribute
VARCHAR(64), new_Value VARCHAR(256))
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    START TRANSACTION;
```

```
    IF _Attribute IN ('ID', 'FirstName', 'LastName', 'Address', 'City', 'State', 'Zip', 'Phone')
    THEN
```

```
        SET @editEmployee_str = CONCAT('UPDATE Person SET ', _Attribute, '=',
new_Value, ' WHERE ID=', EmployeeSSN);
```

```
        PREPARE editEmployee_stmt FROM @editEmployee_str;
```

```
        EXECUTE editEmployee_stmt;
```

```
        DEALLOCATE PREPARE editEmployee_stmt;
```

```
    ELSE
```

```
        SET @editEmployee_str = CONCAT('UPDATE Employee SET ', _Attribute, '=',
new_Value, ' WHERE SSN=', EmployeeSSN);
```

```
        PREPARE editEmployee_stmt FROM @editEmployee_str;
```

```
        EXECUTE editEmployee_stmt;
```

```

        DEALLOCATE PREPARE editEmployee_stmt;
    END IF;
COMMIT;
END;
$$
DELIMITER ;

```

Sample Output:

```

mysql> CALL EditEmployee(987654321, 'HourlyRate', 65.00);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)

```

```

mysql> SELECT * FROM Person JOIN Employee ON (Person.ID=Employee.SSN);

```

ID	LastName	FirstName	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	SSN	StartDate	Position	HourlyRate
123456789	Smith	David	123 College road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5162152345	123456789	2005-11-01	Customer Rep	60
789123456	Warren	David	456 Sunken Street	Stony Brook	NY	11794	6316329987	789123456	2006-02-02	Manager	50
987654321	Case	Test	123 Hello road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	1234123412	987654321	2005-11-11	Customer Rep	65

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

f.Delete information for an employee

In-Parameters:

EmployeeSSN: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the SSN of the employee being deleted.

SQL Code:

```

DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteEmployee (IN EmployeeSSN INT UNSIGNED)
BEGIN
    IF EXISTS(SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE SSN = EmployeeSSN) THEN
        START TRANSACTION;
        DELETE FROM Person
        WHERE ID=EmployeeSSN;
        COMMIT;
    ELSE
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE 'EI928'
        SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Invalid Parameter: Employee does not exist.';
    END IF;
END;
$$
DELIMITER ;

```


Sample Output:

```
mysql> CALL DeleteEmployee(987654321);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Person JOIN Employee ON (Person.ID=Employee.SSN);
```

ID	LastName	FirstName	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	SSN	StartDate	Position	HourlyRate
123456789	Smith	David	123 College road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5162152345	123456789	2005-11-01	Customer Rep	60
789123456	Warren	David	456 Sunken Street	Stony Brook	NY	11794	6316329987	789123456	2006-02-02	Manager	50

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

g.Obtain a sales report for a particular month

SQL Code:

```
CREATE VIEW SalesReport (AccountID, AccountType, AccountCreated, Income) AS (
    SELECT A1.ID, A1.Subscription, A1.Created, 0.00
    FROM Account A1
    WHERE A1.Subscription = 'Limited')
UNION
(SELECT A2.ID, A2.Subscription, A2.Created, 5.00
FROM Account A2
WHERE A2.Subscription = 'Unlimited')
UNION
(SELECT A3.ID, A3.Subscription, A3.Created, 10.00
FROM Account A3
WHERE A3.Subscription = 'Unlimited+')
UNION
(SELECT A4.ID, A4.Subscription, A4.Created, 15.00
FROM Account A4
WHERE A4.Subscription = 'Unlimited++')
);
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM SalesReport;
```

AccountID	AccountType	AccountCreated	Income
2	Limited	2006-10-15	0.00
1	Unlimited+	2006-10-01	10.00

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Description:

Only the sales report for the latest month can be viewed, since we have nothing to track the rental plan history of the customers.

h. Produce a comprehensive listing of all movies

SQL Code:

```
SELECT * FROM Movie;
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Movie;
```

ID	Title	Genre	Fee	TotalCopies	Rating
1	The Godfather	Drama	10000	3	5
2	Shawshank Redemption	Drama	1000	2	4
3	Borat	Comedy	500	1	3

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

i. Produce a list of movie rentals by movie name, movie type or customer name

SQL Code:

Produce a list of movie rentals by movie name:

