

Widoki

Zadanie 2.1

Utwórz widok `v_person_summary` zastępujący usunięte kolumny denormalizowane. Widok ma pokazywać dla każdej osoby: liczbę lotów, adresów e-mail, wysłanych e-maili i połączeń:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW v_person_summary AS
SELECT
  p.id,
  p.name,
  p.category,
  p.status,
  p.nationality,
  p.black_book_entry,
  COUNT(DISTINCT fp.flight_id) AS flight_count,
  COUNT(DISTINCT ea.id) AS email_address_count,
  COUNT(DISTINCT e.id) AS emails_sent,
  COUNT(DISTINCT pc.id) AS connection_count
FROM persons p
LEFT JOIN flight_passengers fp ON fp.person_id = p.id
LEFT JOIN email_addresses ea ON ea.person_id = p.id
LEFT JOIN emails e ON e.sender_id = ea.id
LEFT JOIN person_connections pc ON pc.person_id = p.id
                                OR pc.target_id = p.id
GROUP BY p.id, p.name, p.category, p.status, p.nationality, p.black_book_entry;
```

Zadanie 2.2.

Utwórz widok `v_flight_manifest` — manifest lotu z pełnymi danymi pasażera:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW v_flight_manifest AS
SELECT
  f.id AS flight_id,
  f.date AS flight_date,
  f.origin,
  f.destination,
  a.tail_number,
  a.model AS aircraft_model,
  f.pilot,
  fp.person_name,
  p.id AS person_id,
  p.name AS person_name_linked,
  p.category AS person_category,
  p.status AS person_status
FROM flights f
LEFT JOIN aircraft a ON a.id = f.aircraft_id
LEFT JOIN flight_passengers fp ON fp.flight_id = f.id
LEFT JOIN persons p ON p.id = fp.person_id;
```

Zadanie 2.3

Utwórz widok `v_email_full` — e-mail z rozwiązaną tożsamością nadawcy:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW v_email_full AS
SELECT
  e.id           AS email_id,
  e.date,
  e.subject,
  e.thread_id,
  e.snippet,
  e.has_attachment_evidence,
  ea.display_name AS sender_name,
  ea.email_address AS sender_email,
  p.id           AS sender_person_id,
  p.name         AS sender_person_name,
  p.category     AS sender_category,
  e.body_truncated,
  e.url
FROM emails e
LEFT JOIN email_addresses ea ON e.sender_id = ea.id
LEFT JOIN persons p         ON ea.person_id = p.id;

```

Zadanie 2.4

Utwórz widok `v_person_connections_named` — powiązania z nazwami osób. Uwaga: tabela `person_connections` jest dwukierunkowa (każda para $A \rightarrow B$ i $B \rightarrow A$). Widok deduplikuje pary przez warunek `person_id < target_id`

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW v_person_connections_named AS
SELECT
  p1.id           AS person_id,
  p1.name        AS person_name,
  p1.category     AS person_category,
  pc.relationship_type,
  pc.relationship_label,
  pc.strength,
  p2.id           AS target_id,
  p2.name        AS target_name,
  p2.category     AS target_category,
  pc.summary
FROM person_connections pc
INNER JOIN persons p1 ON pc.person_id = p1.id
INNER JOIN persons p2 ON pc.target_id = p2.id
WHERE pc.person_id < pc.target_id;

```

Zadanie 2.5

Utwórz widok `v_route_stats` — statystyki tras lotów:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW v_route_stats AS
SELECT
  f.origin,
  f.destination,
  COUNT(*)           AS total_flights,
  MIN(f.date)       AS first_flight,
  MAX(f.date)       AS last_flight,
  COUNT(DISTINCT fp.person_id) AS unique_persons,
  COUNT(DISTINCT f.aircraft_id) AS aircraft_used
FROM flights f
LEFT JOIN flight_passengers fp ON fp.flight_id = f.id
WHERE f.origin IS NOT NULL AND f.destination IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY f.origin, f.destination;

```

Zadanie 2.6

Utwórz widok `v_location_visitors` — lokalizacje z liczbą odwiedzających

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW v_location_visitors AS
SELECT
  l.id,
  l.name,
  l.type,
  l.address,
  l.lat,
  l.lng,
  COUNT(DISTINCT lf.flight_id) AS total_flights,
  COUNT(DISTINCT fp.person_id) AS unique_visitors,
  MIN(f.date) AS first_visit,
  MAX(f.date) AS last_visit
FROM locations l
LEFT JOIN location_flights lf ON lf.location_id = l.id
LEFT JOIN flights f ON f.id = lf.flight_id
LEFT JOIN flight_passengers fp ON fp.flight_id = lf.flight_id
GROUP BY l.id, l.name, l.type, l.address, l.lat, l.lng;
```