Consider the Entity-Relationship diagram below. This was generated in Visio (which you’ll be using to create your own ER diagrams this semester). The notation is a bit different than that of the slides, but the important thing to notice is the crow’s feet showing the one-to-many relationships.

You’re again going to turn in a text file for this lab. Be sure to include both the SQL statements and the results for each query. You may use either MySQL or SQLServer, it’s up to you. Note that in the Query Analyzer of SQLServer, you can right-click in the query area and select “Results in text” so that you can easily get the column names to copy them into your text file.

1. (15 pts) Write and execute SQL statements to create the tables described above. Remember that you will need foreign key constraints to capture the one-to-many relationships. You may need to drop your existing track table. You can refer to the insert statements for more information on data types. The URL for the insert statements is: http://www.cs.millersville.edu/~schwartz/466/Labs/Ch4CDinserts.txt

   **If you create the tables exactly as shown above, you can use the insert statements to populate the tables. If you’ve created the tables slightly differently, you may need to alter the insert statements.**

2. (10 pts) Write a SQL query to list the tracks by CD title in order of track length.
3. (10 pts) Write a SQL query to find the track title and track length for all of the tracks on the cd ‘Swing’. **You must use a subquery rather than a join**
4. (15 pts) Write a SQL query to find the cd title, track title and track length of the longest track on each CD.
5. (10 pts) Write a SQL query to find the cd title, the number of tracks on each cd, and the total length for each cd. Show the cd with the most tracks first. Name the calculated columns appropriately.
6. (10 pts) Write a SQL query to find the label title, label nation, cd title and the total track length of all cds with a total track length longer than 40 minutes.
7. (10 pts) Write a SQL query to find the cd title, track title and track length of the three shortest tracks in the track table. Show the track with the shortest length first. Note that you may want to use “limit” or “top” (look this up).
8. (10 pts) Create a view that contains all of the information for a CD, including the total track length of all tracks on the CD. Include the statement that creates the view, and the results of a select * showing the table contents.

9. (10 pts) Write a SQL query to list all track titles, the running times and the CD title of the tracks that start with ‘C’. (You may use like or a regular expression).

Submission: Submit your lab as lab2 using the submit script on the Linux machines