```
CREATE VIEW RentalsByMovie (OrderID, AccountID, EmployeeID, MovieID, Title) AS (
    SELECT R.OrderID, R.AccountID, R.EmployeeID, R.MovieID, M.Title
    FROM Rental R JOIN Movie M ON (R.MovieID = M.ID)
    WHERE M.Title = ? # When a manager uses this transaction, title needs to be specified
);
```

Produce a list of movie rentals by customer name:

```
CREATE VIEW RentalsByCustomer (OrderID, AccountID, EmployeeID, MovieID,
CustomerName) AS (
    SELECT R.OrderID, R.AccountID, R.EmployeeID, R.MovieID, CONCAT(P.FirstName, " ",
P.LastName)
```

```

FROM Rental R, Person P, Account A
WHERE P.ID = A.CustomerID
AND A.ID = R.AccountID
AND CONCAT(P.FirstName, " ", P.LastName) = ? #When a manager uses this transaction,
customer's name needs to be specified
GROUP BY R.OrderID
);

# Produce a list of movie rentals by movie genre/type:
CREATE VIEW RentalsByGenre (OrderID, AccountID, EmployeeID, MovieID, Genre) AS (
    SELECT R.OrderID, R.AccountID, R.EmployeeID, R.MovieID, M.Genre
    FROM Rental R JOIN Movie M ON (R.MovieID = M.ID)
    WHERE M.Genre = ? #When a manager uses this transaction, movies' genre needs to be
specified
);

```

Sample Output:

With ? = 'The Godfather'

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM RentalsByMovie;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| OrderID | AccountID | EmployeeID | MovieID | Title          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1       | 1         | 123456789 | 1       | The Godfather |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

With ? = 'Victor Du'

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM RentalsByCustomer;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| OrderID | AccountID | EmployeeID | MovieID | CustomerName |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2       | 2         | 123456789 | 3       | Victor Du    |
| 4       | 2         | 123456789 | 2       | Victor Du    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

With ? = 'Drama'

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM RentalsByGenre;
```

OrderID	AccountID	EmployeeID	MovieID	Genre
1	1	123456789	1	Drama
4	2	123456789	2	Drama

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

j. Determine which customer representative oversaw the most transactions

SQL Code:

```
CREATE VIEW RepRentalCount (Count, SSN, FullName) AS (
    SELECT C.RentalCount, E.SSN, P.FullName
    FROM (Employee E JOIN (SELECT ID, CONCAT(FirstName, ' ', LastName) FullName
        FROM Person) P
        ON E.SSN = P.ID)
    JOIN (SELECT COUNT(*) RentalCount, R.EmployeeID ID
        FROM Rental R
        GROUP BY R.EmployeeID) C
    ON C.ID = E.SSN
    ORDER BY C.RentalCount DESC
    LIMIT 1
);
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM RepRentalCount;
```

Count	SSN	FullName
4	123456789	David Smith

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

k. Produce a list of most active customers

SQL Code:

```
CREATE VIEW MostActiveCustomers (AccountID, CustomerID, Rating, JoinDate) AS (
    SELECT A.ID, A.CustomerID, C.Rating, A.Created
    FROM Customer C JOIN Account A ON C.ID = A.CustomerID
    ORDER BY C.Rating DESC, A.Created DESC
    LIMIT 10
);
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM MostActiveCustomers;
```

AccountID	CustomerID	Rating	JoinDate
2	222222222	1	2006-10-15
1	444444444	1	2006-10-01

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Description:

Top 10 most active customers are listed.

I. Produce a list of most actively rented movies**SQL Code:**

```
CREATE VIEW PopularMovies (RentalCount, MovieID, Title) AS (
    SELECT R.TotalRentals, M.ID, M.Title
    FROM Movie M JOIN (SELECT COUNT(*) TotalRentals, MovieID
                      FROM Rental
                      GROUP BY MovieID) R ON M.ID = R.MovieID
    ORDER BY R.TotalRentals DESC, M.Title ASC
    LIMIT 10
);
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM PopularMovies;
```

RentalCount	MovieID	Title
2	3	Borat
1	2	Shawshank Redemption
1	1	The Godfather

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Description:

Top 10 most popular movies are listed.

2.2 Customer-Representative-Level Transactions

a. Record an order

In-Parameters:

new_OrderDate: Its type is DATETIME , and it's the date of the new order.

new_AccountID: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the id of the customer who place the order.

new_movieID: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the id of the movie that being ordered.

new_employeeID: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the id of the employee who process the order.

