

List the List the names and birthplaces of all Artists.

```
SQL> select aname, birthplace from artist;
```

ANAME	BIRTHPLACE
Leonardo	Florence
Michelangelo	Arezzo
Josefa	Seville
Hans Hofmann	Weisenburg
John	San Francisco

List the title and price of all Artworks that were painted after 1600.

```
SQL> select title, price from artwork where year > 1600;
```

TITLE	PRICE
Waves	4000
Three Musicians	11000

List the names and country of birth of all Artists whose painting style are Modern, Baroque or Renaissance (HINT: Use the IN keyword).

```
SQL> select aname, country from artist
  2 where style in ('Modern', 'Baroque', 'Renaissance');
```

ANAME	COUNTRY
Leonardo	Italy
Michelangelo	Italy
Josefa	Spain
Hans Hofmann	Germany
John	USA

List all details of the Artworks in the database, ordered by Title

```
SQL> select * from artwork order by title;
```

TITLE	YEAR	TYPE	PRICE	ANAME
Three Musicians	1921	Modern	\$11,000	Picasso
Waves	2000		\$4,000	John

List the names of all customers who like Artists from the Renaissance style and having an amount larger than 30000.

```
SQL> select c.name from likeartist l, artist a, customer c
  2 where c.custid = l.custid and a.aname = l.aname and
  3 a.style in ('Renaissance') and a.aname in
  4 (select aname from artwork where price > 30000);
```

no rows selected

List the names and customers' ids of all customers who like Picasso.

```
SQL> select c.name, c.custid from likeartist l, customer c
  2 where c.custid = l.custid and l.aname in ('Picasso');
```

NAME	CUSTID
Emre	1
Saeid	2

Same Query, JOIN Style:

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailors S INNER JOIN Reserves R ON S.sid = R.sid
JOIN Boats B ON R.bid = B.bid
WHERE B.color = 'red' AND S.sid IN (
SELECT S2.sid
FROM Sailors S2 INNER JOIN Reserves R2 ON S2.sid = R2.sid
INNER JOIN boats B2 ON R2.bid = B2.bid WHERE
B2.color = 'green');
```

Your turn

- Using our ArtDB database, find names of Customers who likes both an artist born in Malaga and an artist born in Florence.
- Answer this question by writing a similar query that is described in previous slide.

```
SQL> select c.name from likeartist l, customer c
2 where c.custid = l.custid and l.aname in (
3 select aname from artist where birthplace in ('Malaga', 'Florence'));
```

NAME

Emre

```
SQL> select c.name from customer c inner join likeartist l
2 on c.custid = l.custid and l.aname in (
3 select aname from artist where birthplace in ('Malaga', 'Florence'));
```

NAME

Emre

Your turn

- You need to insert following rows to Artwork table.
 - > ('Saints', 1470, 'Renaissance', 30000.00, 'Leonardo')
 - > ('Hand of god', 1510, 'Renaissance', 52000.00, 'Michelangelo')
 - > ('Murder', 1600, 'Baroque', 15000.00, 'Caravaggio')
 - > ('Green', 1950, 'Modern', 5000.00, 'John')
- Find the **average price** of artworks which are **Painted after 1490**, for each **artwork type** that has **at least two** such artworks.
- And find the **average price** of artworks which are **Painted after 1490**, for each **artwork type** that has **at least two** artworks (**Painted in any year**).
- Write a query **similar to** what is described in previous slides to answer the question.

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```
SQL> insert into artwork values
2 ('Saints', 1470, 'Renaissance', 30000.00, 'Leonardo');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into artwork values
2 ('Hand of god', 1510, 'Renaissance', 52000.00, 'Michelangelo');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into artwork values
2 ('Murder', 1600, 'Baroque', 15000.00, 'Caravaggio');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into artwork values
2 ('Green', 1950, 'Modern', 5000.00, 'John');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select a.type, avg(a.price) as average from artwork a
2 group by a.type having (select count(*) from artwork a2
3 where a.type = a2.type and a2.year > 1490) >= 2;
```

TYPE	AVERAGE
Modern	8000

```
SQL> select a.type, avg(a.price) as average from artwork a
2 where a.year > 1490 group by a.type having
3 (select count(*) from artwork a2 where a.type = a2.type) >= 2;
```

TYPE	AVERAGE
Renaissance	52000
Modern	8000

Your turn

- You need the following values inserted into LikeArtist table first.
 - > (2,'Caravaggio')
 - > (2,'Hans Hofmann')
 - > (2,'John')
 - > (2,'Josefa')
 - > (2,'Michelangelo')
- Find names of **customers** who **like all the artists**. You can answer this query using what you have learned in previous slide.

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```
SQL> insert into LikeArtist values (2,'Caravaggio');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into LikeArtist values (2,'Hans Hofmann');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into LikeArtist values (2,'John');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into LikeArtist values (2,'Josefa');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into LikeArtist values (2,'Michelangelo');
```

```
SQL> SELECT C.name FROM Customer C WHERE NOT EXISTS (
2 SELECT A.aname FROM Artist A WHERE NOT EXISTS (
3 SELECT L.aname FROM LikeArtist L WHERE
4 L.aname=A.aname AND L.custid=C.custid
5 )
6 );
no rows selected
```

Your turn

- First, delete from Artwork where price is equal to 4000.00.

```
> DELETE FROM Artwork WHERE price = 4000.00;
```

- Find those painting types for which the average price is the minimum over all types.

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```
SQL> DELETE FROM Artwork WHERE price = 4000.00;
1 row deleted.
```

```
SQL> SELECT Tmp.type, Tmp.average FROM (
2   SELECT A.type, AVG(A.price) AS average
3   FROM artwork A GROUP BY A.type ) Tmp
4 WHERE Tmp.average = (
5   SELECT MIN(T.average) FROM (
6   SELECT S.type, AVG(S.price) AS average
7   FROM artwork S GROUP BY S.type ) T
8 );
```

TYPE	AVERAGE
Modern	8000