SQL Code:

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE CreateOrder(IN new_OrderDate DATETIME, new_AccountID INT  
UNSIGNED, new_MovieID INT UNSIGNED, new_EmployeeID INT(9) UNSIGNED  
ZEROFILL)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    START TRANSACTION;
```

```
        INSERT INTO _Order (OrderDate)
```

```
        VALUES (new_OrderDate); # If new_OrderDate is NULL, the current date/time is  
generated for this record
```

```
        INSERT INTO Rental (AccountID, MovieID, EmployeeID, OrderID)
```

```
        VALUES (new_AccountID, new_MovieID, new_EmployeeID, (SELECT  
LAST_INSERT_ID()));
```

```
    COMMIT;
```

```
END;
```

```
$$
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```


Sample Output:

```
mysql> CALL CreateOrder('2009-11-21 22:22:00', 2, 2, 123456789);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Rental JOIN _Order ON (ID=OrderID) ORDER BY OrderID;
```

OrderID	AccountID	MovieID	EmployeeID	ID	OrderDate	ReturnDate
1	1	1	123456789	1	2009-11-11 10:00:00	NULL
2	2	3	123456789	2	2009-11-11 18:15:00	NULL
3	1	3	123456789	3	2009-11-12 09:30:00	NULL
4	2	2	123456789	4	2009-11-21 22:22:00	NULL

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

b.Add information for a customer

In-Parameters:

new_FirstName: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the first name of the new customer.

new_LastName: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the last name of the new customer.

new_Address: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the address of the new customer live.

new_City: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the city that the new customer from.

new_State: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the state that the new customer from.

new_Zip: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the zip of the city that the new customer from.

new_Phone: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the phone number of the new customer.

new_Email: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the email address of the new customer.

new_CreditCard: Its type is BIGINT UNSIGNED, and it's the credit card number that the new customer holds.

SQL Code:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE AddCustomer (IN new_FirstName VARCHAR(64), new_LastName
VARCHAR(64), new_Address VARCHAR(64),
```

```
new_City VARCHAR(64), new_State CHAR(2), new_Zip INT(5)
UNSIGNED, new_Phone BIGINT(10) UNSIGNED,
```

```
new_Email VARCHAR(64), new_CreditCard BIGINT(16) UNSIGNED
ZEROFILL)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
START TRANSACTION;
```

```
INSERT INTO Person (FirstName, LastName, Address, City, State, Zip, Phone)
```

```
VALUES (new_FirstName, new_LastName, new_Address, new_City, new_State, new_Zip,
new_Phone);
```

```
INSERT INTO Customer (Email, CreditCard, ID)
```

```
VALUES (new_Email, new_CreditCard, (SELECT ID
```

```

FROM Person P
WHERE P.LastName = new_LastName
AND P.FirstName = new_FirstName
AND P.Address = new_Address
AND P.City = new_City
AND P.State = new_State
AND P.Zip = new_Zip));

COMMIT;
END;
$$
DELIMITER ;

```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> CALL AddCustomer('Lewis', 'Philip', '135 Knowledge Lane', 'Stony Brook', 'NY', 11794, 5166668888, 'pml@cs.sunysb.edu', 6789234567892345);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Person JOIN Customer ON (Person.ID=Customer.ID);
```

ID	LastName	FirstName	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	ID	Email	CreditCard	Rating
000000001	Yang	Shang	123 Success Street	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5166328959	000000001	syang@cs.sunysb.edu	1234567812345678	1
000000002	Du	Victor	456 Fortune Road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5166324360	000000002	vicdu@cs.sunysb.edu	5678123456781234	1
000000003	Smith	John	789 Peace Blvd.	Los Angeles	CA	93536	3154434321	000000003	jsmith@ic.sunysb.edu	2345678923456789	1
000000004	Philip	Lewis	135 Knowledge Lane	Stony Brook	NY	11794	5166668888	000000004	pml@cs.sunysb.edu	6789234567892345	1

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

c.Edit information for a customer

In-Parameters:

CustomerId: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the id of the customer being modified.

_Attribute: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the attribute in the table being modified.

new_Value: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the new value in the customer table.

SQL Code:

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE EditCustomer (IN CustomerID INT UNSIGNED, _Attribute
VARCHAR(64), new_Value VARCHAR(256))
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
START TRANSACTION;
```

```
IF _Attribute IN ('ID', 'FirstName', 'LastName', 'Address', 'City', 'State', 'Zip', 'Phone')
THEN
```

```
SET @editCustomer_str = CONCAT('UPDATE Person SET ', _Attribute, '=',
new_Value, ' WHERE ID=', CustomerID);
```

```

        PREPARE editCustomer_stmt FROM @editCustomer_str;
        EXECUTE editCustomer_stmt;
        DEALLOCATE PREPARE editCustomer_stmt;
    ELSE
        SET @editCustomer_str = CONCAT('UPDATE Customer SET ', _Attribute, '=',
new_Value, ' WHERE ID=', CustomerID);
        PREPARE editCustomer_stmt FROM @editCustomer_str;
        EXECUTE editCustomer_stmt;
        DEALLOCATE PREPARE editCustomer_stmt;
    END IF;
COMMIT;
END;
$$
DELIMITER ;

```

Sample Output:

```

mysql> CALL EditCustomer(4, 'ID', 444444444);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

```

```

mysql> SELECT * FROM Person JOIN Customer ON (Person.ID=Customer.ID);

```

ID	LastName	FirstName	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	ID	Email	CreditCard	Rating
111111111	Yang	Shang	123 Success Street	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5166328959	111111111	syang@cs.sunysb.edu	1234567812345678	1
222222222	Du	Victor	456 Fortune Road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5166324360	222222222	vicdu@cs.sunysb.edu	5678123456781234	1
333333333	Smith	John	789 Peace Blvd.	Los Angeles	CA	93536	3154434321	333333333	jsmith@ic.sunysb.edu	2345678923456789	1
444444444	Philip	Lewis	135 Knowledge Lane	Stony Brook	NY	11794	5166668888	444444444	pml@cs.sunysb.edu	6789234567892345	1

```

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

d.Delete information for a customer

In-Parameters:

CustomerId: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it's the id of the customer being deleted.

SQL Code:

```

DELIMITER $$

```

```

CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteCustomer (IN CustomerID INT UNSIGNED)

```

```

BEGIN

```

```

    IF EXISTS(SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE ID = CustomerID) THEN

```

```

        START TRANSACTION;

```

```

        DELETE FROM Person

```

```

        WHERE ID=CustomerID;

```

```

    COMMIT;

```

```

ELSE
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE 'EI928'
    SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Invalid Parameter: Customer does not exist.';
END IF;
END;
$$
DELIMITER ;

```

Sample Output:

```

mysql> CALL DeleteCustomer(33333333);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

```

```

mysql> SELECT * FROM Person JOIN Customer ON (Person.ID = Customer.ID);

```

ID	LastName	FirstName	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	ID	Email	CreditCard	Rating
111111111	Yang	Shang	123 Success Street	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5166328959	111111111	syang@cs.sunysb.edu	1234567812345678	1
222222222	Du	Victor	456 Fortune Road	Stony Brook	NY	11790	5166324360	222222222	vicdu@cs.sunysb.edu	5678123456781234	1
444444444	Philip	Lewis	135 Knowledge Lane	Stony Brook	NY	11794	5166668888	444444444	pm1@cs.sunysb.edu	6789234567892345	1

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

e.Produce customer mailing lists

SQL Code:

```

CREATE VIEW MailingList (AccountID, CustomerID, CustomerName, Email, Subscription)

```

```

AS (

```

```

    SELECT A.ID, C.ID, C.FullName, C.Email, A.Subscription

```

```

    FROM Account A JOIN (SELECT C1.ID, CONCAT(P.FirstName, ' ', P.LastName)

```

```

        FullName, C1.Email FROM Customer C1 JOIN Person P ON

```

```

        C1.ID = P.ID) C ON A.CustomerID = C.ID

```

```

);

```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM MailingList
-> ;
```

AccountID	CustomerID	CustomerName	Email	Subscription
1	4444444444	Lewis Philip	pml@cs.sunysb.edu	Unlimited+
2	222222222	Victor Du	vicdu@cs.sunysb.edu	Limited

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

f. Produce a list of movie suggestions for a given customer (using the recommender system which uses information about the customer's past orders and that of nearest neighbors)

SQL Code:

? is the account id of the given customer, and ?? is the total number of accounts in the data base

```
CREATE VIEW SuggestionOfMovie(MovieTitle) AS (
    SELECT M.Title
    FROM Rental R, Movie M, Casted C1, Casted C2
    WHERE M.ID NOT IN (SELECT MovieID FROM Rental R WHERE R.AccountID = ?)
    AND ( (C1.MovieID = M.ID AND C2.MovieID = R.MovieID AND C1.ActorID =
        C2.ActorID) OR ( M.ID IN (SELECT MovieID FROM Rental R WHERE
        R.AccountID = MOD((?-1), ??) OR R.AccountID = MOD((?+1), ??)) ) )
    GROUP BY M.Title
);
```

Sample Output: (With ? = 2, and ?? = 2)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM SuggestionOfMovie;
+-----+
| MovieTitle |
+-----+
| The Godfather |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

2.3 Customer-Level Transactions

a. View a customer's currently held movies

SQL Code:

```
CREATE VIEW CurrentRentals (AccountID, MovieID, Title, OrderDate) AS (  
    SELECT AccountID, MovieID, Title, OrderDate  
    FROM (Rental JOIN _Order ON OrderID = _Order.ID) JOIN Movie ON (MovieID =  
Movie.ID)  
    WHERE ReturnDate IS NULL  
    ORDER BY OrderDate ASC  
);
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM CurrentRentals;
```

AccountID	MovieID	Title	OrderDate
2	3	Borat	2009-11-11 18:15:00
1	3	Borat	2009-11-12 09:30:00
2	2	Shawshank Redemption	2009-11-21 22:22:00

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

b. View a customer's queue of movies it would like to see

SQL Code:

```
CREATE VIEW MovieQueue (AccountID, CustomerID, MovieID, Title, DateAdded) AS (  
    SELECT Q.AccountID, A.CustomerID, Q.MovieID, M.Title, Q.DateAdded  
    FROM (Queued Q JOIN Movie M ON (Q.MovieID = M.ID)) JOIN Account A ON  
(Q.AccountID = A.ID)  
    ORDER BY DateAdded ASC  
);
```


Sample Output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM MovieQueue;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Description:

The Queued table is empty.

c.View a customer's account settings**SQL Code:**

```
CREATE VIEW AccountSetting (AccountID, CustomerID, Subscription) AS (  
    SELECT A.ID, A.CustomerID, A.Subscription  
    FROM Account A  
    WHERE A.CustomerID = ? # ? is the customer id of the given customer  
);
```

Sample Output: (With ? = 222222222)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM AccountSetting;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| AccountID | CustomerID | Subscription |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
|          2 | 222222222 | Limited      |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

d.View a history of all current and past orders a customer has placed**SQL Code:**

```
CREATE VIEW RentalHistory (AccountID, OrderID, MovieID, Title, Genre, Rating,  
    OrderDate, ReturnDate) AS (  
    SELECT AccountID, OrderID, MovieID, Title, Genre, Movie.Rating, OrderDate,  
        ReturnDate  
    FROM (Rental JOIN _Order ON OrderID = _Order.ID) JOIN Movie ON (MovieID =  
        Movie.ID)  
    WHERE AccountID = ? # ? is the account id of the given customer  
    ORDER BY OrderDate DESC  
);
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM RentalHistory;
```

AccountID	OrderID	MovieID	Title	Genre	Rating	OrderDate	ReturnDate
2	4	2	Shawshank Redemption	Drama	4	2009-11-21 22:22:00	NULL
2	2	3	Borat	Comedy	3	2009-11-11 18:15:00	NULL

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

e.View if movies available of a particular type

SQL Code:

List of the number of copies rented for each movie:

```
CREATE VIEW RentedCopies (MovieID, Copies) AS (  
    SELECT MovieID, SUM(ReturnDate IS NULL)  
    FROM (Rental JOIN _Order ON OrderID = _Order.ID) JOIN Movie ON (MovieID =  
Movie.ID)  
    GROUP BY MovieID  
);
```

List of the number of copies available for each movie:

```
CREATE VIEW AvailableCopies (MovieID, Copies) AS (  
    SELECT MovieID, CAST(TotalCopies AS SIGNED) - Copies  
    FROM RentedCopies JOIN Movie ON (MovieID = Movie.ID)  
    GROUP BY MovieID  
);
```

List of available movies by genre:

```
CREATE VIEW AvailableMoviesByGenre(MovieID, Title, Genre, Rating, AvailableCopies,  
TotalCopies) AS (  
    SELECT MovieID, Title, Genre, Rating, A.Copies, TotalCopies  
    FROM Movie JOIN AvailableCopies A ON (ID=A.MovieID)  
    WHERE A.Copies > 0  
    AND Genre = ? # ? is the genre of the movie  
    GROUP BY MovieID  
    ORDER BY MovieID  
);
```

Sample Output: (With ? = 'Drama')

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM AvailableMoviesByGenre;
```

MovieID	Title	Genre	Rating	AvailableCopies	TotalCopies
1	The Godfather	Drama	5	3	3
2	Shawshank Redemption	Drama	4	1	2

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Description:

There is a bug in the given demo data. The total copies of movie “Borat” is 1, but 2 customers are renting it.

f.View if movies available with a particular keyword or set of keywords in the movie name

In Parameter:

word: Its type is VARCHAR, and it’s the keyword of the customer is searching.

SQL Code:

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE Search (IN word VARCHAR(64))
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    SELECT M.Title, A.Copies
```

```
    FROM Movie M JOIN AvailableCopies A ON (M.ID = A.MovieID)
```

```
    WHERE M.Title LIKE CONCAT('%', word, '%');
```

```
END;
```

```
$$
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> CALL Search("God");
```

Title	Copies
The Godfather	3

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Description:

This implementation can search only consecutive keywords. For example, if a movie is called “Batman vs. Superman”, a user can only get the movie by searching “Batman vs” but not “Batman Superman”.

g.View if movies available starring a particular actor or group of actors

In Parameter:

starName: Its type is VARCHAR, and it's the actor's name of the customer is searching.

SQL Code:

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE SearchStar (IN starName VARCHAR(64))
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    SELECT M.Title, CONCAT(S.FirstName, " ", S.LastName) AS Star,A.Copies
    FROM ((Movie M JOIN AvailableCopies A ON (M.ID = A.MovieID)) JOIN Casted C ON
(C.MovieID = M.ID)) JOIN Actor S ON (S.ID = C.ActorID)
    WHERE CONCAT(S.FirstName, " ", S.LastName) LIKE starName
    GROUP BY S.ID;
```

```
END;
```

```
$$
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```

Sample Output:

```
mysql> CALL SearchStar('Al Pacino');
```

Title	Star	Copies
The Godfather	Al Pacino	3
Borat	Al Pacino	-1

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Description:

This implementation can search an actor at a time only.

Also as mentioned above, there is a bug in the given demo data. The total copies of movie “Borat” is 1, but 2 customers are renting it.

h.View the Best-Seller list of movies

Description:

It is the same as part i in Manager-Level Transactions: Produce a list of most actively rented movies.

i.View the personalized movie suggestion list (by selecting a actor or movie name)

Description:

It is the same as part f: search keyword and part g search actor(star).

j. Rate the movies they have rented

In Parameter:

mvTitle: Its type is VARCHAR, and it is the title of the movie that the customer wants to rate.

rate: Its type is INT UNSIGNED, and it is the rate the customer put.

SQL Code:

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE rateRented (IN mvTitle VARCHAR(64), rate INT UNSIGNED)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    START TRANSACTION;
```

```
        IF mvTitle IN (SELECT Title FROM RentalsByCustomer C JOIN (Rental R
JOIN Movie M ON (R.MovieID = M.ID)) ON (C.AccountID = R.AccountID))
```

```
THEN
```

```
            UPDATE Movie
```

```
                SET Rating = ((rate + (? * Rating)) / (1 + ?)) # ? is the total number of
times that the movie is rented
```

```
                WHERE Title LIKE mvTitle;
```

```
            END IF;
```

```
        COMMIT;
```

```
END;
```

```
$$
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```

Sample Output: (With ? = 1)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Movie;
```

ID	Title	Genre	Fee	TotalCopies	Rating
1	The Godfather	Drama	10000	3	5
2	Shawshank Redemption	Drama	1000	2	4
3	Borat	Comedy	500	1	3

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> CALL rateRented('Borat', 5);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Movie;
```

ID	Title	Genre	Fee	TotalCopies	Rating
1	The Godfather	Drama	10000	3	5
2	Shawshank Redemption	Drama	1000	2	4
3	Borat	Comedy	500	1	4

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Description:

Same as above in sample output part i in Manager-Level Transactions, the RentalsByCustomer is the view for rentals by Victor Du. And in further implementation, we need to add attribute to keep track of the total times a movie has been rated so that we can get rid of the ? in this implementation.